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CATALOGUE

OF

CHINESE COINS

FROM THE VIIIth CENT. B.C., TO A.D. 621.

INCLUDING THE SERIES IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

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BY

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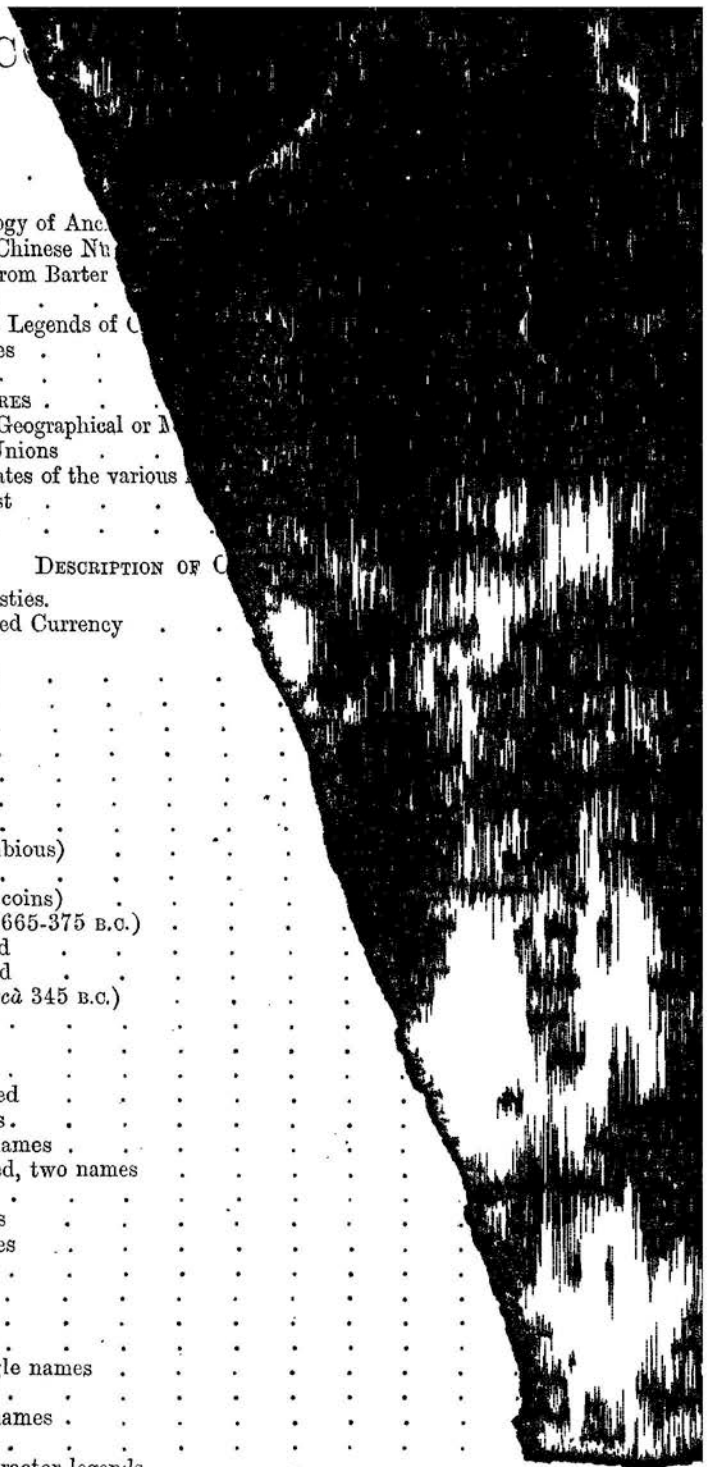

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DESCRIPTION OF C

Hia-Shang-Yn and Tchou Dynasties.

Uninscribed and variously shaped Currency . .

Inscribed Currency.

I. *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-money . . . .

(A.) With hollow handle . . . . .

I. Square shoulders . . . . .

a. Larger sizes . . . . .

b. Smaller sizes . . . . .

II. Shoulders down . . . . .

III. Shoulders up . . . . .

(B.) With flat handle (dubious) . . .

(C.) Two-legged . . . . .

II. Weight money (or saddle coins) . . .

(I.) Series of WEI (*circà* 665-375 B.C.) . . .

A. Round shouldered . . . .

B. Square shouldered . . . .

(II.) Series of TCHAO (*circà* 345 B.C.) . .

(III.) Other series . . . . .

III. Pu money . . . . . .

(I.) Square footed . . . . .

A. Square shouldered . . . .

a. Single names . . . .

b. Associated names . . .

B. Round shouldered, two names . . .

(II.) Round footed . . . . .

a. Single names . . . .

b. Double names . . . .

(III.) Point footed . . . . .

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INTRO

CHAP

NUMISMATIC CHRONOLOG

THE ancient Chinese, like other civilised n
system of chronology. Events were dated
sovereign, and longer periods were calculate
lengths of intervening reigns. With this want o
fail to arise, and the traditions disagree until 841
sources of information henceforth agree together
in use for computing days from remote times,
104 B.C., when Szema Tsien, the renowned autho
Records," employed it backwards to the said date
of chronology beginning with 2697 B.C. as first yea
blished before the eleventh century of our era. It w
tsieh (*d.* 1077 A.D.) and Liu-shu (1052-1078 A.D.),
recurrences of regular periods and on other processes
historical method.[1]

Several references to chronology in ancient authors, s
century B.C.), Ts'o Kiu-Ming[2] (fifth century B.C.), Mêng-t
P'u-Mi[4] (A.D. 215-282), and a certain number of astron
modern science has been able to verify,[5] enable us to
dates on a more trustworthy basis. For this difficult perio
that of the Annals of the Bamboo Books, severally referred
and the corrected dates are here put together for easier refere

---

[1] Cf. among others the great work of P. E. Souciet, *Observations Mathem*
Geographiques, Chronologiques, et Physiques tirées des Anciens Livres Chi
The second and third vols. contain works of P. Gaubil. Also (with caution,
Chinese Chronology and Cycles, Shanghai, 1880. Dr. H. Fritsche, Director of t
tory at Pekin, *On Chronology and the Construction of the Calendar, with spe*
Chinese computation of time compared with the European, St. Petersburg, 1886.

[2] *Tso tchuen*, Siuen Kung, iii. 4. *She Ki*, Ts'u She Kia, Kiv. 40, f. 9.

[3] Mencius, vii. 2, xxxviii.

[4] *Ti wang She Ki.—Nien lih.*

[5] Cf. R. K. Douglas, *Early Chinese Texts*, "The Calendar of the Hia dynasty," pp.
Orientalia Antiqua, i. 1882). E. C. Knobel, Hon. Sec. Royal Astronomical Society
Ancient Chinese Calendar, 1882. Prof. C. Pritchard, of Oxford, "Chart of the P
chiefly Zodiacal," &c., *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. iii. p. 27. J. Edkins, "On the
constellations," *China Review*, 1877, p. 323. G. Schlegel and Franz Kühnert, *Die*
Finsterniss, Amsterdam, 1889, 4to., 20 pp. (*Königl. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Amsterdam*).
eclipse mentioned in the *Shu King* on the fifth year of Tch'ung Kang. Two eclipses, May
and May 12, 1904, B.C., are pointed out as satisfying the locality and month of the year and time of day.
That of 2165 is by far too ancient, while the other suits very well. S. M. Russell, *Discussion of*
Astronomical Records in Ancient Chinese Books, pp. 137-200; *Journal of the Peking Oriental*
Society, vol. ii., Peking, 1888. John Williams, "On the Eclipses recorded in the Ancient Chinese
Historical Work called Chun Tsew," 1863: *Astron. Soc. Month. Not.* xxiv., 39-42; and other works.

lways required a lapse of time,
owledge from time to time of
tion, and has taken advantage of
closely related to that of Western
necessary to introduce here some
h light on subsequent Chinese events

lowing chronology is so new in several
ut in the briefest form, ought to have
in subsequent sections; but the limited
he publication in this place of any such
cts which could not be treated of in this
basis of the chronology; (2) The primitive
vries, and the trade by barter; (3) The use
ivilisers of China; (4) The introduction of the
Treasury enactments of the Tchou dynasty;
its introduction in Shantung in 675 B.C.;
metallurgy; *b*, Gold and silver; *c*, Copper and
ution of bronze in Asia Minor and into its intro-
ed, Kiu-tse and the Kokonor, *circa* 1741 B.C.;
terials, such as cloth, clay, cardboard, jade, &c.;
tal evidence of writing in China from the embryo-
introduction of writing from Western Asia, its
s, and its popular transformation into that of the

year of Hu Nak Kunta (*Yu Nai Hwang-ti*), leader
the *Bak* Sings 百姓 in the West.[2]
his fiftieth year, Yu Nai Hwang-ti, general leader of
sixteen Bak families, arrives on the banks of the *Loh*
river (in Shensi), and sacrifices (*Bamboo Annals*). His
people, or at least their chieftains, are acquainted with
the art of writing, and with many other important crafts
derived from the Chaldæo-Elamite civilization acquired
south of the Caspian Sea.[3] In metallurgy they knew of
gold 金, silver 白金 or 銀, copper 銅, and antimony or
tin 錫. For trade they bartered all commodities, besides
wrought and unwrought metal by weight.

76 *Ti* Yao, ruler of the Chinese (in Shansi).

004 *Ti* Shun, his successor, at *Pu-fan* (C. Shansi, *Cat.*, p. 29),
amongst other enactments, regulates the steelyard,

---

monographs have been published: T. de L., *China and Japan*, pp. 190-235, of
ls, their place in History and Art, by the authors of the British Museum Official
by Stanley Lane-Poole, London, Elliot Stock, 1885. "Paper Money of the Ninth
posed Leather Coinage of China," 1882, *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii., third series,
The Old Numerals, the Counting Rods and the Swan-pan in China, 1883: ibid.
07-340. "Babylonian and Old Chinese Measures," *Academy*, Oct. 10, 1885. "The
es of Ancient China, 600 B.C., 1888," *J. R. A. S.*, vol. xx., pp. 428-439. *Une Monnaie*
ise bilingue du premier siècle avant notre ère, Paris, 1890, 14 pp. (Extrait des
ndus de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres).

wing the researches of Hwang P'u-mi, in his *Ti wang she ki* and *Nien lih*.

Cf. for the proofs of this fact, about fifty articles and papers since 1880, in the *Journal of the Society of Arts, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, The Academy, The Babylonian and Oriental Record, Proc. Soc. Biblical Archæology*, &c. Also, T. de L., *The Languages of China before the Chinese*, 1887, and Paris, 1888; *Origin of the Early Chinese Civilization from Western Sources*, 1892; R. K. Douglas, *China*, 1882, 1887.

Common Scheme.	Bamboo Annals.	Rectified Dates.	
			weights and measures, and fixes the amounts of metal 金 to be received for redeemable crimes. In 1955 B.C. he is buried at Tsang-wu in Ming-tiao Park, near An-yh, S. W. Shansi.
2248	2035	1996	Arrival of (trading) parties from the West. Same in 1712, 1685, &c.
2205	1990	1954	The Great Yü, founder of the HIA dynasty at An-yn (*Cat.*, p. 21). He is reputed to have extracted metal 金 from the *Li shan* (near Pu-fan), and cast *pi* 幣 valuables, (*i.e.* metal implements or commodities easy to barter) for the relief of his people in distress during the overflowing of the Hwang-ho. In his time, the Chinese become acquainted, from the indigenous populations, with *Iron*, which they called the Barbarian metal (鐵) and also other names (鐵, 鏤) borrowed from the native dialects.
2155	1948	**1904**	On the 12th of May, a solar eclipse in the fifth year of Tchung Kang, third successor of Yü, at Tchen-sin (in Mih, Honan).
1897	1619	1741	Settlement of a branch of the Kun-wus of the Kokonor at Hiu (N. Honan). They introduce the western art of bronze brought from Asia Minor, through the tin stations from west to east. The initial proportion of tin to copper, which increased in the east and diminished in the west, was 15 per cent. For details, cf. my monograph *On the Western discovery of bronze and its introduction in Ancient China.*
1766	1558	1686	Tcheng T'ang, founder of the SHANG (Traders') dynasty at Poh (Shangkiu, Kweiteh fu, E. Honan). According to Kwan tze (seventh century B.C.), he gave metal 金 from the Tchwang shan, in 1684, to be cast into *pi* 幣, to redeem the children whom his subjects, in want of food after a drought, had been compelled to sell.
1610	1448	1536	In 1712, 1685, 1554 and 1536, arrivals of (trading) foreigners from the west. The subsequent arrivals are stopped in their route eastwards by the Tchou people settled in Shensi.
1401	1315	1389	P'an Keng, nineteenth ruler of the Shang dynasty.
1387	1301	1375	P'an Keng, in the fifteenth year of his reign, removes the capital from Keng (Ho tsin, Kiang tchou, S. W. Shansi) to Yn-Poh (Yen-se, Honan fu), and YN became henceforth a frequent appellative of the Shang dynasty. He rebukes his ministers for their greediness in hoarding cowries and gems. (*Shu King*, iv., *Pan Keng*, ii. 14.) The Chinese had adopted and regulated for their own wants a currency in use among the Pre-Chinese tribes of Eastern China, consisting of tortoise shells of various sizes and cowries. It is mentioned twice in the *Yh King* (41 and 51 kwas), and in the *Shu-King* (Yü Kung), cf. my monograph *On Barter and the Shell currency of Ancient China.*
		1200	From the seventeenth century, the currency of Western Asia consists chiefly of armlets or rings, uninscribed, of various sizes, in gold, silver and also of bronze (as found lately in the Caucasus), cast on the Babylonian standard of weights.

Common Scheme.	Bamboo Annals.	Rectified Dates.	
			In China where *the practical and not the ornamental* is sought for, the metallic currency consists of small implements of daily use in bronze, such as hoes, spades, and sickles, uninscribed and exchanged by weight. Their regular form secures an approximately regular weight.
1148	1076	**1136**	Lunar eclipse in the thirty-seventh year of Wen Wang of Tchou, chief of the West. Tch'ou-Sin, the last King of the Shang-Yn dynasty, stores up *tsai* 財, riches, in the Stag gallery, *Luh tai*.
1131	1059	**1120**	Third year of Wu Wang, son of Wen Wang, Prince of Tchou.
1122	1050	**1110**	Beginning of the TCHOU dynasty. Wu Wang of Tchou having, with the help of eight non-Chinese nations, overthrown the Shang-Yn dynasty, distributes to his followers the *tsai* which Tch'ou-Sin had collected.
*c.*1117	*c.*1045	*c.*1105	Arrival of trading parties inland from the west.
1109	1038	1097	Arrival about that year of three trading parties from Indo-China. The southern sea trade from the west with Arrakan and Pegu is not yet open.
1103	1032	1091	In the thirteenth year of Tcheng, second King of TCHOU, his minister, Kiang Tai Kung, establishes the nine Treasury offices, and regulates the currency in metal and silk (gold in cubic-inch, bronze in rings, in ingots or in plates, to circulate by weight and silk in pieces of a regular size.) The historical statement is given in the *Tsien Han Shu*, or *Annals of the Former Han Dynasty* (Shih ho, iv. 2). With reference to metal, it says: 黃金方寸而重.一斤錢圜函方輕重以銖, which we understand as "gold *was* in square inch, weighing one *kin*, bronze money was round (or in rings), tongue-like (or in boards) and in squares (or ingots) and their weight was ascertained by *tchus*. The second statement is generally understood as meaning that "the copper coins were round enclosing a square," which is against the full weight of evidence, circumstantial and direct. No doubt the historian of the Han has misconceived the original statement and altered it according to his prejudice.
		1091	*Kiang Tai kung*, establishes afterwards the same regulations in his State of Ts'I.
985	945	985	Important expedition of TCHOU *Muh wang* on the northern borders of Tibet. The Chinese learn the western art of inlaying metal.
967	927	967	Interruption of inland arrivals from the west. In 893 they begin again, but henceforth always through the traders of Shuh (Sze tchuen), until the HAN period.
950	911	950	In his fifty-first year, TCHOU *Muh wang*, through his minister *Liu*, enacts his penal laws with the optional redemption of corporal penalties by the payment of mulcts in 鍰 *hwan* or Ring-money still uninscribed, which had been introduced by the TCHOU from the west.
B.C.			
852			The southern country of Ts'U supplies tortoise shells and cowries, which have become scarce, for currency.
841			Common date of agreement between the various traditions of chronology, called *Kung-ho* 共和.
820			Ideographical reform of the written characters, by *Sze Tchou*, historio-

B.C. grapher of the King Siuen of TCHOU, in view of making the official writing more significant to the eyes even at the expense of the phonetic expression. The *Ku-wen* writing had diverged to some extent from its original forms and mode of composition; and the number of characters had increased and continued to increase from several sources, viz., local variants of the standard forms; necessary additions from progress of knowledge; pictorial equivalents, of difficult or little known standard characters, actually created among the less cultured portions of the Chinese agglomeration. The writing of Sze Tchou is generally called *tchuen* 篆, or curved writing, and better *Ta tchuen*, or Great tchuen (cf. below, v. 2).

776 Sixth year of TCHOU Yu wang. Solar eclipse on August 29th.

770 End of the TCHOU dynasty and beginning of the *Tung Tchou* or EASTERN TCHOU dynasty, with its capital at *Loh-yh* (Loh Yang, Honan), whose king was not much more than the nominal suzerain of the various principalities united in a federation.

750-700 **Beginning of coinage in the West.**

At Ægina, Pheidon, King of Argos, establishes a mint for silver coins. In Lydia electrum coins are struck. The coins consist of small ingots of regular weights, bean-shaped, and stamped with a distinctive mark or emblem.

722-481 *Tchun-tsiu* period, so-called from the Ephemerides of Lu, for these years, written by Confucius, and completed by the *Ts'o tchuen* or Chronicle of Tso K'iu-Ming (722-464 B.C.) the most valuable literary relic of the TCHOU dynasty. Eighty-five Chinese principalities are mentioned therein.

720 An envoy from the TCHOU kingdom goes to the State of LU to ask the usual 賻 *fu*, or contribution, including currency, towards the King's burial.

697-695 Sennacherib, the Assyrian King, introduces Syrian sea-going ships in the Persian Gulf, which after being used for war, ply for trade in the Erythræan Sea in competition with the old Sabæan traders.

679-581 Period of the Five Pas, 五 霸, *Wu Pa*, during which one of the great principalities took successively the lead of all the states, because of the impotency of the suzerain, the King of TCHOU. No less than 131 separate states existed during the Tchou dynasty, 55 of which were contemporaneous; 25 have left records of their existence and 13 were important. Hwan, Prince of Ts'I, was the first *Pa*, 679-643 B.C.

679-675 The state of Ts'I being at war during these years, Prince Hwan was finally afraid that his armoured bannermen were not sufficient in number; in order to facilitate enlistment he successfully authorized the payment of mulcts for slight offences with their own metal knives, instead of the legal Ring currency as heretofore since 950.

675-670 **Introduction of coinage in China.**

The sea-traders of the Indian Ocean establish a colony in the Gulf of Kiaotchou (S. Shantung), which they call *Lang-ga* (Lang-ye) after the Ceylon *Lanka*, a name given also to several intermediary places. *Tsih-mie*, afterwards *Tsih-moh*, was their emporium and mint.

They started the device of inscribing their large bronze knives (of regular weight, *i.e.* one-eighth of the larger standard unit) for currency, with a distinctive mark or emblem, a practice they learnt from the western coinages, consisting in this instance of the name of their place in a curious form of Chinese symbols (p. 214). The shape is still rude and has not assumed the symbolical form of the ring at the end, which a little afterwards was introduced into the Chinese Ts'I state.

670-665 In one of these latter years, Hwan, the Prince of T'SI, leader of the States, enacts rules, framed by his minister Kwan I-wu (Kwan King

B.C. tchung, Kwan tchung, or Kwan tze), for the weights of metallic currency (*She Ki*, xxx. 21). The *Taos* (knives or sickles) and *Pus* (hoes or adzes), according to Kwan-Tchung's works, formed the lower currency. Prince Hwan ordered his *Tso Sze-ma*, or Left Equerry, *Pe Kung*, to cast *pi* money with metal from the Tchwang mines, to make known the models and weights to the people. Later on, *i.e.* after 659, he commanded his *Tchung Ta-fu*, or Second Grand Officer, *Wang-yh*, to carry 20,000 coins to Ts'U for the purchase of a living stag.

The coins are inscribed with legends indicating their place of issue, their object and weight-value. The knife-shaped coins, preserving a practical size and form, bear the following inscription: *Ts'i fan wang tze kiu hwa*, returnable-reviving currency of Ts'i. On the reverse: *San shih*, thirty units, and *yuen*, a ring, either figured or suggested by the carefully made ring at the end of the handle.

Great wealth is acquired in the state of Ts'I by the trade in salt (煮 澥 boiling the brine) which its merchants supplied to the states of LIANG (C. E. Shansi), TCHOU (W. Honan), SUNG (E. Honan), WEI (N. Honan) and others, which, we are told (cf. the authorities in F. Hirth, *Early History of the Salt Monopoly in China*, 1888), were in great trouble when the usual supply was not forthcoming at the proper time. This trade was the chief cause of the extension of coinage in the states.

660 The quince-fruit of Media is introduced into China through the Indian Ocean sea-trade. Cf. my *Notes on Botanical Relations between Ancient China and Western Asia in Antiquity*.

655 Extinction by the state of TSIN of the small principality of Yŭ (*q.v.* in the *Alphabetical List* below) in S. W. Shansi, which, following the rules of Hwan and Kwan-tchung, had issued some saddle-coins or weight-money bearing their name and respective weights.

The old Ring-money of the Central Kingdom of TCHOU was probably inscribed then for the first time, and became a coinage.

642 Coining money is not yet known in the state of TCHENG (Kai fung fu, Honan) as shown by the following circumstance. The Earl of Tcheng, for the first time paid a Court visit to the Prince of Ts'U (Hupeh) who gave him a certain quantity of metal (金) and made him a condition not to use it for casting weapons. In consequence the Earl of Tcheng made with it three bells (*Tso tchuen*, 5, xviii. 1).

641 Collapse through its own expenses and conquest by Ts'IN of the small state of LIANG (*q.v.*) in Shensi C. E., where the financial innovations of Ts'I had been followed, and saddle-coins or weight-money had been issued, with the legend *Liang kiu kin-yu erh shih tang lüeh*, Kin-yu of Liang's treasury, 20 equal a lüeh, of several sizes and variants accordingly (*Cat.* p. 22, corr.). Liang was supplied with salt by the merchants of Ts'I.

618 Wei, Earl of Mao, comes from the TCHOU kingdom to Lu, asking money 金 contributions for the expenses of the King's burial (*Tchun tsiu Tso tchuen*, 6, ix. 1).

613-590 Tchwang, King of Ts'U, the last of the Five *Pas*, issues two sizes of small coins, bean-shaped (in the fashion of the Æginætan and Lydian coins of 750-700 B.C.) and inscribed with their respective weights. The old cowrie-shell currency had become too scarce for requirements. They were nick-named *Ho pei tsien*, or metallic cowries (*Cat.* p. 300); cf. my monograph "On the Metallic Cowries of Ancient China," 1888, *J.R.A.S.* xx. 428-439. Later on, considering that the money was too light, he altered it and made the small coins larger, 莊王以爲幣輕更以小爲大, but his people gave up business, until, on the advice

B.C. of his chief minister, Sün Shuh-ngao, he had restored things to the former state.

611 Neko II., of Egypt, gives a great impetus to distant navigation in the Southern seas.

580-550 Non-Chinese Guild merchants of 1. TSIH-MOH, in LANG-YA; 2. AN-YANG; 3. TCHENG-YANG; and 4. KAI YANG, in KIÜ (Shantung S.E. coast) issue large knife-coins; those of 1, 2, and 3 separately, while 1 and 2, and 1 and 4 were in partnership, before their submission to Ts'I. This is the beginning of the monetary unions, cf. below vi. 1, and *Cat.* pp. 215-222, 225-226.

561-360 AN-YH in S.W. Shansi, residence of the Wei clan, begins its coinage with issues of so-called saddle-money or weight-money, like the former coins of Yü and of LIANG, all three towns of TSIN (*Cat.* pp. 20-22).

547-493 After their submission to Ts'I (550-547 B.C.) and previously to their conquest by WU (493 B.C.), the Guild merchants of TSIH-MOH issue large knife-coins in partnership with those of AN-YANG (*Cat.* p. 224), and also with those of YNG-LING, capital city of Ts'I and of KAI-YANG (*Cat.* p. 225), all specially inscribed. These led those of YNG-LING and of TSO-YH to issue a similar coinage (*Cat.* p. 223). During the same period guild merchants of Ts'I in connection with those of KWANG-TCHUNG (Shensi S.E.) issue a special coinage of large knives, with a remarkable inscription setting forth its object, viz.: "Returnable-reviving currency of all travelling traders of Ts'i and Kwan-tchung" (*Cat.* p. 226). The monetary unions make coinage known where it was not so before.

Knife-coinage being more extensively known in Ts'I and the border states, the obverse legend of the knife-coins is simplified into *Tsi tchi kiu hwa*, instead of the more explicative legend which the novelty of coinage had suggested in 674-665 B.C. (*Cat.* p. 332).

Coinage is then current in TCHENG (Kâi-fung fu, Honan) but is refused by the Prince of Ts'IN for the release of an officer of Tch'eng Kiun, who insists that it must be first exchanged for silk (*Tso tchuen*, 9, XXVI. 4).

c. 540 The Western art of tempering iron is known in Eastern China.

523-336 In his 21st year (*i.e.* 523 B.C.) the King *King*, of TCHOU, finding that the *tchu* unit of weight enacted in 1091 B.C. for the currency was too light, notwithstanding the contrary advice of his minister Tan Muh Kung, issued larger, *i.e.* heavier, coins inscribed *Pao Hwa*, and weighing four times heavier than the current standard (cf. *Cat.* p. 329, No. **156** only and below p. xxxvii.) But the innovation was not accepted by the people, and he was forced to resume the former coinage, which lasted until it passed into the hands of Ts'IN, 336 B.C. It consisted of the *hwan* unit and fractions, *yuen*, *pan-yuen*, *liang*, and *tchus*, in flat rings. There is no record of the time when they were first inscribed, but it cannot have begun before 655 *suprà*.

500-350*c.* Spade-money of two sizes form chiefly the currency outside Ts'I and TCHOU. They consist of little spades with hollow handles, weighing 20 to the higher standard unit of weight. Being more tools than coins, they required only attenuated legends. Cf. *infra*, v., 14, and p. 4 *sq.*

490-390*c.* Second and last period of monetary unions. About fourteen coinages of small spades and *pus*, henceforth useless as tools and with clear legends, are issued in the region between the marts of the sea-coast of Shantung, N. and S., with Shansi and Honan E. Cf. *infra*, vi.

481-255 Period of the civil wars, or Contending States for the Imperial supremacy, or Heptarchy, from the seven principal states engaged in the struggle.

475-221 Period of the PU-money. Square-footed, round-footed, and point-footed *pus* are issued in one hundred (or more) different localities of the states. The exact dates in each case cannot be ascertained but from the foundation or destruction of the localities, or their conquest by Ts'IN after

B.C. 336 B.C., when the Imperial coinage was entrusted to that state by the King of TCHOU. The merchants of Ts'I become richer and richer from their salt industry, and the circulation of coins is considerable. Besides their knife-coinage they used also unwrought metal, as was still traditional in the less civilised regions of *Yueh* and *Min* (from Kiangsu to Fuhkien). See following.

c. 460 The King of Ts'U helps to establish in *Yueh* three boards of finance for the currency of—1. gems; 2. gold; 3. coins and silk.

423 Accession of Prince *Wen* of WEI, 魏, who during his reign (423-386 B.C.), on the advice of his minister Li Huei, laid down for the purchase of goods by the State regulations which gave a great impetus to circulation of metallic money.

367-355 The Eastern Tchou dukedom, established in Honan in 440 B.C., is separated into Eastern and Western Tchou. They each issue flat ring-coins inscribed with their respective names (p. 328).

336 King Hwei of Ts'IN, to whose state his suzerain, the King of TCHOU had granted the privilege of coining money (for Imperial purposes, i. e. without local name upon it), issues his first coinage of large *P'an liang* pieces with a central square hole (p. 336). This coinage is gradually imposed wherever Ts'IN extends its dominions.

330 A general of Ts'U establishes in Yun-nan, the kingdom of *Tsen*, which lasted until 224 A.D. It commanded the trade routes to and from the south, and its name, known in the west through the Southern ocean traffic, became in the first century A.D. the western name of *China* (cf. *B. and O. R.* 1889, pp. 139, 151, 157-159).

325-317 Su, Prince of TCHAO, grants to Tchang-y, a secret political agent of Ts'IN, the privilege of issuing *pu* coins of the saddle-pattern.

323 Meng-ko (or Mencius) the philosopher, ii. 2; iii. 1, refuses a hundred *kien kin* (see "Numismatic Terms") or knife-coins from the Prince of Ts'I, but he accepts afterwards seventy *yh* from the ruler of SUNG, and fifty *yh* from the Earl of *Sieh* (W. Shantung).

317-228 Large issues of small knife-coins begin at MING, in TCHAO (S. Tchihli), (p. 265), KAN-TAN (p. 247), and other places with legends; also at KIÜ, where they are pointed (p. 251), and without obverse legends. These issues continued until the conquest of TCHAO by Ts'IN in 228 B.C.

316 The King Hwei of Ts'IN establishes his protectorate in *Pa* and *Shuh* (N. Szetchuen) over the *Lin Kiun* and *Pan-tun man* aborigines, and organizes their paying taxes and fines by *liangs*.

c. 275 Issue in KIÜ of round coins, square-holed, with an outside raised edge as the large knives, inscribed *Pao sze hwa* and *Pao luh hwa* (p. 329-330). They were cast in clusters in the same fashion as practised before in Rome 350-269 B.C.

255 End of the civil wars period (although the submission of several states was not achieved before 222 B.C.), and of the nominal sway of the TCHOU dynasty.

227 Li-sze, chief Minister to the King of Ts'IN, adopts an abbreviated and simplified mode of writing the *Tchuen* or curved characters in a filiform way, hence called *Siao tchuen*. Cf. 820 *supra*.

221 The King of Ts'IN assumes the title of She Hwang-ti, "the first universal Emperor." The use of gems, pearls, tortoise-shells, cowries, and tin is henceforth forbidden for currency. Issue of a new coinage, more convenient and smaller than that of 336, also inscribed *P'an liang*, in round pieces with a square hole for bronze, and for gold in small cubes *yh*.

219 Appearance of Buddhist missionaries in China.

212 The uncertainty and large number of variants of the *Siao tchuen* characters,

B.C. leads the Chinese Emperor to adopt for official purposes the *Li shu*, a bold, square and thick brush-made writing, invented by Tcheng Mao.

206 Rise of the HAN dynasty. Coinage is free.

186 Issue by the Queen HAN *Kao hou* of a state coinage consisting of round *Pan liang*, weighing 8 tchus. (p. 342). Ancient *Pu* and other coins remain in circulation.

175 Issue by HAN *Wen Ti*, of *P'an liang*, of round coins weighing only 4 tchus, as a pattern for all. With the intention of putting an end to false coining, he leaves the people to cast their own money (p. 348).

160*c.* *Pi*, King of Wu (Tcheh Kiang) issues a large round coin marked *Liang she*, equivalent to the old *P'an liang* of 12 tchus, which meets every requirement. Teng T'ung, the Chinese Crœsus, in N. Szetchuen, issues also a currency favourably received, but its description has been lost (p. 352-353).

140 Issue by HAN *Wu Ti* (140-87 B.C.) of small round coins of three tchus, *San tchu*, and thus inscribed (p. 354).

136 Issue of round coins of same size and weight as the preceding, with a raised edge to prevent their being clipped or filed, and inscribed *Pan liang* (p. 355). Private people issue iron coins of the same pattern.

135 Free coinage is forbidden and the ancient coins, Knife, Leaf, Saddle, Pu, and otherwise shaped, which had remained in circulation in various parts of the Empire are demonetized and forbidden.

122-115 Tchang K'ien, envoy of HAN *Wu Ti*, sent for the second time to Eastern Turkestan and Transoxiana, opens relations with numerous states there, and sets up Chinese protectorates which lasted till the third century. The Middle Kingdom receives henceforth anew many products and ideas from the West.

119 Issue of a currency of white metal, and sale of deer-skin badges; issue also of round coins value five *tchus* with a raised edge in red copper (p. 358-360).

118 First issue of the *Wu tchu* coinage, which, with various fortunes, remained the standard currency of the country until the T'ang dynasty.

116 Establishment of a general State mint under the management of three officers (as in Rome and Greece). All the former currency had to be melted and re-coined. The most formidable and skilled of the false coiners are engaged as workmen therein.

50-25 The *Yueh-ti*, having migrated westwards into Transoxiana, issue with the Græco-Bactrian King Hermæus a bilingual coinage (p. 393). While settled on the N.W. borders of China in the third century, they had known and made use of the *pan-kin*, and *Tchung .... liang* inscribed coinages.

48 Counterfeiting (see iv. p. 22), has brought the metallic currency to such a low ebb that the question is seriously considered of reviving the use

A.D. of grain, silk, hempen and silk-cloth, and shells as media of exchange.

7 Wang Mang, as Regent, issues round coins inscribed *Pao hwa*, like those of 523 B.C., and a short knife-shaped money (pp. 311-318); also six sorts of round coins called and marked 泉 *Tsiuen* (pp. 367-380).

10 Having assumed the supreme power, Wang Mang discontinues his coinage of knife-money and establishes new sorts of currency, in gold, silver, tortoise-shells and cowries (pp. 381, 382), and ten sorts of copper 布 *P'u* money (pp. 302-304).

14 All the previous and eccentric currencies are abolished, and a new currency of round copper coins marked *Ho-pu* is issued (pp. 382-392).

24 Silk and hempen cloth, grain and metal in lumps, are again used for currency, because of the extensive counterfeiting of the coinage. Kung sun Shuh, a rebel, in Szetchuen, issues iron coins of the *Wu tchu* pattern.

A.D.

25 Beginning of the *Hou Han* or LATER HAN dynasty. Issue in the following year and in 40 A.D. of *Wu tchu* coins of the former standard. No change was made in the currency until 190 A.D.

88 *Hü shen* is commissioned to compile an explicatory list of the best *Tchuen* characters in their abbreviated and simplified forms.. His work, the *Shwoh wen*, containing 9353 characters and published in 123 A.D., after his death, has remained the standard work on its subject.

165 Liu Teh-tcheng, improving upon the *Li shu*, makes the *Heng shu* or current-writing.

190 Temporary issue of *Wu tchu* coins without outside rims, because the rim of the former issues was usually clipped off.

220 End of the LATER HAN dynasty, whose dominion is split into three kingdoms, of SHUH-HAN, WEI, and WU until 277.

221 In the WEI kingdom, N. China, the *Wu tchu* coinage is abolished, grain and silk cloth are by decree the regular currency; six years afterwards the copper coinage is re-established.

284 Roman copper coins of A.D. 14-275, are brought about that date into Shansi, under the TSIN dynasty, by Western merchants through the South sea trade.

347 Copper coins are substituted in the kingdom of the FORMER LIANG dynasty (W. Shensi), for the old currency of silk and hempen cloth which obtained there.

379 *Wang Hien tchi*, improves the *Heng shu* and makes it the *Kiai shu*, or pattern writing, which, slightly altered during the Sung dynasty, has remained in use for printing to the present day.

401 An iron coinage is issued by the NORTHERN LIANG (E. Kansuh).

402 Under the reign of *Ngan Ti*, of the EASTERN TSIN (A.D. 317-419, at Nanking), metallic currency is so much debased by counterfeiting, that a proposition is made to suppress it, and to renew the old currency of silk and grain.

402-421 Copper coins of the *Wu tchu* pattern are issued at *Kwei-tse* or Kudja, and at *Shu-lek* or Kashgar.

513-516 Issue of clay-money in Kiang-su and Shantung, under the eighth and ninth Emperors of the WEI dynasty.

516-519 Issue about these years of Chinese-like copper coins at *Kao-tchang* (the *Tché shi* of the Han period, near the present Karakhodjo and Turfan, in E. Turkestan), with the inscription, 高昌吉利 *Kao-tchang kih-li.*

558-565 Sassanian gold and silver coins circulate under the NORTHERN TCHOU dynasty in Shensi.

583-598 Re-organization of the copper currency by Kai-huang, of the Sui dynasty; patterns exposed for public information, and opening of five mints.

621 First issue of the *Kai yuen tung pao* 開元通寶, the standard copper coin of the T'ang dynasty, which remained in use for several centuries and was imitated in Central Asia, Corea, Japan, and Annam.

CHAPTER II.

A SHORT GLOSSARY OF CHINESE NUMISMATIC TERMS.

a. Denominations and general terms.

THE purpose of this chapter is to present a list of various expressions, peculiar idioms, popular appellatives and also soubriquets, attached to the currency described in the Chinese books on numismatics, or mentioned in works of political economy.

It does not pretend to be complete, and many expressions relating to currency which are found in the dictionaries and are known, have been left aside, as they would have increased unnecessarily the bulk of this glossary, and occupied the space required for terms which cannot be understood but by Chinese numismatists.

1.—財 *Tsai*, **Riches.** *Tsai* is one of the oldest terms employed with reference to money, or the valuable goods which, by preference, were employed for barter in early times. The *Shu-King*[1] gives that name to the treasures which the last ruler of the Shang-Yn dynasty had piled up in the *Luh-tai* or Stag-gallery (XIIth cent. B.C.)

2.—錢 財, *Tsien-tsai*, hoes and riches.[2] A general term for wealth and for medium of exchange.

3.—賻, *Fu*, a term occasionally employed in the Classics, and explained as contributions, from one State to another, for the funeral of a ruler, including money (cf. in 720 B.C., *Tchun tsiu*, 1; iii. 4).

4.—金, *Kin*, metal in general used for money. In 618 B.C. the kingdom of Tchou asks from the State of Lu a contribution of money (*kin*) (cf. *Tchun tsiu*, 6; ix. 1).

5.—泉 *Tsiuen*, **Source, spring.** The term was used in ancient times for currency in general, and so far as it was paid in, not paid out. It occurs thus in the *Tchou li* or Institutes of the Tchou dynasty;[3] and by extension it is met with in old works without any distinction. One of the treasurers of the Board of Finances derived his name *Tsiuen fu* 泉府 from it.[4] In the transcription of old works in modern characters, it has disappeared; 布 *Pu*, **cloth**, seldom, and 錢 *Tsien*, **hoe**, most generally in their acceptation of **currency**, were substituted for it.[5] For instance, Tchou sin, the last ruler of the Shang-Yn dynasty, had hoarded 泉 *Tsiuen* in his palace of *Luh-tai* or **Stag-gallery**, and Wen Wang distributed them to the people.[6] In the modern statements of the fact the word *Tsien* has been put in its stead.[7]

At the time of his archaistic revivals, the usurper Wang Mang, in A.D. 7 and 14, renewed the use of the term *Tsiuen* for **money**, and had it inscribed on his currency (cf. pp. 367, 383). It reappeared in A.D. 236 on an issue of Wu at the time of the Three Kingdoms (p. 403), and in 561 (p. 429).

6.—橋 幣, *Kiao-pi*, Bridge money. Another name of the following.

7.—聲 式 幣, *King shih pi*, Tingle-dangle money. Numismatic soubriquet of metallic dangles, of a musical instrument, formerly used as a convenient medium of exchange. Cf. below, p. xxi.

8, 9, 10.—鋗 *hwan*, 員 *yuen*, 圜 *yuen*, Round (money). Name of the Ring money (flat and holed discs), which was in circulation in 950 B.C., and remained so to the end of the Tchou dynasty.

11.—刀, *Tao*, Knife (money). Pattern of an extensive currency which began in the seventh century in Shantung, and continued to the third century (i.e. 221 B.C.). It was revived for a few years and in a strangely altered form in 7-10 A.D.; by extension it has been occasionally inscribed on some round money in the same years, under the following names.

12.—契 刀, *K'ih-tao*, Bond-knife.
13.—錯 刀, *Ts'oh-tao*, Inlaid knife.
} Two sorts of Knife money, the blade short and round flat head, issued by the Usurper Wang Mang in 7-10 A.D.

14.—幣 *Pi*, valuables. The symbol *Pi* was formerly written with the deter-

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[1] *Shu King*, Part V., Book III., par. 9. For a later use of the term, viz., in 590 B.C., cf. *Tso tchuen*, 7; xi. 2).

[2] Such, for instance, the name of the God of Riches, 財 神, or 財 帛 星 君.

[3] *Tchou-li*, Tien kwan, Kiv. 6; trad. Edouard Biot, 1851, tom. i., p. 128.

[4] Ibid. T'i kwan, kiv. 14; tom. i., p. 326.

[5] On the equation *Tsiuen* and *Tsien*, cf. Szema Tsien, *She Ki*, Tien Kwan shu, hia. Comm.

[6] In the *Shu King*, as stated under *Tsai*, it is the latter character which is employed and not *Tsiuen*.

[7] *K'ang hi tze tien*, s.v. 85 + 5, fol. 29.

minative 貝 cowry, instead of 巾 cloth.[1] It was used as a general term, for instance, in the writings of Kwan-tze (*supra*, in 665 B.C.), and is still found not unfrequently in literature. It occurs in titles of numismatic works as shown by the list below.

15. 幣 產 *Pi tch'an*, Spade money. Name given by numismatists to the copper currency of that shape issued by private people, and afterwards regularly in the seventh century, in imitation of small implements of husbandry which had been found convenient for barter (pp. 2-17).

16.—幣 乘 馬, *Pi tch'eng ma*, Saddle money;
17.—車 馬, *Kiu ma*, same meaning;
18.—筴 策 馬, *Kia tseh ma*, slip-weight money;
19.—策 馬, *Tseh ma*, same meaning.

} Appellatives of a curious shape of copper money, bearing its weight value, and the name of its place of issue, from the seventh to the fourth century B.C.

20.—布 *Pu*, cloth, afterwards money. First applied to hempen or silk pieces of cloth. Used as a medium of exchange and regulated into a currency in 1091 B.C., it came into use in a looser way as money, and was especially applied to all small plates of metal employed for currency, except the knives. It is chiefly applied by numismatists to the small shape of money derived from the spade and saddle money.

21.—貨 布 *Ho-pu*, exchangeable (cloth) money. A special type of copper money (p. 308) issued by Wang Mang in A.D. 14.

22.—布 泉 *Pu-tsiuen*, source of (cloth) money. Legend of a round money issued by Wang Mang in A.D. 14, and soon discontinued.

23.—貨 泉 *Ho Tsiuen*, source of exchange. Legend of a round money issued by the same ruler in A.D. 14, which was extensively used until the following Han dynasty. It was also employed in A.D. 376 (pp. 383 and 408).

24.—錢 *Tsien*, hoe money. *Tsien* was formerly a light instrument of husbandry, perhaps a hoe or sickle,[2] although it is applied at present to the mattock.[3] When currency in the shape of various implements of the kind was an historical fact, the term was used as a general designation. It occurs in such ancient writings as the *Kwoh-yu*, the *She Ki*, the *Tsien Han shu*, the *Tchun-tsiu* of Liu Pu-wei and other works; and it was applied to the currency of the states of 周 *Tchou*, 齊 *Ts'i*, 秦 *Ts'in*, 晉 *Tsin*, 楚 *Ts'u* and 趙 *Tchao*.[4] In re-writing the ancient texts it has been substituted for the former 財 *tsai* and 泉 *tsiuen*.

25.—錢 貨 *Tsien ho*, hoes and goods,
26.—錢 布 *Tsien pu*, hoes and cloth. General terms for wealth and media of exchange.

27, 28, 29.—𧶠 *Yüh*, 買 *Mai*, 賣 *Mai*. These three terms are those for barter, purchase and sale. Their ideographical spelling is suggestive of their respective meanings. *Yüh*, barter, is composed of 䀠 *muh*, "a pleasant, submissive or harmonious eye," and of 貝 *pei*, "property." *Mai*, "to buy," is written 网 *wang*, "a net," and *pei*, "property," lit. "net in the property." *Mai*, "to sell," is composed of the preceding *mai*, "the netted in property," and 出 *tch'uh*, "to come out."[5]

30.—權 *Kiuen*, equivalent. It means properly to weigh or balance on the steel-yards, and is employed by the native numismatists to indicate the equivalence between the various classes of currency.

31.—重 *Tchung*, weight. A term employed on the flat ring-money of the Tchou dynasty, (p. 321), where it precedes the figures indicating the weight.

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[1] Min Ts'i-kih, *Luh shu t'ung*, kiv. 7, fol. 13 *v*.
[2] It is mentioned in the *She King*, iv. (2), ode I. 2.
[3] Wells Williams, *Syll. Dict.*, p. 982.
[4] As stated by 魏 了 翁 Wei Liao-ung, 古 今 考 *Ku Kin Kao*.
[5] *The Structure of Chinese Characters, after the Shwoh-wan*, by John Chalmers, 1882; Nos. 232, 84 and 162.

32.—圜 法 *Yuen-fah*, current rule, or better rules of currency. A denomination used in reference to the enactments of Kiang Tai Kung, concerning the currency of the nine treasury offices at the beginning of the Tchou dynasty.

33.—去=弄 *kiu*, treasure. This symbol occurs on the knife-money of Ts'i and on the weight-money of Liang. On the latter currency, which dates from the seventh century B.C., several variants occur, Nos. 121, **12, 13, 14**, and more especially 124 and 125, which show that it is merely a simplified form of 弄, viz., without the determinative 廾. It had been hitherto misread by native numismatists for 法, which, however, was not thus spelt in former times, as shown by the numerous instances exemplified in the palæographical dictionaries and texts, where it is always written 灋.

34.—去 化, *Kiu-Hwa*. Literally **treasure to exchange**, is the expression equivalent to **currency** which occurs in the knife-money of the state of Ts'i (670-221 B.C.).

35, 36.—寶 貨, *Pao ho*, precious exchangeable merchandise. Old denomination of round money issued in 523 B.C. and also in 7 A.D. It is an equivalent to the modern *T'ung pao* 通 寶, current money. See the alphabetical list of legends.

37.—貨 貝 錢, *Ho-pei tsien*, exchangeable cowries, metallic currency;

38.—蟻 鼻 錢, *Y-pi tsien*, ant's nose money;

39.—鬼 頭, *Kwei-tou*, ghost-heads;

40.—鬼 臉, *Kwei-lien*, ghost-faces; all denominations and soubriquets of the metallic cowries issued as currency *c.* 600 B.C. in the state of Ts'U (Hupeh) (cf. p. 300, and list of legends).

41.—赤 仄, *Yh tcheh*, red-bent. Denomination of a certain sort of money issued in 120 B.C. and having a raised edge in red copper (p. 360).

42.—撰, *Tchuan*, pattern. Special name of round pieces of money in a white metal, issued in 119 B.C. (p. 358).

43.—鄧 氏 錢 *Teng she tsien*, money of Teng-she. An unknown copper currency issued after 160 B.C. by Teng-t'ung, the Chinese Crœsus (p. 353).

44.—榆 莢. *Yü-Kieh*, elm-leaves. Derisive name of thin money, in various sizes and shapes issued by private people at the beginning of the Han dynasty (p. 340).

45.—五 匕, *Wu pi*, a soubriquet of a fanciful coin cast under the Sui dynasty, on which the figure 5, *i.e.* 五, was marked on the four sides.

46.—雞 目 *Ki-muh*, hen's eyes;

47.—鳩 目 *Kiu-muh*, dove's eyes;

48.—鵝 眼 *Ngo-yen*, goose's eyes;

49.—不 沈 郎 *Puh tch'én lang*, unsinkable lads;

50.—綖 環 *Yen-hwan*, tassels, rings; all popular names of the very small and light currency of about 465 A.D. (p. 418).

51.—荇 葉 *Hing-yeh*, weed leaves. Soubriquet of the thin copper money of the fifth century (p. 418).

52, 53.—公 式 錢, 女 錢 *Kung-shih tsien* and *Niu tsien*. Male and female money, soubriquets of the round copper money issued after 502 A.D., from peculiarities in their design (p. 420).

54.—男 錢 *Nan tsien*, a soubriquet of the *Kung shih tsien*, so called because the people believed that a woman who carried this money about her would be delivered of a boy.

55.—來 子 *Lai tze*, a soubriquet of the small coins of two *tchus*, issued in 465 A.D. (p. 417).

56.—兼 金 *Kien Kin*, the sort of money offered to Mencius by the Duke of Ts'I in 323 B.C. The first character must be read 鎌 sickle, appropriate name of the curved knife-shape of the currency of Ts'I.

b. Technical Words.

In the Chinese numismatic works the few characters which follow are used as technical expressions, and are seldom found in the dictionaries with these special meanings:—

肉 *juh*, lit. the flesh, *i.e.* the *field* of the piece.
好 *hao*, lit. a hole in a wall, *i.e.* the central hole.
肉好 *juh hao*, same meaning.
郭 *kwoh*, lit. a city wall, *i.e.* the raised edge.
周享 *tchou kwoh*, surrounding raised rim.
鍰 or 爰, *yuen*, a ring of which the central hole is wider than the rim.
鐶 or 環, *hwan*, a ring of which the central hole and the rim are equal.
邊 *pien*, *i.e.* the obverse and reverse margin.
面 *mien*, face, *i.e.* the obverse.
背 *pei*, back, *i.e.* the reverse.
幕 and 漫 *man*, same meaning.
字兒 *Tze erh*, same meaning.
旁 *p'ang*, side, *i.e.* the side right or left of the central hole.
凹 *wa*, deep, *i.e.* incuse.
凸 *tieh*, in relief.
文 *wen*, ornament, *i.e.* the legend.
陽文 *yang wen*, characters in relief.
陰文 *yn wen*, characters sunk, or incuse.
柱 *tchu*, pillar, *i.e.* raised dots on the field, otherwise a very small ring incuse.
出 *tch'uh*, going forth, *i.e.* radiating line from an angle of the central hole.
角 *kioh*, horn, *i.e.* protruding angle of the same.
星 *sing*, star, *i.e.* a dot.
貫 *kwan*, 繼 *ki*, 貫 *kwan*, 緡 *min*, 鏹 *kiang*, a string of 1000 cash.
鼓 *ku*, smelting furnace.
鼓壽, *ku shou*, melting metals, casting (coins).

CHAPTER III.

SHAPES OF CURRENCY FROM BARTER TO MONEY.

I. Natural.	1. Gems. Ancient China	
	2. Grain (in bags). Anc. China	
	3. Grains. Pelew Islands	
	4. Bitter almonds. Anc. India . .	Kola nutts. (Niger).
	5. Elk-teeth. N. America	
	6. Rock salt. Abyssinia	
	7. Tortoise shells. Anc. China . .	By *pang* or pair.
	8. Pearl oyster shells. Anc. China .	Ditto.
	9. Cowry shells. Pre-Chinese China	On strings (Anc. China, Indo-China, India, Africa).
	10. Gold dust. Tibet and Indo-China	In bags (Indo-China).
	11. Cinnabar. S. China, 9th cent. A.D.	
	12. Quicksilver. Ditto.	
II. Commercial.	1. Tea in bricks. Frontiers of Tibet	
	2. Salt in cakes. Anc. China . . .	Indo-China, Tibet.
	3. Opium in pills. Frontiers of Tibet	
	4. Betel in nuts. Indo-China	
	5. Cutch and Juggery (ibid)	
	6. Skins. N. America	Skin-tallies of Ancient Russia.

III. INDUSTRIAL.

1. Transitional State.

a. Incompleted.

1. Unwrought metal. Anc. China	
2. Metal from crucible. Chinese silver Sycee	
3. Metal in lumps. Lydian ingots .	Stamped Beads of Ts'u. Long lumps of Japan. Beads of Japan and Java.
4. Metal in flakes	Small gold flakes of Nepal.
5. Metal in plates (rough)	Cut plates in Japan, Ancient India, &c.

b. Completed.

6. Metal in regular bars	Annamite silver bars.
7. Metal in lozenges	Laotian iron lozenge.
8. Metal in plates	Obang and Kobang of Japan.
9. Silk Cloth. Anc. China	Regular in size and length. Anc. China.
10. Hempen cloth. Anc. China . .	Ditto.
11. Shirtings, &c., Africa, Borneo, &c.	Cangyans of Malays, guineas, tobas and tokaki in Africa, blankets in N.W. America.

2. Final State of

Implements.

12. Small implements of husbandry (Anc. China)	Spade money and its smaller derivatives—Saddle and Pu-money.
13. Knives of Ancient China.	
14. Das of the Khamtis, &c.	
15. (Fish-hooks)	Imitations in Luristan and Ceylon.

Ornaments.

16. (Deer skins)	Deer-skin badges (Anc. China).
17. (Cornaline earrings)	Mataganas of Japan.
18. Gold empty-nobs of Tibet	
19. Armlets and rings	Ring money of Syria, Caucasus, Ireland, India, &c. Flat ring money of Ancient China, Central Asia, Australasia, &c.
20. Fans, in Ancient Egypt.	
21. Glass beads, ibid.	
22. Collars, &c., ibid.	

Peculiar Taste.

23. Gold and tin	Gold cubes in Ancient China. Bundles of tin blocks in Malacca.
24. Shell-like (silver) of Burmese-Shans	The *chûlôn*
25. Oyster-like (silver)	Same, stamped for fines.
26. (From stamping).	Cup-shaped coins of Ancient S. India, Java, and Cambodia.

Convenience. Tradition.

27. (Cowries)	Metallic cowries (Anc. China).
28. (Ring money).	Modern Chinese money.
29. (From cuts of round money) . .	Crescent silver money of Ancient Pegu, and of Tibet.
30. (From successive improvements) .	Round money of Europe.
31. (From contradistinction)	Recent octagonal money of Europe (Belgium).

CHAPTER IV.

THE MAKING OF COINS.

1. *Metallurgy and Counterfeiting.*

1. The coinage of ancient China circulated always by weight for its intrinsic value. The weight and the various patterns were regulated by the State, and every one, including guild merchants of private and town communities, subject to these rules was at liberty to issue his own coins, bearing his distinctive symbol (written characters) or name.

It consisted chiefly of bronze of several patterns which we describe in another page below, § 10, until the gradual adoption of a round coinage issued by the State 336, 221, and 186 B.C. (*q.v.*)

2. Gold, silver, copper, tin, bronze, lead, iron, and tutenag were the various metals which were employed in China as mediums of exchange during the period covered by this volume. All of them, however, were not either known or used from the beginning. In the twenty-third century the civilisers of the country, the *Bak Sings* in N.W. China, knew gold, silver, copper, and tin (or antimony), whose symbols are traceable to their antecedents in the mother writing of Western Asia.[1] They had great difficulty in finding silver in their new country and the discovery of the "obstinate metal" (艮+金=銀) under the HIA and YN dynasties has remained historical. It was always very scarce until the opening of the South. They learned to know IRON from the native populations of Sze tchuen, who were well acquainted with it, and they called it the barbarian metal (夷+金=銕), as well as other names, *tieh* 鐵 and *lou* 鏤, borrowed from the native dialects. The knowledge of bronze was brought to them from the west in the middle of the eighteenth century B.C.

3. Although the country is rich in metals, mining operations have never been allowed to any large extent. Private individuals were not permitted to work mines except in rare cases; and when the privilege was granted, it always carried with it heavy taxation. The government, in fear they say of enriching the wrong people at the expense of morality and simplicity of life, kept the mines as State property, to be resorted to only in cases of extreme need. The rudeness of the mining processes and the dearth of metal which ensued caused the metallic currency to suffer greatly in several instances noted in the following volume.

4. The shortcomings of metallurgy in China have had a sad and lasting influence on the vicissitudes of her coinage, and the rude process of minting has been the cause of many deplorable events in her history. Its course has been marred from olden times by the incessant activity of smugglers, forgers, and counterfeiters. It is a well known fact that the Chinese are the most able counterfeiters in the world and their views about the genuineness of things are peculiar. Our ideas of authenticity are only partly shared by them, and their feelings concerning fitness do not go beyond the outside appearance in the generality of cases. Exact imitations of objects have often been looked upon by them with as much

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[1] For gold and tin cf. *B. O. R.*, v. 38, 39, in T. de L., *From Ancient Chaldaea and Elam to Early China*, § 16.—Silver as white metal, as in the West; copper, *tung*, is derived in Chinese as in the West from the symbol for crucible.—For the derivation of the symbol for gold, found independently by the Rev. C. J. Ball, cf. his "Ideograms Common to Accadian and Chinese," *P. S. B. A.*, Dec. 1890.

favour as originals, and in course of time have become confused with them. We know that in cases of archæological discoveries of interest, exact reproductions of the objects have often been made for distribution to collectors. Let us confess that such imitations have helped to the preservation down to modern times of at least the form of certain antiquities which otherwise might have been lost altogether. But the value of these preserved copies, and of copies of them depends upon the faithfulness of the reproductions. Sometimes we are enabled to check them by comparison either with other copies or other objects contemporary with them. Generally they are faithful, sometimes they are not. The copies were often made by an *à peu près* method much liked in the Middle Kingdom. It is therefore impossible to lay down any general rule in the matter, and the numismatist is left to his own experience and judgment to discriminate the counterfeited Chinese coins. Coin dealers, especially at Fuhtchou and Sutchou, pretend to supply the European collectors with any ancient coins they wish, since on demand,[1] with a reasonable delay, they forge them either from genuine specimens or from the native works on numismatics. As to the rust and patina which the Chinese are very clever at producing at short notice by several ingenious processes, they are often in case of false coins simply imitated by several coats of paint, and it is very easy to wash them off with acids.[2]

5. Some very interesting coins are only known to us through reproductions, as shown by several illustrations in the present volume (Nos. 2, 3, 6, 16, 24, 26, 27, 28, 72, 282, 293, 301, 313, 330). Some of these reproductions are themselves antiquities, as the taste for collecting ancient coins, or facsimiles, has prevailed since the sixth century if not earlier.[3]

6. In the preliminary notices on the series of coins in the present volume we have had to relate repeatedly the evils resulting in the Chinese currency from the plague of counterfeiters; and until the present time the same doleful history has continued. An increase in the proportion of tin, the legal alloy, the substitution for it of lead, a diminution in size or in weight, a fabrication of lead or tin pieces, which, when strung between genuine coins, might pass unperceived, were the various means resorted to by the forgers. The unusual skilfulness of the Chinese counterfeiters has been the insuperable obstacle to the issue of coins in gold or silver.

Notwithstanding their cunningness in counterfeiting matters, the Chinese have made but slow progress in metallurgic art.[4] Their methods have remained undeveloped and stationary in many respects, and the manufacture of their coins was not improved until the *Han* period. The casting process, which has always been followed by them, afforded incessant facilities to false coiners, and compelled the Chinese authorities, in order to baffle their projects, to make frequent changes in the designs of their coins. These changes were sometimes of the most

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[1] These coins are generally made of pewter, painted to imitate the patina. Ready-made collections of coins attached on a cloth are sold to amateurs; the few specimens therein of the knife, weight and *pu* money, and of the Bashpa coins of the Yuen dynasty are almost always forgeries.

[2] The Chinese themselves are sometimes deluded in the matter. A forgery of the type No. 16 was presented once to Mr. William Lockhart at Peking by a high official as a valuable present. I had it cleaned at the British Museum because I had some doubts about it, and it was found covered with several coats of paint, red and green; the metal was bronze with patches of lead.

[3] While writing the present remarks I have on my table a work by 駱善傳 styled 滙海氏, called 新舊銀論發秘指明看法註解, published at Hua hien (Canton), new edition of 1864, containing illustrations of the curious modes of hollowing the Mexican dollars and substituting copper or lead for the silver.

[4] The method of smelting iron ores in China is similar to that used in the Pyrenees, and known as the Catalan process (cf. St. Julien et P. Champion, *Industries Anciennes et Modernes de l'Empire Chinois*, p. 55). It is also that which is practised in the Shan states (cf. *Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine*, t. ii. p. 150), and is also known in India. Dr. B. Heyne (*Tracts Historical and Statistical in India*, 1814) had seen it in 1814 at Yeragutty.

trifling character, consisting often of minutiæ which European numismatists will fail to discriminate. The style of writing the legends was altered as a whole or in parts, and numerous instances are known of two or three characters out of four written each in a different style. In other cases the sole difference between issues consists in the length or thickness or arrangement of one single stroke of a character. On the occasion of the issue of the *P'an liang* coins in 187-180 B.C., we have indicated (p. 342) the eight variants which are distinguished by scrupulous numismatists. In earlier times, when the issue of coins was not under Government supervision, and could be made by monetary unions or separate towns with their own legend, there was not the same need of such frequent distinctions. However, a good many differences at an early period were rendered necessary to check the activity of the forgers. In the series of the *pu* coins, ten towns[1] issued from 14 to 26 different designs during the fourth century B.C., designs differing only in the inscription of a serial on the reverse, or in a change in the arrangement of the written characters. Some of them issued as many as 60 variants. It is with the small knife coins, the worst part of the present work, as it is of all collections of Chinese coins of the period, *i.e.* about 300 B.C., that the worst features of the case are disclosed. We have in the following pages no less than 336 entries of their variants and we have not exhausted the matter.

2. *Minting and Moulding.*

7. But it is also unquestionable that another agent was at work in the production of these variants, and that this parallel cause was no other than the carelessness of the mould makers, and the roughness of the process entrusted to illiterate and unskilled hands for the small coins. The SPADE-money, which required a greater care, is more regular, and the inscriptions, consisting generally of one character only, are well drawn (p. 5-9) in comparison with the others.

We have thus been able to trace up to the process of minting much of the rudeness of the designs, multiplicity of issues and variants in the legends. We may ascribe to the same source the variants in the weights, which are far from approximative to the current standard; and, moreover, the same cause was active in the selection of shapes, and in the variable sizes of the coins.

8. Let us begin with gold and silver.

The shape that was commonly given to the ingots of gold and silver in ancient times is not described. The cubic inch of the regulations of the TCHOU dynasty for gold, does not seem to have been continued for long, and the non-appearance of any special name for the unit of each of the two precious metals does not permit any but a negative inference on the matter. We may therefore surmise that the most common shape was no other than the simplest one, *i.e.* that of the crucible itself in its most convenient oblong form, which is still at present in use for the silver currency.[2] The metal, while still hot and soft in the crucible, is impressed either with a stamp marked with a legend, or concentric circle-lines, or with several stamps inscribed; the stamping causes the metal to rise all round, and the result is to shape the ingot like a boat or shoe. In the middle ages the Chinese ingots of gold or silver in Central Asia, were called *balish* or *yāstok*, both which words mean "a cushion," and although supposed by some[3] to allude to this so-called shoe-shape, may perhaps refer to the loaf-shape, such as those of ancient Japan and of the

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[1] *Ping-tchou*, 14; *Kao-tu*, *Ma shou yh*, *Ye shan*, each 15; *Lu Yang*, 16; *Siang yuen*, *Pei Kiu*, each 17; *Tcheh yang*, 18; *Tchung tu*, 23; *Kuan*, 26.

[2] One, if not the most, curious form resulting from the process of manufacture is the *chûlôn* or *chaubinbank*, the well-known Shan shell-money; they are the result of the natural efflorescence of silver under certain methods of smelting. There are several specimens in the British Museum.

[3] Cf. Yule-Burnell, *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms*, p. 628.

Laocian states, which are exemplified in the numismatic collections of the British and other Museums. The previously mentioned shape of ingot is compared to a boat in descriptions of the gold imported from China to India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.[1] Tavernier, in 1676, says that they were called *goldschuyt* by the Hollanders, *i.e.* a boat of gold, and this word *schuyt* is supposed to have suggested the English term *shoe*, applied not long afterwards to the same ingots. The Chinese silver shoes in Penjab in 1862, and at Kashgar in 1876, were called *yambu*,[2] and compared to a deep boat. *Kur* was also a term used in the latter place.[3]

9. There is no reason to suppose that the present shoes of silver and gold in China do not preserve a form that was used in times anterior to the Han dynasty. *Sycee*, Chinese 細絲, fine silk, is the general term for lump silver, and is explained as meaning that, if pure, it may be drawn out under the application of heat into *fine silk-like* threads.[4] This is, of course, a script-etymology, and pure fancy, derived from the ideographical meaning inherent in the symbols, while the historical etymology must be sought for in a foreign term transliterated thereby.[5] *Yuen-pao* 元寶 is the common name among foreigners for the silver ingot which bears some resemblance to a native shoe.[6] There are a certain number of these silver shoes in the British Museum collection.

10. For the bronze coins the shape was either that of small instruments of husbandry such as spades or of knives, and flat rings gradually reduced in size and varied in form, as we have explained in a previous part of this Introduction. Moulds could thus be easily made from them, and the legend once properly written, there was no difficulty in its reproduction without alteration. But the process was not safe, and the repetition of moulds made on casts, could not but result in a diminution of size. Hot metal filling a mould contracts when cold, and therefore gives a somewhat smaller size to the mould made afterwards on it. The difference is infinitesimal in each case, but the multiplicity arising from the little resistance and short use of the moulds, makes it sensible. The expansion in length by one degree of heat, Fahrenheit, is 1.105 900 for copper, 1.9380 for brass, and 1.72510 for tin, which melt at 2548, 1869, and 442 degrees respectively. Therefore, if repeated only a few times, coins will lose sensibly in size. Unscrupulous officers and forgers did not fail to remark the fact and avail themselves of the advantage, since they could make a larger number of coins than the legal quantity, whence the frequent irregular specimens in collections. In order to maintain the size, special moulds for moulds were made in better material than those made for casting the coins.

11. Many ancient moulds or fragments of moulds of coins, have been found in

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[1] C. Federici in 1566, Conto in 1611.

[2] *Yambu*, lit. a silver (one) in Tibet; other Tibetan words for the same are *rdo-t'sad*, standard weighted, *dngul-rmig*, silver ingot, *rta-rmig-ma*, horse-hoof, &c. Cf. H. A. Jäschke, *A Tibetan English Dictionary*, 1881, pp. 131, 211, 287, 422, 445, and 507. Cf. also T. de L., *The Silver Coinage of Tibet*, 1882, p. 4.

[3] For all these statements, cf. Yule-Burnell, *O. C.*, s.v. Shoe of gold or silver, pp. 628-629.

[4] Herbert A. Giles, *A Glossary of Reference*, 1878, pp. 138 and 128.

[5] At Sin-hui, in the Kwang-tung province, the standard and ideal unit of silver is called 足司碼 *tsu sze ma*, *i.e.* tsu-sze weight, whatever might be the meaning of the term. It looks as if *sycee*, *tsu-sze* and *shoes* were connected through a fourth and antecedent term.

[6] There are some other shapes in use, for instance, in Shen-si, the Lan-tchou silver is shaped like "fowl's kidneys," at Meng-tze, in Yunnan, the *Kiai ting* 解錠 or *Pai-fang* 牌坊 ingots are flat and the outside has eight curvilinear lines (something like the No. 1579, p. 301); the *Mu-Ki Kwo* 母雞課 ingot is like a narrow oblong cup with spiral lines on the top, &c., &c., cf. *J. Ch. Br. R. A. S.*, pp. 65, 72, 73, &c.; for *tsu-sze ma* of the preceding note, p. 71.—The gold shoe ingots are called *Kin-tiao* 金條; those in form of leaf, measuring about 0·8 inch square and weighing about 30 gram. or 463 grains, are called *Kin yeh-tze* 金葉子, ibid. p. 56.

China, by chance and occasional excavations, as archæological diggings have never been made for fear of disturbing the geomantic influences and the spirits of olden times. These moulds are of various sorts, and give us an inkling into the processes followed in minting the coins in ancient times, such as the Knife money of Ts'i, the variously shaped coins of Wang Mang, and round coins from the time of the *Pao sze hwa* and *Pao luh hwa* (p. 329), and the varied *Wu tchu* until the *Tchang ping wu tchu* of the NORTHERN Ts'I dynasty in 553 B.C. Curiously enough of the two hundred, or about, moulds hitherto unearthed and described in the native catalogues of numismatics, there are none of coins of the *pu* class, probably because of their friability. The moulds were in bronze, stone, earthenware, or in beaten clay, and sometimes in iron; their legends were plain or reverted, in relief (= *yang wen* 陽文), or sunk (= *yn wen* 陰文),[1] which shows that they were made for different purposes, partly illustrated by the present mode of casting coins and small bronze objects, as we shall see further on. The coins were cast singly, in pairs, or in clusters[2] arranged like a tree, or in a circle.

12. The moulds are sometimes inscribed with the year of the issue on their reverse, either as a regular inscription when they were cast, or as *graffiti* which cannot always be deciphered. In the latter cases, signs are added, indicating the success of the operation, such as 大吉 *Ta kih*, **greatly fortunate**, or 日利 *Jeh li*, **day's profit**, or 大利 *ta li*, **great benefice**, *tsiu tcheng*, 就成, **completely perfect**, *hao tcheng* 好成, **well completed**, 富貴 *fu kuei*, **wealth and honour**, or others; and besides, the quantity of coins cast, the name of the mint master, &c. So far as known at present, the habit of inscribing moulds began under the FORMER HAN dynasty, and the oldest instance I am in a position to quote, is that of a stone mould of *Pan liang* with a crossed legend (p. 351, No. 1685) of *circa* 157 B.C., which bears under the back a scribbling of the character *Wan* 萬, **ten thousand**.[3] The system of dating begins with the *Wu tchu* 五銖 of the years *Pen she* 本始 or 73-70 B.C. (p. 362), while signs denoting good success do not occur before the years *Wu-fung* 五鳳, or 57-54 B.C. of the same coins, and the time of Wang Mang in A.D. 7, on moulds of the *Ta tsiuen wu shih* type (p. 370).[4]

Some moulds bear two dates, such as, for instance, a mould in baked clay for *Wu tchu* coins of the reign of HAN Suan-ti, to be cast in a cluster arranged as a tree; the dates are thus marked: *Yuen kang san nien er yueh yh hai tsao*, 元康三年二月乙亥造 (on the) third year *Yuen kang* (*i.e.* 63 B.C.) second month, 12th day of the cycle[5] made. The other, which like the first, is scribbled on the outside, runs thus, *Wu fung ping shén tsiu tcheng*, 五鳳丙申就成, *i.e.*, "(On the first year) *Wu-fung* (*i.e.* 57 B.C.) 33rd (day of the cycle) just completed."[6]

Another mould of the same reign, and curiously enough of years within the duration of the preceding one we have just quoted, bears the following *graffiti*: *Shen-tsio er nien sze yueh ping-wu tsao*: 神爵二年四月丙午造, *i.e.* "(In the) second year divinely noble (*i.e.* 60 B.C.), fourth month, 43rd (day of the cycle) made"; the second scribbling says: *Kiu yueh yh yu tchuh*, 九月乙酉築,[7] "(In the ninth month, 22nd (day of the cycle) set up."[8]

13. Occasionally the inscriptions are much more explicit, as in the following instance of a bronze mould, with plain legend and raised characters which bears the following statement, "*Kien wu shih luh nien san yueh ping shén Tai puh*

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[1] Also called 凸文 *tieh wen*, and 凹文 *wa wen*.

[2] Traces of severing the coin from a cluster may be seen, Nos. 1605, 1632, 1633, 182.

[3] Illustrated in *Suh tsiuen hwei*, tcheng ii., fol. 14*v*.

[4] Cf. *Ku tsiuen hwei*, tcheng xiii., fol. 11, 19; *Suh tsiuen hwei*, tcheng iii., fol. 1, iv., fol. 3.

[5] The signs of the sexagenary cycle apply here to the days.

[6] Illustrated in *Ku tsiuen hwei*, tcheng xiii., fol. 13.

[7] Li Tso-hien, *Ku tsiuen hwei*, tcheng xiii., f. 14, has not read the last character. For my decipherment, cf. on two other moulds of the same period, *Suh tsiuen hwei*, tcheng iii., fol. 7 and 7 vers.

[8] All these inscriptions are written in *li shu*. Cf. *infra*, ch. v., § 2.

kien luh Tsang k'ao kung ling t'ung tch'eng hwoh ling She Fung kung tchou y tsao," 建武十六年三月丙申大僕監掾蒼考工令通丞或令史鳳工周儀造,[1] "On the 16th year *kien wu* (*i.e.* 40 A.D.), third month, 33rd (day of the cycle), Tsang, Great Chamberlain, Inspector of Inscriptions, (after), having controlled the work, ordered that it should be continued; the senior man, Fung Kung, completed and achieved it." This shows the care taken for the making of the types of coins when the issue of money had become a Government business. The coins issued were the *Wu tchu*, described p. 396.

A bronze mould for eight *Pu tsiuen*, 布泉 of the NORTHERN TCHOU dynasty, now in the British Museum, bears the following legend cast with the mould, "*Pao-ting yuen nien Ts'ung kwan fu tsao,*" 保定元年總官府造, "On the first year of *pao ting* (*i.e.* 561 A.D.) made in the department of the Comptroller-general," written in the seal character.

14. The last-mentioned specimen is representative and similar ones are found in various collections.[2] Modern counterfeiters have cast specimens out of moulds made with the ancient models, as in the present case, and besides they have actually forged some patterns which may deceive numismatists unaware of the fact. We may mention, among others, a four-fold *Ta tsiuen wu tchi*, with a fifth shape bearing the design of a tortoise, a double *Ho pu* with a *Ta tsiuen wu tchi* and a smaller coin without inscription, a four-fold *ho tsiuen*[3] with four small coins without inscription, and bearing on the reverse "*Fu jen ta wan,*" 富人大萬, "Great myriad of a wealthy man." These spurious antiquities are shaped like would-be ash trays in bronze, oblong or square, and sometimes with round or ornamental angles.

15. We have learned many important data from the fragments of genuine moulds of ancient times hitherto unearthed and described, and much of the information derived from them has been noticed either here or in the body of the present work. Some knowledge of the processes of casting followed by the minters may be derived from an examination of these moulds in connection with the coins themselves.

The knife-money and the *p'u* money had reverses inscribed with characters or designs, but curiously enough the circular money from the oldest to the beginning of the *Wu tchu* coins in 118 B.C. had no reverse.

The ancient moulds, complete or fragmentary, hitherto discovered belong to two classes, 1, moulds for moulds; and 2, moulds for coins.

a. The moulds for moulds, or mother (母) moulds, as they were sometimes called, were made of bronze or baked clay, with a legend plain and in relief (*yang wen*) as required for their final purpose. They served to make moulds for casting the coins, in beaten-clay or sun-dried clay.[4] The oldest known are, one in bronze for a couple of knife-coins of the type *Ts'i kiu hwa*, large size of the latest period; also the fragmentary half of one in bronze for one *Pao sze hwa* and one *Pao luh hwa*, where four may have been cast at the same time; one also in bronze for small *P'an liang* coins, in a cluster of six, arranged, the Chinese say, in a mirror-like fashion, of 136 B.C.; and one in baked-clay for *Wu-tchu* coins of 73 B.C., arranged on the tree shape.

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[1] Illustrated in *Suh tsiuen hwei*, tcheng v., f. 1-3.—Li Tso hien reads two 十 instead of 十六 and thus finds a disagreement, as it is the sixteenth year which is mentioned in the numismatic sources for that issue; but many instances in the present work show that 六 was often written 亠.

[2] The original specimen seems to have disappeared, and Li Tso-hien in his extensive Catalogue, has been unable to describe it.

[3] Numismatists will remark that these forgeries refer all to the types of coins issued by the usurper Wang Mang, 7-22, A.D.

[4] Cf. *Kin ting tsien luh*, Kiv. iv, fol. 9. *Si tsing Ku Kien. Ku tsiuen hwei*, tcheng xiii., fol. 2. A special monograph on the art of casting coins 鑄錢 *Tchu tsien*, appears kiv. iv., fol. 11 *sq.* of Ku-y, *Sin Shu*, of the second century B.C. Cf. Liu-hiang's Catalogue in *Tsien Han shu*, kiv. 30, fol. 13.

b. The moulds for coins were in stone, bronze, and seldom in iron, engraved, or in moulded clay beaten or sun-dried,[1] with a legend reverted and sunk (*yn wen*). The inside was sprinkled with fine sand to avoid adhesion, and the metal was poured in through an opening of the cover for those made flat, or through a running channel from the top when held vertically. The oldest specimens are the following, in every one of the four materials aforesaid: a stone mould for ten *Pao luh hwa* coins (p. 329) arranged like a tree, whose stem and branches are the rivulets for the metal, and fruits or leaves the coins; several other stone moulds of the same kind show that the same system was used concurrently with bronze for the various issues of *P'an liang* coins in the second century B.C., but no more stone moulds appear afterwards. Bronze moulds for casting begin with issues of *P'an liang* under the Han dynasty; and the same thing must be said of moulds in earthenware, the date for both being 175 B.C. Moulds in clay, but for one coin only, have been found for the *P'an liang* coins issued by She Huang-ti in 221 B.C. In iron the oldest and sole instance is that of a mould for six *ta tsiuen wu shih* coins of Wang Mang.[2]

16. Coins were formerly made also by some other processes.[3] Although the evidence is very slight and consists only in the inference which may be derived from late imitations, it is not unlikely that a few coins, some say fifty of the *Pao hwa* large type (p. 331, No. 164), were chiselled from disks of bronze; but there is no statement of a trustworthy character. Another process was that of minting the *p'u* coins. That they were made singly and in a rude fashion is shown by the appearance of the coins themselves. The rims and hatchings, the thickness and softness they display according to the newness or wear of the moulds are valuable indications. The process still followed in China for small brass castings answers so well, that in the absence of any statement to the contrary and the find of moulds previously described suggesting it, we doubt not that it was used for the *p'u* coins we are speaking of.[4] "Two tiles or bricks, fine grained, are chosen; one face of each ground smooth, that they may lie close; and stops and holes made

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[1] These moulds engraved in stone or in baked clay, remind us singularly of the stone moulds for casting jewellery found at Kouyunjik. Cf. Layard, *Discoveries*, p. 597; Perrot-Chipiez, *Hist. Art. Ant.* ii., fig. 436, 437.

[2] With few exceptions, all these instances of genuine moulds are carefully figured and described in Li Tso-hien's works, *Ku tsiuen hwei*, tcheng xiii. and xiv.; *Suh tsiuen hwei*, tcheng ii., iii., iv., v.

[3] Under the T'ang dynasty, a model of the coin in wax was made of the required shape, enclosed in an earthen matrix and exposed to the action of heat, which melted the wax so that it ran out of a hole left for the purpose, leaving a cavity into which the metal was poured.—S. W. Bushell, *l. c.* below.

[4] This description I find in William Lockhart, *The Medical Missionary in China: A Narrative of Twenty Years' Experience*, 1861, pp. 78-79, as well as the following, which must be compared with the preceding:—"The *casting of copper cash* (at present,—T. de L.), does not admit the use of these brick moulds. For this a frame of wood is employed. This frame is two feet in length by one foot broad, the sizes about an inch square, and being laid on a board on the floor of the workshop, is filled with founder's sand, very similar to the sand used in this country by brass-founders. When the sand has been beaten into the frame till a fine flat surface is formed, a model of the cash required is laid upon it, and half driven into the sand by a few clever blows of a wooden paddle. This model, a foot and a half in length, of hard pewter, is shaped like the branch of a tree, with a central stem and small horizontal branches from it, at the ends of which are the model coins. The central stem and these branches, of which there are as many as possible, are the channels for the molten metal, the stem projecting at one end of the frame. Two such models are placed longitudinally in one frame, of which eight or ten, fitted and furnished in a similar manner, are arranged in a pile. The frames are then removed singly, each retaining its sand, and the models are taken out one by one. The frames being replaced and short bars of wood laid across, above and below, they are firmly tied together to keep the pile solid. Holes are next bored with a wire in various directions, for the escape of the air, and the system of moulds being placed endwise on the ground, the melted metal is poured in at the channels. As soon as this is cool, the frames are taken apart, the sand removed, and the cash on its branches withdrawn. After being broken off the branch by a hammer, the face of each coin is cleared by rubbing on a coarse tile; they are then strung by the hole in their centre on an iron rod, on which they are held tight while they are filed smooth and all irregularities removed, and the roll of cash is then finished."

in the bricks to hold them together. The mould is cut out with great care from the face of the brick, one half in each brick; a channel for the metal to run in is next cut; then the bricks are tied together with a piece of string, and the mould is ready for use."

17. The Chinese coins were cast in units or in clusters, and the arrangement of these clusters in the shape of a tree, which still obtains in China, and which was in use not long ago in Japan, is identical with that followed by the ancient moneyers of Rome. The comparison has been made and a common origin for both has been suggested in 1872 by Dr. T. W. Bushell,[1] who in support of his view has reproduced in his paper figures of a Chinese *tree*[2] mould in stone and of a Roman one[3] also in stone. The oldest instance of this tree shape in China is that used for casting the *Pao luh hwa* coins (p. 329) which have been incorrectly attributed to Tchou *King*, in 523 B.C., by whom they cannot have been issued. I have given, *infra*, List of Legends, the reasons which indicate their issue in Kiŭ *circ.* 350 B.C. The fact that this form of mould was dug out from the ground in the vicinity of the gulf of Kiao-tchou (south side of the Shantung peninsula) which was the extreme point of the sea trade from the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, makes it difficult to avoid the inference that we must see in this case another instance of Western influence.

The Romans began to cast copper coins about 350 B.C. or before,[4] but they did not stick to the process, and adopted the Greek system of stamping about 269 B.C.[5] The casting of coins is otherwise unusual in the West and the only other instances of the practice are those of Parthia[6] and ancient India, North and South.[7] Therefore the inference of a Western origin of the process made use of in the vicinity of the ports of Western sea trade in China between 400 and 350 B.C. is fully justified.

18. In 116 B.C. Han Wu-ti[8] placed the superintendence of the State Mint under the authority of three high officers.[9] Here again this institution is imitated from the West, as such was the organisation of the mints at Athens, and Rome,[10] and the notion may have been carried by the trade to the East, in the same way as were other Greek ideas and inventions.

There is nothing extraordinary in this, as the new organisation was made by the Chinese Emperor, when despairing of success with the state coinage; after

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[1] In a short paper "Roman and Chinese Coinage," pp. 117, 118 of *China Review*, vol. i., Sept.-Oct. 1872.

[2] Of the *Pao luh hwa*, from *Ku tsiuen hwei*, tcheng xiii., fol. 3.

[3] From an engraving of Seraux d'Agincourt; Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, Art. "*As., Forma.*"

[4] Cf. Bahrfeldt, *Geschichte des älteren Romischen Münzwesens*, Vienna, 1884.—The theory that Roman copper coins began in 451 or 430 B.C. is untenable, as they are not probably earlier than 350 B.C. Barclay V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, 1887, p. 15. According to the latter authority, bronze coinage began in 406 at Athens and in 404 B.C. at Ægina (cf. pp. 315, 333).

[5] Herbert A. Grueber, *Roman Coins*, p. 47; *Coins and Medals, their place in History and Art*, edit. Stanley Lane Poole, 1885.—The Imperial Greek coins were sometimes cast. The Romans began again occasionally to cast coins at the time of Septimius Severus. Cf. S. Reinach, *Man. Phil. Class.*, vol. ii., p. 158.

[6] Cf. the woodcut of Parthian coins found by W. K. Loftus at Warka: *Travels and Researches in Chaldæa and Susiana*, 1857, p. 212; and the traces of severing the cast coins in the plate v. 14 of Percy Gardner, *The Parthian Coinage*, 1877; but in the latter cases the metal was probably cast first in clusters and afterwards stamped.

[7] Cf. Alex. Cunningham, *Coins of Ancient India from the earliest times*, p. 60.—Cf. also for later instances, R. H. Campbell Tufnell, "Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India," part ii., pp. 161-164, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for 1887-1888.

[8] *Tsien Han shu*, Shih ho tchi.

[9] They were members of the *Shang-lin* Academy which he had established in 138 B.C.

[10] Cf. Fr. Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, vol. iii., p. 50 sqq.—The system worked so well that it was imitated in Rome, probably before 250 B.C. Cf. Herbert A. Grueber, *Roman Coins*, O. C., pp. 55 and 47. Cf. also Salomon Reinach, *Manuel de Philologie Classique*, vol. i., p. 102 n.—Seyffert's *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, 1891, s.v. *Viginti-sexvĭri.*

the failure of his cunningly devised *Yh tcheh* coins issued two years previously,[1] and was thus necessarily open to any suggestion of a practical character, even from outsiders.

3. *Other Shapes of Metallic Coins.*

19. The shapes of ancient Chinese metallic money that we have successively examined belong to three classes: (*a*) the KNIFE, (*b*) the SPADE, and (*c*) the RING; the latter is clearly a foreign importation and useless in its form, while the two first betoken the practical character of the people and the primitive barter of tools from which they are derived. The Knife pattern has not produced any diverging derived forms, while the Ring has left its mark in the hole of the coins to the present day. The Spade, on the other hand, has not survived, but it has produced two derivates, the so-called slip-weight or saddle-money, and the *pu* or plate money, in which little remained of the original purpose and pattern.

20. The INGOTS constitute another class distinct from the preceding. Their variants include:—The cubic inch of gold of the monetary institutes of the Tchou dynasty; the so-called metallic cowries of the state of Ts'U which have been described below; the so-called shoes or boats of gold and silver described in a preceding section; and finally the coinage mentioned in the following paragraph.

21. No. 1579, of page 301, has been given to illustrate a currency, peculiar in shape and in its legend, of which we know hardly anything. There are no specimens in any of the collections I have examined, and we know it only through native authorities.[2] The legend of this coin which was preserved in the numismatic collection of the Imperial Palace, was reported upon, some time during the period *hien t'ung*, i.e. 860-873 A.D. of the T'ang dynasty, by members of the Han-lin Academy,[3] and deciphered as *Ts'i kwei hwa*, 齊 歸 化. No remarks are made as to the sense intended by these three symbols. The general shape is that of an ingot, like those still in use for silver in some parts of the country, and the date must be some time during 550-577 A.D., as explained in the alphabetical list below.

22. Coins unrepresented here, and shaped like oblong plates, square and of several sizes, inscribed, were also used. Only two specimens of different sizes have been discovered. On the two sides they bear scrolls and clouds, or what the Chinese call *yun lung*, 雲 龍, clouds and dragons, and on the centre of one side, making it the obverse, is delineated a flat ring money with its legend. On the largest, which measures 3·3 inches in length and 1·2 inch in width, the legend runs from right to left, *Liang Kin sze tchu* 㒳 金 四 朱 "Four tchus[4] of Kin of Liang." And on the smallest, measuring 3·3 inches in length, and 1·2 inch in width, the legend is the same, with the difference of the figure, which is 一 instead of 四 and therefore reads, "One tchu of Kin of Liang." The Liang city 㒳 邑, the present Shan tchang in Yen-tchou fu, Shantung W., is mentioned in 529 B.C. as a meeting place of the princes of TSIN and WU,[5] but nothing else seems to be known of its history in the sources at my disposal. The legend is written in the *tchuen* style of writing, and so far as we can infer from its particularities, may date from the fifth century.

The identical legend has been reproduced on round coins with square holes, with a different arrangement: on the large model, on one side and reading from left to right, viz., left, bottom, right and top, while on the smaller specimen it reads right, left, top and bottom.

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[1] According to tradition they had a raised edge in red copper, while the body of the coins was in ordinary bronze. Cf. p. 360.

[2] *Kin ting tsien luh*, kiv. ii., fol. 4 *verso*.

[3] Such is the statement of an ancient work on numismatics 舊 譜 *Kiu-pu*, quoted in the *Tsiuen tche* of Hung tsun (1149 A.D.)

[4] 朱=銖=珠.

[5] *Tso tchuen*, Tchao Kung, 13th year.

23. Some curiously shaped objects have found their way into Chinese collections. Such, for instance, as the dangles of musical instruments, which are said to have been used at the time of barter as mediums of exchange, because of their metallic value and the smallness of their size. They are the *Kiao-pi* or more exactly, the *King sheh pi*, illustrated p. 3 of this volume.

24. Another peculiar sort of implement, also classified, wrongly in our opinion, among the coins, is that called 藕心錢 *ngou sin tsien*, heart-of-water-lily-root money. One of them among the twenty-one published in the *Ku tsuen hwei*,[1] bears, in the *Li-shu* style of writing, on one side, 元延四年王政, *Yuen yen sze nien Wang tching*, "In the fourth year *yuen-yen* (*i.e.* 9 B.C.) Royal Government." On the other side, 都昌侯 *Tu-tchang hou*, Marquess of Tu-tchang. At that time *Tu-tchang* was the name of the present Tchang yh 昌邑, in Lai tchou fu, Shantung E.

Two others are marked, 千金氏 *Tsien kin she*, Tsien kin clan (chief of). The two sides of these objects are distinct pieces, and thus shaped the one fits exactly into the other; no two are alike, and the parts which fit are peculiar, as if to avoid forgery or imitation. The Chinese numismatist, however, has nothing to say as to their nature and object.[2]—The legends we have quoted seem to me to indicate that they are some of the tallies[3] or 契券 *K'i-k'iuen*,[4] one half of which was given to an officer as evidence of his authority. The inscription in two parts previously described, shows that this precious specimen was that of the marquisate of Tu-tchang; there were 241 such marquisates in the HAN dominion, and Kao-tsu, the first HAN Emperor, who ruled from 202 to 194 B.C. was the first who established the custom of giving those tallies to all the marquesses.[5]

25. Another sort of object of the same kind has also wrongly found a place in Chinese numismatics. It consists of ornamented tablets, with a head composed of a dragon and a square under it, enclosing the figure of a winged horse, a frog, a man, or something else, some of them bearing on the obverse figures of flying birds or dragons. They have no regular connection with the currency, and therefore have no more right to be classified here than the tallies of the preceding paragraph.[6] They were simply tablets for circulation used as temporary passports,[7] and they do not bear any inscription whatever, their symbolism being considered sufficiently clear from their ornamentation.

26. The class of coins which the forgery figured on page 301, no. **104**, is intended to represent, belongs somewhat by its form to the tablets we have just described, and deserves some remarks. As to the false specimen itself, the reasons which have induced us to publish it, are its rarity, and the evidence from its make that it has

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[1] *Ku tsŭen hwei*, 貞 iii., fol. 2-8.—A description of these objects is given in the 宣和專古圖 by Wang Fu (1119-1125).

[2] The authors of the *Kin ting tsien luh* refer their readers to the *Siuen Ho Poh ku tu*; the *Tsien tchi sin pien*, kiv. 20, fol. 7, gives them a Russian origin; but the shapes exemplified are not exactly similar to those given in the *Ku tsiuen hwei*, and represent punches of the ancient Russian leather currency (cf. *suprà*, ch. iii.).

[3] The system of symbols of authority in two fitting parts, one left behind as a check to the genuineness of the other part, is a very ancient institution among the Chinese. They were of several sorts in precious stones and metals. Those in use during the Tchou dynasty are described in the *Tchou-li*.

[4] On the *K'i-K'iuen*, cf. *Tai ping yŭ lan*, kiv. 598, fol. 3-6.

[5] The Empire of the former Han dynasty was divided into 103 *kiun*, 241 *hou* or marquisates, 32 *tao*, and 1314 *hien* and *yh*.

[6] They are classified in the *Ku tsiuen hwei*, 貞 iii., fol. 8-14, where eight specimens are illustrated, among the "*Yen shing tsien* 厭勝錢, hardly-adequate-to-coins" series; but the other does not say anything as to their real character and object. In the supplement of the same work, *Suh Tsiuen hwei*, 貞 i., fol. 4 and 5, two more specimens are represented; one of them has the outlines of a goat figured upon it. Cf. also five specimens in the *Kin ting tsien luh*, kiv. 16, fol. 1-3.

[7] Cf. *Tchou li*, kiv. 14, f. 39. A commentator of the Han dynasty remarks that in his time these tablets, in copper, bore tiger figures.

been cast, not from the genuine and original specimen, but from a mould made in imitation of a rubbing of that specimen; in the absence of a genuine coin we have, rightly or wrongly, thought better to reproduce this than nothing, in order to draw the attention of numismatists to it. The style of writing of 日 *Tsie*, shows that it must be later than the end of the Ts'IN dynasty, while the intended archaism of the two other characters give to the whole a special appearance. No information is available on the currency it represents, but the period of its issue must be that following the decay of the Ts'IN and the rise of the HAN, *i.e.* between 210 and 202 B.C. It was apparently local, and the legend refers to a quantity of grain, and not to units of money. The currency thus represented by so inadequate a specimen was probably issued by the petty state of YEN 燕, which was established in the North part of the present Tchih-li between 209 and 202 B.C., when it was subdued by the HAN Emperor.[1]

27. From the stand-point of art there is hardly anything to say of Chinese coins; it is conspicuous by its absence. The fact that they were cast and not stamped precludes in making moulds of a temporary character anything like the work, long and delicate, which could have been, as elsewhere, bestowed on the engraving of a die in hard material, for continual use. It is only in the coins of a later period than those described in the present volume, that the disposition and internal arrangement of the written symbols display the elegance and ingenuity which deserve a special study of the matter to be understood. Failing the representation of human figures, which enhance so greatly the interest presented by the coins of all countries except the Muhammedan, Chinese numismatics stand on the same dry and unattractive footing as those of the latter class. Exceptions must be made for the Chinese tokens and medals, which are especially interesting from religious and folklorist points of view, because of the many scenes and figures represented on them. Such medals and tokens began with the Han period. In the present volume, there is only one coin which deserves attention under this aspect, as will be seen in a following page.

CHAPTER V.

THE WRITING AND THE LEGENDS OF COINS.

1. THE inscriptions of the ancient Chinese coins require, if possible, a greater consideration under several aspects than is the case with many coinages of olden times. They belong to a little-known period of the history of Chinese writing, they constitute the sole ornament (?) of the coins, and they are the only means of discovering the probable places and dates of the issues. The scantiness and brevity of the legends, which generally consist simply of a proper name, whose variants have their significance, compel the numismatic Sinologist to a greater care in his decipherments than otherwise might be necessary. And the importance thus taken by the writing of the legends is on a par with the prominent place, unparalleled anywhere else, and recognised by all, which the written characters have attained in China. In course of time it has come to be almost a worship.[2] With reference to

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[1] Cf. the *Li tai Ti Wang nien piao*.—Deguignes, *Histoire des Huns*, vol. i., pp. 23, 24, has given a short notice of this state.

[2] Written paper is looked upon with special reverence, and when disused must not be wasted but burned. Cf. for instance on the matter the *King sih tze tché* 敬惜字紙, or "Exhortation against desecrating the Written character."

coinage, the patterns of the legends were generally written by authority (*vide* iv. 13), and in subsequent centuries it happened several times that the written characters inscribed on the official coins were due to the imperial pencil. But during the period of private coinages, especially that of the *pu* coins, it often happened that the characters were written by unskilled hands, in a sort of abridged or popularly and irregularly cursive form, as if in defiance of any principle of spelling, which singularly enhances the difficulties of decipherment. The rudeness of the writing is on a par with the rudeness of the coining. The reproduction in the present volume of the actual characters of the legends of ancient coins cannot be looked upon without interest by all the orientalists and numismatists interested in the palæography of the far East and the history of writing. Special attention has been paid and copious illustrations have been given of the matter, in the hope that the monumental evidence will help to dissipate some of the deeply rooted errors and misconceptions current at present amongst many concerning the evolution of the Chinese writing, in its early phases and subsequent history. They exemplify the writing of several periods, extending actually over fourteen centuries, and virtually, from the conservatism of the country, over a much longer period, and thus far they form an important contribution to the study of Chinese palæography.

2. A careful inquiry into the history and evolution of the Chinese writing is therefore required to clear the ground in Chinese numismatics. Should we rely upon the successive transformations, regular in theory but loose in practice, of the written characters from an alleged pictorial stage to the thick and thin strokes, partly cuneiform-like, of the *Ku-wen;* from the *Ku-wen* to the *Ta tchuen* of 820 B.C.; from the *Ta tchuen* to the *Siao tchuen* of 227 B.C.; the *Li shu* of 212 B.C., the *Heng shu* of 165 A.D., and the *Kiai shu* of 379 A.D., the legends of the coins illustrated in the present volume would present a hopeless medley. This they do in the fulness of the term, but we can understand how this succession, true with regard to official inscriptions, does not apply to private coinages of 670 B.C. to 200 A.D., and we know how this curious circumstance has been brought about.

3. Traditional and monumental evidence, in numerous and uninterrupted cases, allows us to follow the continuous use of Chinese writing from the remotest time, employed in inscriptions of a moral character which imply the capacities of a full-grown art. On the other hand, it is not possible to discover any symptom or survival, in the literature or the monuments of a hieroglyphical period of infancy and extreme rudeness, while the slight features of the latter kind are shown to have occurred by a singular concurrence of circumstances and with reference to isolate characters only, not in early times and chiefly under the YN (1375 B.C.) and TCHOU dynasties (1110-481 B.C.).

4. The written characters imported into China by the *Bak sings* have been gradually altered in form and increased in number from the following sources and circumstances:

(1.) Its spread among illiterate people in new surroundings.

(2.) Gradual neglect of the original rules of spelling, and actual ignorance and carelessness of the official scribes.

(3.) Local variants of the standard forms, afterwards entered into the vocabulary with an acquired shade of meaning.

(4.) Necessary additions required by the progress of knowledge.

(5.) Pictorial equivalents, of difficult or little known standard characters, actually invented in the less cultured parts of the Chinese dominion.

(6.) Ideographical reform, unequally spread and enforced, of a large number of characters, by *Sze-tch'ou,* historiographer of the King *Siuen* of TCHOU, during a revival of power of the central authority, in 820 B.C., in order to make the writing more significant to the eyes and more independent of the phonetic expression and spoken language, which was splitting into regional dialects of importance.

(7.) The other official reforms of 227, 212 B.C., 165 and 379 A.D.

5. These numerous causes of variation, irregularity, and multiplication of the written characters, many of which are applicable to the legends of coins, and explain the incongruous spectacle of the Chinese vocabulary, enable us to disentangle the conflicting evidence which often obscures the problem of the age of a coin. This could not have been done until the peculiarities of origin, the unequal spreading of the official transformations, and the various sources of disparity and multiplication of the characters, had been investigated. The presence of pictorial symbols and of rude characters on coins of comparatively late date are thus intelligible; and the numismatist, in the absence of any other characteristics to the contrary, is no more compelled to attribute them to a remote date or to look upon them as survivals of a past antiquity.

6. An important and curious instance of the pictorial equivalents of written characters which we have noticed (§ 4), is that which appears on the knife-coins issued by the merchants travelling between Ts'i and *Kwan-tchung, i.e.* Shensi, S.E. It represents a lad holding a flag, and is a pictorial rendering of the character *yu* 斿, now written 遊, "to travel," which even in the old age and wildest days of the Chinese writing has never assumed any ideographical form even distantly connected with it.[1] On a sacrificial cup and on a military weapon, which it is alleged date from the Yu dynasty, twelfth century,[2] without anything however to prove this contention, two parallel forms of this pictorial equivalent occur, but neither of them, *incuse*, present the same touch and comparative finish as the little figure in relief of the knife-coin No. 55. Its purpose there is clear; it was without doubt the badge of the travelling-merchants who were issuing the money, and making use of it for their commercial purposes, in the same way as it is a symbol and not a written character in the two cases just mentioned.

7. The remarkable symbol figured on a knife-coin of Yng-ling, the capital city of Ts'i, *circa* 500 B.C. (No. 52), is a flourished corruption of the character *Sun*, now written 孫, grandson. It is an instance of the striking overstretch of the characters in an ideographic direction, when the conventional and standard forms of the writing were little known to the writer (cf. *suprà* § 4). In this case the symbol, like the other we have just studied, cannot but be a mint-mark or traders' badge, justified by their travelling requirements between *Yng-ling* and *Tso yh:* The standard form of 孫 was that of 'a son' 子, and 'a link' 系, but the laxness of the scribes in the case of sacrificial vases has given rise to no end of variants.[3]

The rare form of *tsih* 卩, for 節, on the oldest knife-coin[4] (No. 44), of *Tsih mieh* a place which was the future *Tsih moh*, is also an instance of the same class; the scribe has obviously tried to figure the bamboo joint which 節 was intended to suggest, and thus make it a mint-mark.

The same remark applies to the pictorial form of the character 明 *Ming*, on the small knife-money issued by the town of that name during the third century B.C.; the pictorial sketch of the character was obviously intended to make it a mint-mark.

Far more important was the archaic form of Ts'i 齊, inscribed on the large knife-coins issued in that state from the beginning; the symbol was clearly associated with the notion of current money.

8. Apart from occasional peculiarities and eccentricities like those previously described, the legends on the coins of the Tchou dynasty belong to the period of extraordinary disorder, which long after the reform of Sze-tch'ou, and partly incited and justified by his principles, had sprung up among the various states of the

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[1] Cf. the various forms in Min Tsi-kih, *Luh shu tung*, 1661, kiv. iv., f. 42.

[2] Cf. Yuen Yuen, *Tsih ku tchai tchung ting y k'i kw'an shih*, kiv. i., f. 23, and ii., f. 25.

[3] Cf. Min Tsi kih, *Luh shu tung*, kiv. ii., f. 32 *v.*—The looseness of the strokes has allowed some later transcriptions of the intended 系, by 幺 young, and 世 generation.

[4] A fac-simile of this coin is given in the *Kin shih soh*. It is the only one I have ever met with.

dominion. The central authority had lost nearly all its power and influence, and no hand was strong enough to keep up the standard rules for writing the characters. *Ku-wen* signs are not unfrequently met with, but seldom with other symbols of the same purity of style. They are not uncommonly mixed with characters which, once flourished and made complex for the sake of ideographism, have been shortened for conciseness, and have been obscured by ignorance. The legends belong to a period of transformation, preparatory to the reform of Li-sze and others under the short-lived Ts'IN dynasty. The first issues of the coins, when available, bear generally characters which are clear enough so far as they go, and, with few exceptions, can be identified; but the subsequent issues show very often a complete disregard for any principle of writing, and display a sheer ignorance about the respective values of the constituent parts of a compound character.

9. Moreover, when specimens of the original issues have not been discovered, a comparison of all the variants sometimes suggests a decipherment more or less probable, but often also no likely guess can be made. It may be said without exaggeration that such a looseness of writing had never been heard of before. And this pitiable state of things, combined with the scantiness of information which the legends afford, make the whole decipherment of the ancient numismatic legends a most unsatisfactory task. Another remark, rather important and which must always be kept in mind when criticising these badly-drawn characters, is that the wood-cutting gives them a neatness and stiffness foreign to the half-defaced originals.

Great efforts have been made by the author of the present work to get at the right identifications, but notwithstanding his previous researches in Chinese palæography and historical transformations of shapes of the characters, it has been impossible to see always through the clumsiness of some corrupted signs written by illiterate coin-makers. Much help has been derived from the native books on numismatics, though not so much as might have been expected, as only two or three of them display on the part of their authors a certain amount of criticism joined to some knowledge of the ancient characters, and it is from their examination of the legends, often uncouth and rude, that they have been able to get at their identifications. In many cases they do not agree among themselves.[1]

The decipherments on the coins issued from the time of the Ts'IN dynasty present no difficulty.

10. A critical inquiry into the various decipherments in this work, would take too much time and space. We must be contented with a few remarks and the consideration of several cases less uninteresting than the others.

A number of characters before the Ts'IN dynasty had not yet received the determinative adjuncts which their special use required; *e.g.*, 甘 stands for 邯, and so forth in pages 15, 17, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 38, 60, 66, 67, 69, 71, 79, 82, 90, 92, 94, 95, 105, 107, 111, 113, 114, 120, 122, 125, 156, 172, 181, 185, 186, 225, 274, 304, 323, 327, 352; each case being more or less repeated through the pages subsequent to its first appearance.

The cases of two determinatives successively added are less frequent: 𢦏 stands for 藏, which includes 戈 and 艸 (p. 13); 五 for 錯 including 口 and 金 (p. 22); 甫 for 浦 including 水 and 艸 (p. 28), &c.

Characters have been changed altogether: 丹 has been replaced by 鄲 (p. 15, 211); 員 by 圓 (p. 320), &c.

Determinatives have been changed: for instance, 膾 is now 鄶 (p. 189), &c.

Determinatives once added have been suppressed: *e. g.* 襄 now written 襄 (p. 34); 霍 now 霍 (p. 189), &c.

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[1] For instance, the character 去 on the knife-coins is rendered 合 in the *H. P. W. T. K.*, 寶 in the *Tsien shih tu*, xxi. 34; 法 in *K. T. H.*, and unidentified in the *Kin ting tsien luh*.

Characters in two parts, written separately: (*a*) one on right and the other on left of the coin, *e.g.*: 邗 written 干邑 (p. 70); same fact with 祁 (p. 44), 涅 (p. 56), 郲 (p. 87), 郕 (p. 102), 郟 (p. 106), 邰 (p. 109), 邠 (p. 110), &c.

Half only of the character is written, either from misconceived excision or for want of space, *e.g.*: 酉 for 酸 (p. 70), 朿 for 棗 (p. 70), 水 for 涿 (p. 89), for 涅 (p. 116), 呂 for 營 (p. 223), 金 for 銖 (p. 405), 朱 for 銖 (p. 417), &c.

The numerous corruptions and endless distortions figured on the small knife-coins of *Ming* and other places are beneath criticism and beyond description; it is simply impossible to make any analytical remarks about them. On the other hand, the characters as written on the spade-coins are neat and clear, their actual identification is pretty sure, although not much can be made of their real meaning.

10. A cause of purposely-made alteration of the characters since the beginning of the Tchou dynasty, is the *tabu*, or at least its equivalent. The following instance will show how it worked, and how difficult it may be sometimes for the numismatist to ascertain the original purpose of a written character.

This difficulty of another class and of a peculiar character surrounds the decipherment of *Liang* 梁 on the coins of the weight- and pu- money types of the present volume, pp. 22-27. The symbol is written in an abridged form, more like *Wang* 杗, than like *Liang* 梁, and that there was some reason for it, as we shall see directly. I confess that the character as figured on the coins had long been a puzzle to me, and it has remained so for the native numismatists, who did not agree on its rendering and have proposed various equivalents, viz., 乘, 朱, 杗, 𣎴, 渠, or have declared it undecipherable. Others have rightly suggested that the symbol in question ought to be taken for *Liang*, 梁; from its outward appearance they made the guess, though from a strictly palæographic standpoint the identification is indefensible. As a fact it is an alteration of 杗, which means a 大梁, *Ta Liang*, or **great beam**. The reason for the unusual mode of writing it in this way must be, according to all probabilities, looked upon as a case of a tabooed proper name. This well-known prejudice, interestingly described in a statement in the precious *Chronicle of Tso*, which we quote in a foot-note,[1] forbade the common usage of the character used for the personal name of a prince, or the appellation of a

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[1] *Tso tchuen*, Hwan Kung, Ann. viii., i.e. 706 B.C., on the occasion of naming a baby prince. "The name must not be taken from the name of the State, or of an office, or of a mountain or river, or of any malady, or of an animal, or of a utensil, or of a ceremonial offering. The people of Tchou do not use the name which *they bore* in serving the spirits *of the dead;* and the name is not mentioned after death. To take the name of the State would do away with the *State's* name; one from an office would do away with the office; one from a hill or stream would do away with the sacrifice of it; one from an animal would do away with its use as a victim; one from a utensil or a ceremonial offering would do away with its use in ceremonies. The name of the Marquess Hi of Tsin (he was called 司徒), made the title of Minister of Instruction (司徒) to be discontinued (and altered into 中軍). So with Duke Wu of Sung and the title of Minister of Works (司空, which became 司城). Our former dukes Hien (of Lu), called 具, and Wu (called 敖), caused two hills to lose their names. Therefore the names of such great objects and offices must not be given to a child." Cf. *Chinese Classics*, vol. v., p. 50, and *Tai ping yu lan*, kiv. 362, fol. 5. On this practice of 避諱, *Pi-huy*, anciently *ti-vi*, cf. a paper by Liu-hie of 500-550 A.D. in his *Sin Lun*, kiv. 6, f. 31. Hilderic Friend, "Euphemism and Tabu in China," *Folklore Record*, 1881, vol. i., pp. 71-91. R. K. Douglas, "On tabu-ed characters, *Chinese Manual*, 1889, pp. 372-376. *Tai ping yu lan*, kiv. 562, fol. 8-9. *Ti-vi*, cf. the *tabu* of the Tahiti, *capu* of Sandwich, *Patei* of Madagascar. The same superstition is mentioned in Corea, Annam, Burmah; in South Africa (*Ukhuhlonipa*), in North America, among the Esquimaux, &c.; in Australasia, &c. In China it is also called *K'i-huy* 忌諱, cf. Wells Williams, *Syllabic Dictionary*, p. 266. The superstition of shunning proper names has arisen among not a few communities in a low stage of mental development, from the difficulty for the undeveloped mind of separating the subjective meaning from the objective value of a name, or in other words, the thing from its term. Tabu is said to have been regulated at the beginning of the Tchou dynasty (cf. Wu Sheng Kiun, *Kang Kien y tchi luh*; W. H. Medhurst, *Ancient China*, p. 371), and much information on the practice is given in the *Li Ki* (Engl. transl., t. i., pp. 66, 93, 107-8, 190; ii. 18, 138, 161, 175); but the use of the cyclical terms to denominate the rulers in the canon of the Hia and Shang-yn

locality or an object of nature. Now *Liang* 梁, was the name of the state and also that of the capital, whence its sacredness and the necessity of altering the spelling of the character. The same cause has undoubtedly acted as a deterrent to properly writing the symbols in not a few instances.

11. The following is another problem which requires a special inquiry. In 523 B.C. the King *King* 景 of Tchou issued larger coins than were before in use, notwithstanding the contrary advice of his minister, Tan Muh Kung. The fact is stated in the *Kwoh yu*,[1] and also in the annals of the Han dynasty,[2] with the additional statement that these coins were marked *Pao Hwa*, 寶貨 in the style of writing of the time. Great difficulty has been experienced by the native numismatists in their identification, and much confusion has been introduced by the commentators and later historians in the matter. During the Han period the current opinion was that all the coins issued by the Tchou dynasty were inscribed,[3] and the legend *Pao hwa* was gratuitously supposed to have been that of the earliest coins, ever since the financial institutions of the beginning of the dynasty. Now there is a contradiction between the statement that the weight of the early currency was ascertained by *tchus* (銖), cf. *infrà* ch. vi., and the assumption that this identical currency was inscribed *hwa* (化 = 貨) which is a unit of a higher standard, as shown by the scheme of ancient weights (below, vi.) Li Tso-hien,[4] one of the ablest and most sober of modern numismatists, has endeavoured to overcome this difficulty. He attributes the *Pao hwa*, 寶化, coins (*Catal.* p. 329) to the time of Tcheng Wang, and the other coins, *Pao*[5] *sze hwa*, *Pao luh hwa* (p. 329-331), commonly classified with the preceding, are looked upon by him as those issued by *King Wang* in 523 B.C. But this ingenious arrangement cannot be accepted; the latter coins being inscribed, value 4 *hwas*, value 6 *hwas*, do not answer to the requirement concerning the innovation of *King Wang*; their mark indicates their relative value, and the actual weight of the specimens answers approximately to the standard weights; they do not therefore weigh more than the market value of the time. Moreover, a double peculiarity in their make, *i.e.* their outside rims, and the fact that they were cast in clusters[6] show beyond any possible doubt that they were not coined before the fourth century B.C. Their metal and the form of the edge suggest besides that they were cast in Ts'i. On the other hand, the actual weight of the *Pao hwa* coins (156) shows that they were cast on a scale four-fold the current standard, and this explains the dissatisfaction caused by their temporary issue. Their attribution as arranged in the alphabetical list of legends below is therefore pretty sure.

12. We have alluded in several instances to the scantiness of information supplied by the coin legends of China in general. This is, of course, only comparatively speaking, since we have been able to elicit from them a few interesting facts concerning the beginnings of money in the Shantung peninsula, the notification of the exchangeable value of the first coins still insufficiently known, and the existence of monetary unions, in the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C. (*suprà* p. xii. sq., *infrà* vii. 6-9); moreover, some inferences on the current system

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dynasties shows that the custom was already in use at that time, and we take it as a reacting influence of the non-Chinese populations still in occupation of the greater part of the country. Cf. *B. and O. R.*, Sept. 1889, vol. iii., p. 219.

[1] 國語, *Kwoh yu*, kiv. iii., f. 13.—景王二十一年將鑄大錢單穆公曰不可勿聽平鑄之賈逵曰大錢者於舊其價重也.

[2] *Han shu*, kiv. 24; Shih hwa tchi, iv. 2.

[3] Siün yueh 荀悅, (148-209 A.D.), *Han K'i* 漢紀.

[4] *Ku tsiuen hwei*, Li i., fol. 1-2.

[5] There is no unanimity in the decipherment; the character *Pao* has been read by some 燕 and 益, but no doubt can be cast on the identification given here.

[6] Cf. *supra* iv. 17.—Also S. W. Bushell, "Roman and Chinese Coinage," *China Review*, vol. i., 1872, pp. 117, 118.

of weights and measures may be derived from the weight-money (p. 18 sq.) and from some of the ring coins (pp. 320-330).

Apart from this, which concerns only a very small number of the coins, the scantiness of information is painfully striking. On the obverse they bear one or two characters only, until the appearance of the *nien hao* (*infrà* 19) which we shall describe further on. Except when they indicate the value of the coin, which statement is not open to misconception, and was the exception, not the rule, before the Ts'IN dynasty, the legends are looked upon as consisting simply of proper names. Uniliteral and biliteral ones have been clearly identified as the appellatives of well-known cities and towns mentioned in history ; from these ascertained cases it has been assumed that the less known symbols refer also to geographical names, and extensive researches have been made in the historical literature,[1] often with the help of native authors, by the present writer, in view of enlarging their number. The results of these inquiries, so far as we have been able to carry them without increasing too much the bulk of this work, and leaving, unhappily, much to be done, are spread through the *Catalogue*, and are also partly given in the Geographical Index of this Introduction.

13. The undeveloped state of many characters, either from a survival of archaism or more frequently from a misconceived conciseness, leave doubtful many identifications when they are unsupported by circumstantial evidence. In many cases the chances of hitting the truth are most remote, as for instance in the case of the spade coins. Several of the characters which suggest names similar to those met with on coins of other types are faithfully recorded as such in the list of geographical and other names. But the greater part of them (cf. pp. 6-11) do not yield to such identification ; some are cyclical or numeral characters, others seem to be words of a text, and remind us of the practice of later years which consists in the use as a serial of the successive characters of a certain text. Some parts of the Yh King have thus been selected,[2] and the most frequently employed under that respect has been the *Tsien tze wen*, the "Thousand characters" (book), which was compiled between 535 and 546 A.D. It is not unlikely that the same process was resorted to by the issuers of those of the spade-coins, which bear no other mark and required some written indication of their successive and regular issues.

14. The classification and identification of these spade-coins of the larger and smaller sort, which form a large number of distinctively inscribed types, is indeed most difficult. Their hollow handle shows without possibility of doubt that they were practically used as implements notwithstanding their recognised value as currency. This is more evident, if possible, in their case than it is with the knife-money. On the other hand, they are inscribed insufficiently ; their weight and values are not stated, and the single character which in most cases forms the whole inscription, is not sufficient by itself to avoid confusion, and allow the return of the coin to its original issuer should anything happen with it which required its exchange. But the practical value of the spade-coin as a useful implement was such that it was unnecessary to foresee such a possibility, as its circulation everywhere was secure in any case. This circumstance is most probably the explanation required by numismatists.

15. The cyclical characters appear on the spades and on the small knives, but rarely on the *pu* coins.[3] They go generally alone, in distinct series of ten and

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[1] The chief works where such information is available are the following: (1) the *Shu King*; (2) the *Tchun tsiu* and *Tso-tchwen*, 722-468 B.C.; (3) the *Kwoh yii*, until 475 B.C.; (4) the *Tchen kwoh ts'ih*, or "History of the Contending States;" (5) the *Tchuh Shu Ki nien*, or "Annals of the Bamboo Books," down to 294 B.C.; (6) Szeme Tsien, *She Ki* or "Historical Records."

[2] For instance, the four first characters of the *Yh King* are employed by the author of the *Ku tsiuen hwei*, for the four parts of his work. In numismatics the Corean coins bear on their reverse the *Tsien tze wen* series.

[3] Only in isolated cases on those of *Wu P'ing*, p. 182, *Shou yh*, p. 202, *Ye shan*, p. 208.

twelve. In two cases only, one of the spade-coins, and a small knife, they bear 丁 卯, *ting-mao*, the 4th of the cycle of sixty, but in an inverted order, and their isolation suggests that it may be simply a fancy of the minter.

Here are the cyclical characters[1] for the sake of reference—

Denary cycle or 干 *kan*: 甲 *kiah* 1, 丙 *ping* 3, 戊 *mou* 5, 庚 *keng* 7, 壬 *jen* 9, 乙 *yh* 2, 丁 *ting* 4, 己 *ki* 6, 辛 *sin* 8, 癸 *kwei* 10.

Duodenary cycle or 支 *tchi*: 子 *tze* 1, 丑 *tchou* 2, 寅 *yn* 3, 卯 *mao* 4, 辰 *shen* 5, 巳 *sze* 6, 午 *wu* 7, 未 *wei* 8, 申 *shin* 9, 酉 *yu* 10, 戌 *süh* 11, 亥 *hai* 12.

16. Numerals[2] appear frequently on the ancient coins either as part indication of their current value, or as a serial differentiating the successive issues of the same type of coin by the same mint. The saddle, or weight (p. 19 sq.), isolated cases of pu (p. 122), the ring (p. 321 sq.), the round (p. 329 sq.), the new knife (p. 311 sq.), and new pu (p. 302 sq.), of Wang Mang, the round-coins of that and later dates (p. 366 sq.), all bear figures denoting their value. With the exception of the new pu-coins of Wang Mang in 10 A.D. (p. 302 sq., 382), which bear a new set of figures which are reproduced below, the other numeric indications, written in the ordinary symbols, and in a perpendicular line, or from right to left, *i.e.*, 十 二, 10 2, for 20 (p. 22 sq.) do not deserve any other remark.

17. On the *pu* coins of the various classes appear chiefly serial figures, when any, of a special form which are interesting under several aspects. Some of these serials run high, for instance, 55 on the issues of *Tze she* (p. 148), 67 on those of *Si tu* (p. 135), and on those of *Kwan* (p. 194); 62 on those of *Shang tcheng* (p. 198). The small knives of *Ming* show: 50 (p. 280), 55 (p. 273), 58, 92 (p. 295). These figures with few, if any, exceptions[3] are placed in column line, as is usual in the case of the written characters, or from right to left, thus $\overset{4}{\underset{2}{10}}$ or 2 10 4 for 42. But most frequently the symbol for 10 is dropped, probably for the sake of conciseness or of sparing writing,[4] like $\frac{4}{2}$ or 2 4 for that same number, and this short process may have suggested some notion of local value in their arithmetical notation. An interesting anecdote told in the *Tso tchuen* in 543 B.C., confirms this assumption to a certain extent.[5]

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[1] The Chinese have no legend or tradition concerning the invention or introduction of these cycles, which they seem to have been acquainted with from their commencement. Phonetic names for these symbols occur in the *Er-ya* and in the *She Ki*. Cf. my researches on "The Affinity of the Ten Stems of the Chinese Cycle with the Akkadian Numerals" (*Academy*, Sept. 1, 1888); on the derivation of the phonetic names of the duodenary cycle from the Babylonian denominations of the months (*The Babylonian and Oriental Record*, March 1889, vol. iii., p. 76); and on the ideographical value of the twelve signs with the Babylonian Zodiac, "The Zodiac and Cycles of Babylonia, and their Chinese Derivatives" (*Academy*, Oct. 11, 1890).

[2] On the ancient and modern Chinese figures:—Ed. Biot, "Note sur la Connaissance que les Chinois ont eue de la valeur de position des Chiffres," *Journal Asiatique*, Dec. 1839, viii. 497-502, concerns only the Mongol period.—S. W. Bushell, in *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, 1870, iv. 102. J. Edkins, "Local Value in Chinese Arithmetical Notation," *Journal of the Peking Oriental Society*, 1886, i. 161-171. G. Kleinwachter, "The Origin of the Arabic Numerals," and "More on the Origin of the Arabic Numerals and the Introduction of the Sino-Arabic Numerals in Europe," *China Review*, 1883, May-June, 379-381, July-August, 25-30. T. de L., "The Old Numerals, the Counting Rods, and the Swan-pan in China," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1883, pp. 297-340.

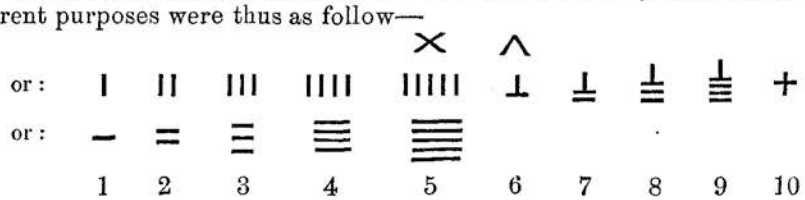
[3] On *pu* coin 477 of *Tsin-yang*, 13 (might be 30); on coin 502 of *Si-tu*, perhaps 67, written $\overset{6}{\underset{0}{}}7$, but the reading must remain doubtful unless it can be established by intermediary numbered coins still unknown.

[4] On this economy of writing, cf. the pregnant remarks of Hu shen, *Shwoh wen*, introd., ff. 6, 7.

[5] *Tso tchuen*, Siang Kung, Ann. xxx. 1.—An old man said, "A small man like me does not know how to keep a record of the years. From the year of my birth, which began on a *Kiah-tze* (or first of the cycle), the first day of the moon, there have been 445 *Kiah-tze* and to-day is the 20th day of the cycle now running." The music master Kwang said, "..... It is seventy-three years ago" (or 616 B.C.) The historiographer Tchao said, "The character *hai* 亥 (in its *tchwen* form) is

The *units* were marked by straight strokes perpendicular or horizontal, but when in conjunction with *tens* they remained horizontal, and the tens placed below were perpendicular, thus: for 44. FIVE was written with ⧖ or ⋈ (a stiff variant of the old form of *Wu* 五, a usual phonetic character whose original ideographical meaning was lost),[1] afterwards simplified into X; it was written also sometimes with five straight strokes. Six was written phonetically with a character of the writing, *luh* 六 ("mushroom" now 岑 or 夫) which, became shortened into ⊥ or ∧. SEVEN was also written phonetically by *tch'et* 丱 ("a sprout"), left in its usual position, or upside down, or sideways, until it was often replaced by ⊥ × ⊥ = ⊥. EIGHT, also phonetically written 八 *pat* (to divide) was finally often replaced by ⊥. NINE, *kiu* was also written by a phonetic (久 "old" simplified) and afterwards often left aside for ⊥. TEN, *shap* 十 was in the same condition as the preceding, its character meaning ideographically, "grasped, completed;" it was often shortened into ⸸, |, or ⸸, as on the knife-coins, or even into a small circle O like a zero; for instance we find on the small knives of *Ming*, ⧖ for 50, ⧖ for 30 (pp. 280, 285). Had not this happened some twelve centuries before the Indo-Arab numerals came into existence, it might have been looked upon as a possible antecedent of the form and purpose of the Arab *sifr*.[2]

18. In the last centuries before the Christian era, the Chinese numerals for current purposes were thus as follow—



Under Wang Mang, in A.D. 10, a new set of numerals was inaugurated for the numbers from five to nine, as follows:

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composed of *two* at the head and *sixes* in the body of it. If you take the *two* and place it alongside the *sixes* of the body, you get the number of the man's days." Sze Wang-pih said, "Then they are 26660" (*i.e.* $445 \times 60 + \frac{1}{3}(= 20) = 26660$).—The text does not say on which side the *two* had to be put, but it has been assumed that it was on the left (J. Legge, *Chin. Class.*, v. 556, and J. Edkins, "Local Value in Chinese Arithmetical Notation," *Journ. Peking Orient. Soc.*, 1886, p. 164), as in the modern Chinese *Ma tze*, but this is not supported by evidence. The form of the character *hai* (cf. Min Tsi Kih, *Luh shu tung*, v. 34, 35) allows the two positions, and the numismatic evidence is distinctly in favour of the right hand side.

[1] Perhaps it was "a defensive weapon."—For these various etymologies, cf. my paper on *The Old Numerals*, p. 317.

[2] The matter has tempted several orientalists, notably J. R. Logan, "Note on the Chinese and Indo-Arabic Numeral Symbols" (App. C. of *Ethnology of the Indo-Pacific Islands*, "Language," Part ii., ch. vi., Singapore, 1855). G. Kleinwachter, in his papers on "The Origin of the Arabic Numerals," which he takes to be Chinese, has failed to establish his case, as the transitions of forms are too violent to be possible. Cf. my paper on "The Old Numerals," p. 318.—The graphical and historical source of our Arabic numerals has been derived from India, by Dr. Isaac Taylor, "The Origin of the Arabic Numerals," *Academy*, 28th Jan., 1882, p. 68, who has pointed out the derivation of the figures 4 to 0 from Indo-Bactrian letters. Mr. G. Bertin, ibid., 11th Feb., 1882, pp. 103, 104, thinks with good reason that the system was developed in India from an Egyptian basis. Sir E. Clive Bailey, "On the Genealogy of Modern Numerals," Parts I. and II., *J. R. A. S.*, 1882, xiv. 335-376, and 1883, xv. 1-72, upholds the Egypto-Indo-Arabic source with abundant illustrations. It was in 776 A.D. that the Arabs borrowed the numerals from India (*E. C. B.* ii.) Cf. also A. Burnell, *Elements of South Indian Palæography*, 1878, pp. 58-67, and I. Taylor, *The Alphabet*, 1883, ii., 263-268.

19. The well-known system of special denominations 年號, *Nien hao*, for regnal years, each for one or several years (from the advent of the Ming dynasty, one only for each reign) is of no great importance for the period of Chinese numismatics included in the present volume. The actual use of a *nien-hao* began only in 122 B.C.,[1] when Han Wu Ti fancied that he had found a *k'i-lin*, and for that purpose denominated the current year *Yuen Shou*, 元狩. On coins they occurred sporadically beginning with 256-257 A.D.[2], the years *Tai ping*, 太平, when the large round coins *Tai ping peh tsien*, 太平白錢, *i.e.* "100 cash of the *Tai ping*" (years) were issued at Nanking by Hwei K'i Wang (p. 405). The subsequent instances happened in the years 376, 454, 465, 466, 495, 527, 528. And it was only in 656 in the years *Hien King*, 顯慶, that the *nien hao* began to appear almost regularly in the legends of coins,[3] but not as a rule.

CHAPTER VI.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. The rough process of casting coins has never allowed in China any great regularity in weight or size as to separate specimens, and the range of variants has always been extensive. An error of 10 per cent. above or below the standard was of no consequence, and could hardly be avoided. A certain allowance must be made, besides, for the carelessness and inaccuracy so frequent in olden times, especially as the specimens described in the present work are in bronze, and the smaller value of the material did not require the same attention as would have been paid to gold or silver.

For calculation of averages the greater the number of specimens the better chance there is of accurate results, but when the number of cases is not large, the numerical mean is not necessarily the most probable standard, because such means are often misleading, one extreme example outweighing a small number of concordant ones. As duly remarked by a most competent scholar,[4] the safer plan is generally to take *the central example, i.e.* that weight which shall have an equal number of instances higher and lower.[5]

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[1] The six preceding *nien hao*, which appear in the Chronological Lists from 163 B.C., were not applied before their respective years had elapsed. Cf. Szema Tsien, *She Ki*, kiv. 28, fol. 27-27*v*, and the remarks of Tchao Y, *Er-sheh-er She tcha ki*, kiv. 2, in Edouard Chavannes, *Le Traité sur les Sacrifices Fong et Chan de Se ma Ts'ien*, Peking, 1890, pp. 56-57.

[2] There is some uncertainty about a coin (or token ?), said to have been issued with the two characters *Wu Fung* 五鳳, which is a double *nien hao*, viz. for the years 57-54 B.C. of the Former Han, and for the years 254, 255 A.D. of the Wu dynasty. The *Ki Kin luh* is in favour of the first date; the *Ku tsiuen hwei*, Li ii., fol. 12 *v*. has it not.

[3] Several alphabetical and incomplete lists of the *nien hao* have been published, namely by E. de Meritens, in *Journal Asiatique*, 184; James Summers, pp. 212-224 of his *Handbook of the Chinese Language*, Oxford, 1883; and by MM. Ezerman and Van Wettum, in the *Toung Pao* of Jan. 1892, pp. 372-389. The less incomplete is that of Summers.

[4] W. M. Flinders Petrie, *The Weights of Naucratis*, p. 85, Naucratis i., 1884-5.—On p. 75 of the same work, the author remarks that the most convenient method of reducing grains to grammes is by 108 grains equalling 7 grammes; thus an easy multiplication and division will reduce one to the other standard, within 1 in 4000.

[5] The average weights indicated below result from my examination of the coins in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, besides those of the British Museum and of private Chinese collections.

a. Weights.

2. The following list and scheme form one of the most striking results of the present volume. Great care and full consideration have been given to each figure before it took successively its place among the others; the general co-ordination of the whole scheme, and the internal confirmation each standard gave to the others, prove their respective accuracy. Resulting as they do from the weights of various types of coins issued in different places, their respective testimony is more important than would have been otherwise the case.[1] The final result is much more satisfactory than the rude evidence from which it has been deduced had led me to expect.

3. *List of Weights.*

銖, Tchu = 4·06 grs. Unit of weight for metallic currency as regulated in the Financial Institutes of the Tchou dynasty (*suprà*, i. *Ann.* 1091). Its weight is ascertained by—1. its relation of $\frac{1}{6}$th of the *hwa*; 2. $\frac{1}{24}$th of the *liang*; 3. the *six tchu* metallic cowries of 23 gr.; 4. the ring coin of one *liang* 14 *tchu*, or 38 *tchu* = 171 grs., and the Bactro-Chinese coin of 2 *liang* 4 *tchu*, or 52 *tchu* = 220 grs.; 5. and by the double standard coins of the Ts'in and Han dynasties.

化, Hwa = 24·37 grs. = 6 tchus, = $\frac{1}{4}$th liang = $\frac{1}{80}$th of the *Ts'i kiu hwa* knives. Besides these equivalents its weight is ascertained by the *Ho tsiuen* of Wang Mang, its double equivalent (av. wt. 48). It was the new unit for coin weights which Tchou *King* Wang in 523 B.C., wanted to substitute for the old *tchu* which he had found too light (*suprà*, v. 11). The four specimens p. 329, 330, of 4, 6, 6 and 6 *tchus*, are extremely loose and give only an average weight of 23 gr. a *tchu*. It is about the same weight as the modern *tchu* (= 24·17 grs.).

鎛, Tze = 48·75, 2 *hwa*, = 12 *tchu*, or (as stated in the *Shwoh wen*) = 6 *tchu* of the Ts'in-Han double standard. In *Wu*, in the second century B.C., the standard used by Wang P'ei was $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the old royal standard = 8 *tchus*, hence the weight of his double-tze coinage (16 tchu × 4 a tchu = 64 gr. p. 352).

兩, Liang = 97·50 grs. = 4 *hwas* = 24 *tchus*, $\frac{1}{8}$th of the old *hwan* knives = $\frac{1}{40}$th of the standard *lüeh*; about the sixth of the present *liang* (= 579·84).

分, Fun = 86 grs. = $\frac{1}{6}$th of the *Yuen*, 員. A name of the small *pu* coins, as appears on those of *Ko yh* (p. 85), *Wei* (p. 188), *Shu* (p. 190) and *Kwan* (p. 192). Its weight is ascertained from the average of 38 units in 25 specimens, viz., 16 simple, 7 double, 1 treble, and 1 quintuple.

鈑, Kin = 195 grs. = 2 *liangs* = 48 *tchus*, $\frac{1}{4}$th of the old *hwan* = $\frac{1}{20}$th of the standard *lüeh*. Weight ascertained at 188 grs., average weight of nine specimens of two-*kins* coins of An-yh, Liang, &c.

員, Yuen for 圜, lit. an armlet, a ring, important unit of currency whose weight was successively altered. At first = 780 grs. = 30 units (*hwas*) as inscribed on the oldest knife coins, of which nine corroded specimens give an average of 790, and therefore = 4 *kin* 鈑, and = $\frac{1}{10}$th of the Royal standard of 7800. When *Tao* or knife coinage began to be made in Ts'i (bearing the legend Ts'i *tchi kiu hwa*), the *hwan* there was only $\frac{1}{12}$th of the standard, or 650 grs., verified to 660 grs. by the av. wt. of the latter coins. It was then also called *lüeh* and its weight is stated = $6\frac{2}{3}$ *liangs* in literature. Not many years afterwards, also in Ts'i, for the issues of the current knife coinage inscribed Ts'i *kiu hwa*, it was raised to 730 grs., or 30 hwas (of 24·37)

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[1] The statements in Chinese literature about the identification of the ancient weights and measures are most conflicting; the reason of the imbroglio is not far to seek; they consist for the most part of the glosses of commentators who wrote each from his own stand-point, *i.e.* from the actual measures and weights in his own time and province.

as inscribed on the reverse. The average wt. of 24 specimens verifies it to 726 grs. Its proportion to the standard was then $\frac{15}{16}$ths. The small *taos*, unmarked, and those of *Ming* and elsewhere were rated at $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the large *taos*, or 10 hwas= 243 grs., which is verified at 245 grs. by the average wt. of 17 specimens. As a coin by itself, it was = 6 *liangs*; an instance is that of coin **174**, p. 336, which represents the first coinage of the Kings of Ts'IN, similar to some of TCHOU, but inscribed *p'an liang*, and weighing 600 grs.

金, KIN, the gold unit of the TCHOU financial laws, being equal to a cubic inch of the precious metal, and = one 斤 weight. Tradition makes it = 20 *liangs* or 1950 grs. (or $\frac{1}{4}$th of the *hwan* standard), and the same as the *Yh* 鎰 of the contending states period. Another tradition makes it = 10 *liangs*, *i.e.* ten *liangs* of the double standard. The Ts'IN raised the YH to 24 liangs or 2340 grs., and the HAN called it *kin*, 斤, and lowered its weight to 16 *liangs* or 1560 grs. Edouard Biot, in the *Journal Asiatique* of 1837, Mai, p. 430, has attempted to calculate the weight of the *kin* from the statement that it was = 1 cubic inch of gold; taking the inch at 20·5 mm. and the specific gravity of gold at 19·3, he has found the theoretical weight of 166 grm. or 2562 grs. (in round numbers 2600 or $\frac{4}{3}$rd of the *hwan* standard); but in reality this figure is much too high, because 19·3 is the density of pure gold, while it is more than probable that the Chinese gold of that time was not free from a certain proportion of natural alloy, which caused its weight to be lighter. The tradition is a safer guide in the case, as there is no documental evidence for the alleged measure of the inch.

鈞, *Lüeh*, or *lut* = 3900 grs. = 20 (double) liangs (*Shwoh wen*) = 20 *kins*, 斮, of 195 grs. verified at 188 grs. each.

鍰, HWAN = 7800 grs., the Royal standard = 20 *Kin Kin*, 金 斮, coins = 10 *Yuen* 圓 of the oldest knife coins.

4. SCHEME OF THE ANCIENT CHINESE WEIGHTS.

	Names.		Proportion.	Theoretical.	How verified.
I.	HWAN,	鍰	(Royal Standard)	7800	= 20 coins of 376 grs. or 7520 grs.
II.	LÜEH (Lut),	鈞	$\frac{1}{2}$	3900	= 20 kin of 188 grs. or 3760 grs.
III.	KIN, 金 or	斤	$\frac{1}{2}$	1950	= 20 *liangs*, in literature.
IV.	YUEN,	員	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a hwan	780	= weight of early knives.
V.	KIN,	斮	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a *kin*	195	= double kins weight, 376 grs., or 188 grs.
VI.	FUN,	分	$\frac{1}{9}$th of a *yuen*	86	= aver. wt. of the *pu* coins.
VII.	LIANG,	兩	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a *kin*, or 24 *tchus*	97·5	= from the coins.
VIII.	TCHE,	錙	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a *liang*, 2 *hwas*, 12 *tchus*	48·75	= „
IX.	HWA,	化	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a *tche*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *liang*, 6 *tchus*	24·37	= „
X.	TCHU,	銖	smaller unit	4·06	= „

Larger weights: KIUN, 鈞, = 30 *kin*.
SHIH, 石, = 4 *kiun* or 120 *kins*.

5. Several details connected with the descriptions of the separate weights show that the system has not remained homogeneous and unaltered. During the lengthened period of the wane of the TCHOU dynasty (769-255 B.C.), several principalities started changes of their own, but as these changes were made simply with reference to secondary units and not in the standard basis, the latter remained clear for comparative purposes.

For instance we hear in history, that in 539 B.C. the rulers of TCHEN, 陳 (a state corresponding to Tchen tchou in modern Honan), as a bribe to the people, raised their measures to the double of those of Ts'I (cf. *Tso tchuen*, Tchao Kung, ann. iii.). In 523 B.C. the King of TCHOU found that the unit of currency was too light, and he attempted to raise it. In the great state of Ts'U (Hupeh) the weights were ⅛ less than the royal standards, as shown by the average weight of the five metallic cowries, inscribed *pan liang* in the Cabinet des Médailles of Paris. In WU (*i.e.* roughly, Kiang-su) the weights were two-thirds of the royal standard.

In 523 B.C., the suzerain King of TCHOU attempted to substitute a unit of weight for currency six times heavier than the former *tchu*, but the reform was looked upon as unsatisfactory for the time being.[1]

When the Ts'IN arose they doubled the standard and the system was followed by the HAN dynasty.[2]

Under the NORTHERN Ts'I dynasty (A.D. 550-577) we are told that ~~five~~ one hundred 5-*tchu* pieces were to have their regular weight of 500 tchus, "otherwise 1 *kin*, 4 *liang*, and 20 *tchus*" (p. 427). The specimens give 60 grs. for a 5-*tchu* piece, or 12 grs. per *tchu*, or about three times the old standard; one *liang* of 24 tchus was equal to 288 grs., and the *kin* reduced to 16 (instead of 20) *liangs* = 4608 grs.

But this departure from the Ts'IN-HAN standards was only regional, as under the SUI dynasty the regular 5-*tchu* coins show again the weight of eight grains per *tchu*.

b. LENGTH-MEASURES.

6. Some useful information on the ancient standard measure of length is also supplied by the coins described in the present volume. Very little is known about it otherwise. The unit was the *tch'ih*, 尺, commonly and erroneously translated "foot," while it is a "span,"[3] divided into *ts'uns*, 寸, *i.e.* "fingers," generally rendered by "inches." Ts'ai yung, A.D. 133-192, says that under the HIA dynasty ten *ts'uns*, under the YN nine *ts'uns*, and under the TCHOU eight *ts'uns* formed a *tch'ih*,[4] but the statement is approximative without any scientific precision. The *Li Ki* says that the *tch'ih* was divided into ten *ts'uns*, but, as remarked in the *Tai ping yü lan*, the exact figures are not known, as the system of measures fell into disorder during the period of the six kingdoms, and it has been said that the *tch'ih* of TCHOU had (dwindled down to) eight *ts'uns*.[5] With reference to our own measures, several allusions in literature to the stature of men show that at the time of Confucius, the length of the *tch'ih* could not be over seven English inches.[6]

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[1] Wu hwoh, a man noted for his strength, who appeared in 309-306 B.C. in Ts'IN, and is mentioned in Mencius, vi. 2; ii. 3, is said to have been able to lift up 100 *kiun*; this is 3000 斤 *kin*. As calculated by recent writers (Legge, *Chinese Classics*, ii. 301), it would be 3000 catties or 1813 kilog., which is absurd. Calculated at 1950 grs. it would make 378 kilog., which is less impossible, although an extraordinary feat of strength.

[2] We do not know what shapes were given to the weights in ancient China, although the armlet or *hwan* was certainly one; in Burma they were bird-shaped, and this may have been a survival of an ancient Chinese practice. The duck-shape of the Assyro-Babylonian weights would thus have survived in the far East.

[3] In the *Kung tze Kia yu* or "Family Sayings of Confucius" (a work of the fourth century B.C., recast by Wang Siüh in A.D. 240), the various units of length and their origin is thus described: "Spread out your finger and you know a 寸 *ts'un*, or inch, spread out your hand and you know a 尺 *tch'ih*, or span, stretch out your arms and you know a 尋 *sin*, or fathom." The same statement is found in the *Ritual* of the Senior Tai or *Ta Tai I Li*, according to J. Chalmers, "The Chinese" *ch'ih* "measure" (Hongkong, 1885, *China Review*).

[4] *Tu tuan.—Khang-hi tze tien*, s.v. 尺.

[5] *Tai ping yü lan*, kiv. 830, fol. 1.

[6] In Mencius (vi. 2, ii.), we hear from a disciple of his, whose height was 9·4 *tch'ih*, that Wen Wang was 10 *tch'ih*, and Tcheng Tang 9 *tch'ih* in height. Confucius's father was 10, himself 9·6, and

Now let us remark that in the regulations of the *Tchou li*, the bronze knives must be cast one *tch'ih* in length.[1] But at what time was this rule enacted? It is included in the last section, which, as we know, was no original part of the Ritual, but an independent work for which a respectable antiquity was claimed in the first century B.C.[2] Anyhow the rubbing of an ancient graving-knife in the *Ho pu wen tze kao* (iv. 22) which is only 5·32 inches in length, suggests a standard *tch'ih* of a larger size, of which it may be the half or two-thirds. Archæological evidence of a more direct source comes here to the rescue. In the collections of ancient monuments such as the *Kin shih soh* and the *Tsih ku tchai tchung ting y ki kwan shih*, several rubbings of bronze-rules are reproduced in facsimile. Three of them belong to the TCHOU dynasty; two display 8·87 and one 8 inches in length; one dated A.D. 81 of the AFTER HAN is 9·125, and one of the SUNG is 10·625 long.[3] The latter must be kept in mind, as it was nothing less than the revival of the ancient standard, as we shall see further on. The complete co-ordination shown by these various figures is striking and highly suggestive of their respective accuracy.

7. The additional evidence which we may derive from the coins is of prime importance to settle the question. On 126 specimens of knife-coins 20 display an average length of 7·4, 81 of 7·1, and 25 of 6·8 inches in length. Taking into consideration the carelessness of the minters and the roughness of their casting process (*supra*, v. 66) we must take the 7·4 and 6·8in. instances as eccentric, and look upon the 81 cases of 7·1 as representing the standard. This measure, which is apparently the *tch'ih* referred to in the Ritual of the Tchou, for the bronze knives, is just two-thirds of the unit of 10·625 previously referred to. The small knife coins, whose weight proved to be the third of that of the large taos, have a regular average length of 5·3, which again is just one-half of the same unit. The *pu* coins were not cast on another scale; the square-footed have a mean length of 1·75, which is just one-fourth of that of the large knives, or one-sixth of the great span; and the point-footed, with their average length of 2·1, are in the regular proportion of one-fifth of the great unit, but in no direct connection with the knife unit, unless we consider as satisfactory the unnatural proportion of two-sevenths. The size of the great spades (p. 2) of 5·37 inches corresponds to one-half of the great span, while the middle-sized spades (p. 5 sq.) stand in the proportion of three-eighths of the same standard. Again the smaller spades (p. 12 sq.) and the weight- or saddle-coins (p. 20 sq.) correspond to one quarter of the same standard. The great *hwan* coins (pp. 323, 336) measure one-sixth, the new knife and new *Pu*- coins of Wang Mang (pp. 313, 315, 302) correspond to one-quarter and one-fifth, and the round half-yuen coins (p. 320) to one-tenth of the same standard.

8. Therefore the numismatic concurs with other archæological and traditional evidence to demonstrate that the ancient standard of length measure in China was the great span, 尺, or *tch'ih* of 10·63 inches. Fractions of it, namely, the three-

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a descendant of his 9·6 *tch'ih*, as reported by a tradition in Szema Tsien. Confucius speaks of an orphan child of 6 *tch'ih* (*Lun-Yu*, vii. 6); also of the *Tsiao yao* pygmies of 3 *tch'ih* as the culmination of diminutiveness, and of men of the height of a *tchang* 丈, i.e. 10 *tch'ih*, as the culmination of tallness (*Kia Yu*). Now the maximum height of the present Chinese is only 5·72 feet (cf. De Quatrefages, *The Human Species*, 1879, p. 58-60). The foregoing ancient instances are avowedly those of men taller than the average; the equivalence of 7ft. 5in. advocated by Dr. Chalmers, *l.c.*, is obviously too high, and I am convinced that the equivalence 1 *tch'ih*=7 feet is the maximum possible, even considering that the aforesaid statures refer to instances of the high statured population of Shantung, while the instances quoted by the anthropologists, refer chiefly to men of South China. The figures 10 and 9·6 would correspond to 5·6 and 5·85.

[1] *Le Tcheou-li*, tr. Ed. Biot, t. ii., p. 492, kiv. 41, f. 4.—The rule refers properly to graving knives, but there does not seem to have been any difference of size in the making of the knife-coins, inasmuch as their prototype may have been an implement of that kind; the point was used to write and the edge to rub out, as stated in the said Ritual.

[2] *Ibid.* Introduction, p. 16-18.

[3] *Kin soh*, kiv. ii.—In the *Tsih ku tchai*, kiv. 10, f. 10, only one of 8·87 of *Tchou* is figured.

quarters and two-thirds, in round numbers 8 and 7 inches, were used as units during the waning period of the TCHOU dynasty for special purposes; while the coin evidence of its half, quarter, fifth, sixth, and tenth, shows its entirety as the standard.[1]

9. In the cases of the standards of weight and of length, as in so many other instances alluded to in the present pages, it is an obvious fact that the antecedents of the Chinese ideas must be sought for in the Chaldæo-Elamite culture. The *hwan* standard of 7800 grs. is simply identical with the Babylonian light *mana* which was the prototype of weight in so many other countries. As a working average 7800 grs., or about 505 grms., has long ago been disclosed from the Babylonian side,[2] and as from the Chinese side the numismatic evidence fluctuates above and below this figure, we had no other alternative than to accept it. For the length measure, the Chinese *tch'ih* of ~~20·63~~ inches or 270 mm., is identical with the empan chiselled on the statues discovered at Telloh in Chaldæa, and years before calculated by Assyriologists.[3] These conclusions are in conformity with the whole circumstances which have made the civilisation of China a distant offshoot and adaptation to new surroundings and evolution of a nucleus derived from the old focus of culture of South-West Asia.

CHAPTER VII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL OR MINT AND OTHER NAMES ON THE COINS.

a. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Of the three hundred entries of the following list, about three-fourths are geographical. With a few exceptions these names have been identified, or suitable equivalents proposed, with localities mentioned in history. All the available

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[1] An afterthought of the Han period wanted to make as smallest unit of weight and of length-measure one grain of *mei-shu* or black millet; one hundred of them making one *tchu*. The idea seems to have been suggested to them from an Indian source, as the process was well-known there. Cf. Edward Thomas, "Ancient Indian Weights," pp. 11, 31 *Numismata Orientalia*, i. (1874). Mr. Leon Rodet in his "Observations sur les Mesures Chaldéo-Assyriennes," *Bullet. Société Philologique*, 23 Mai, 1882, pp. 264-279, has attempted a general explanation for the weights of Assyria, Chaldea, Greece, Egypt and Arabia. In India, Bandhâyana, who wrote about the grains as standard of measures, is said to have lived in the third century B.C. The experiments with common millet related in T. de L., "Babylonian and Old Chinese Measures," *Academy*, Oct. 10th, 1885, cannot be relied upon, because the *mei shu* of the Chinese experiment was not the same as our common millet.

[2] Cf. J. Brandis, *Münz- Mass- und Gewichtswesen in Vorder Asien*, 1866. Barclay V. Head, "The Origin and Transmission of some of the Principal Ancient Systems of Weight, as applied to Money, from the earliest times down to the Age of Alexander the Great," Bankers' Institute, 28th Nov., 1879 (China not included). W. H. Chisholm, Warden of the Standards, *Ninth Annual Report for* 1874-75; Table II. List of Babylonian and Assyrian Standards and other Duck Weights in the British Museum. No. 3 of dark stone, somewhat injured, of 10 manas, bears the name of Dungi c. 3000 B.C., and weighs 76,957 grs. or 7698 grs. per mana. Prof. A. H. Sayce, "The Babylonian Standard Weight," *Academy*, Dec. 19th, 1891, describes a newly-found specimen, showing the continuity of the standard from the time of Dungi to that of Nebuchadrezzar. Cf. also C. F. Lehmann, "Ueber die Herleitung der herrschenden Gewichts- und Münzsystem des Alterthums aus dem Altbabylonischen Gewichts- und Doppelwährungssystem, *Sitzbr. der Archäol. Gesells.*, zu Berlin, 1888, Nov., p. 23, and *Wochenschr. f. Klass. Philologie*, 1888, No. 50, p. 1522.

[3] Dr. J. Oppert in his researches on *L'étalon des Mesures Assyriennes*, 1872-1875, had fixed the length-unit or half cubit between 262mm. 5 and 274mm. 5. In a communication to the Société Philologique (*Bullet.* 25th April, 1882, p. 248), quoting the rule of 270mm., newly discovered, which

sources of information have been carefully searched for that purpose without, however, any claim on my part to anything like completeness. The *Tchun tsiu*, or "Spring and Autumn Annals" (722-481 B.C.) of Confucius; the *Tso tchwen* (722-464) and the *Kwoh yu* (-469) of Ts'o Kiu-ming; the *Tchen kwoh tsih*, or "Story of the Contending States;" the *Tchuh shu ki nien*, or "Annals of the Bamboo Books;" the *She Ki*, or "Historical Records of Szema Tsien;" the *Han shu*, or "Annals of the Former Han Dynasty;" the *Tai ping yu lan*, a cyclopedia of quotations from 1690 previous works, compiled in 983 A.D. in one thousand books, have been my chief sources of information. In some cases, though not so often as might have been expected, my task has been made easier by the previous researches and references (when accurate) of the Chinese numismatists themselves, a list of whom is given under the heading "Bibliography." Several years of interrupted researches on ancient China have enabled me to insert in the present list a certain number of new identifications and better suggestions than those which are given in the text, as well as a few corrections.

2. The geography of the coinage throws much light upon the history of China. It is now well known that the extension of the Chinese in olden times was much smaller than patriotic historians would have their readers believe. From the time of the entrance into N.W. China of their ancestors, the sixteen Bak tribes or families, 百姓, under the leadership of Yu Nai Hwang ti 有能黃帝 (Hu Nakhunte), in the twenty-third century, had striven with varied fortune to extend their sway over the country. The elements of Chaldæo-Elamite civilisation which their leaders had gained, west of the Hindu Kush, and which caused these leaders to be looked upon in after ages as men of universal knowledge, power, and virtue, secured for them a prominent position over the native populations less civilised than themselves. Owing to conciliatory methods, to shrewdness, and to force of arms, they were gradually able to establish themselves all over the basin of the Hwang-ho, or Yellow River, in its Eastern course, the *ho* or river par excellence of their history. They were not numerous, and their settlements were often somewhat distant and far apart, interspersed with the aborigines and some non-Chinese intruders like themselves, whence their appellative of 州 *tchou*, or islands, for these settlements. When the TCHOU dynasty rose to power, and at the beginning of their monetary history, more than twelve centuries after their establishment in China, their dominion in the centre had reached half-way south between the Hwang-ho and the Yang-tze Kiang, along the Han and Wei rivers. The misapprehension of the native historians from Szema Ts'ien downwards is easily accounted for. The expressions of the early records, Southern borders (*nan kiao*), extreme North or East, in their relative sense, could not and did not mean more than their actual knowledge and the limited area of their territorial occupation permitted. But when in later times, such as the Han period and afterwards, the historians and commentators pondered over the same terms, their patriotism disdained to see them less distant than the enlarged geographical horizon of their time had made them. Whence such curious phenomena as for instance the successive displacements of the tomb of Shun from inside the angle of the Ho river to the South of Hunan.

3. The small extension of the Chinese dominion in ancient times is finally ascertained from the geographical identifications of the following list of localities: 1. the four astronomical stations prescribed by Yao (*Shu King*); 2. the places of exile of the four criminals and of the son of Yao outside the dominion; 3. the places

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confirmed his conjectures, he says, "C'est exactement la *vitastî* Indienne et Perse, moitié de *l'avaturi* ou 'coudée' de ces mêmes contrées." The Egyptian cubit was 525mm. long. Cf. Hultsch, *Griechische und Romische Metrologie*, ed. ii., 1878, p. 354. In view of these various facts concerning the spread of standard weights, it is curious to remark that in India, the *kahápana* = 280 grs., the *satamana* = 560 grs., *i. e.* 140×2 and 140×4; the *suvarna* = 140 grs., *i. e.* the Egyptian standard *kat* of 140 grs.

of worship on the four borders during Shun's tours of inspection ; 4. the settlements of the non-Chinese allies of the Tchou for the overthrow of the Shang-Yn dynasty ; 5. the settlements of the non-Chinese Tchou themselves in South Shensi; 6. the fiefs and principalities bestowed upon their relatives and followers by the founders of the Tchou dynasty ; 7. and finally, the four extremities of the dominion which Tze-hia (507-406 B.C.) has described in the *Erh Ya*. In the sixth list the principalities of Ts'in (Shensi), Tch'eng (East Honan), Wu (Kiangsu), and Yueh (Tcheh Kiang), did not yet exist and were not to appear till three or four centuries later. The last list referred to indicates the 32° and 40° lat. and the 108° and 118° long. as the extreme limits which the Chinese dominion had reached in the fifth century B.C.

4. The geographical evidence of the coinage during the second period of the Tchou dynasty confirms the latter statement in every respect, and does not allow any doubt as to the accuracy of the identifications on which it is based. The territories corresponding to the modern provinces of Shantung, South Tchihli, Honan, Shansi, and the East centre of Shensi only, are those where the names of places inscribed on the coins have been identified, and where specimens have been found, with the exception of Kiangsu, where metallic cowries have been found, as stated under *Koh luh tchu* below.

5. The coins were issued as a rule by private traders, guild merchants, and guilds of cities, either of one locality only, or during a certain time of several together. Many names inscribed on them, although apparently geographical, are impossible to identify. They are not met with in the geographical and historical literature, although the incompleteness of this source for the period referred to may account for a few. We cannot doubt that some of these unknown names were not those of localities. They were the special appellative of some association of traders ; hence their visible connection with names otherwise well-known in ancient geography.

b. The Monetary Unions.

6. One of the most interesting disclosures resulting from the decipherment and identification of the geographical names on the coins is the existence, hitherto unnoticed, of monetary unions between 580 and 380 B.C. About 20 of these financial arrangements are noticed in the following list.

The most remarkable are those which guild merchants of the non-Chinese Tsih-Moh and several places of the semi-Chinese Kiŭ state, all on the S.E. sea-borders of modern Shantung, established in 580-550 B.C. for the issue of knife-coins. Afterwards, 547-493 B.C., similar associations existed between traders of Tsih-Moh, of two towns of Kiŭ, and of the capital city of the state of Ts'i in the North of the said modern province, which issued coins of the same class. Another important monetary union belonging to the same period is that of the guild merchants trading between Ts'i and Kwan-tchung (S.E. Shensi), which issued some beautiful coins (p. 226).

7. The following century saw a certain number of them of much less importance. The former monetary unions had greatly promoted the practice of coinage, and the populations of the East of the country had grown accustomed to the knife-coins of Ts'i in particular and to the system in general. It was no more necessary for powerful guild merchants to support and put forth their monetary issues of knives. The simplified pattern *T'si kiu hwa* (p. 234 sq.) was then current everywhere within the dominion of Ts'i, and even without, in the border lands. Beyond these limits coinage still required to be pushed forward, as shown by the fourteen or so monetary unions which have left some of their small spades and *pu* coins of various sizes. Several of them indicate without doubt ancient trade routes.

8. From the marts of the S.E. sea-coast of Shantung to the N.W. of that province.

From the same marts to S.E. Shensi, apparently through KUNG and the Yellow River.

Now the later coinage shows us the existence of three other routes.

From MOU (E. Shantung, Gulf of Pehtchili) to KO (N.W. Shantung), to LU-YANG (C. Honan); as shown by the joint coinage of Mou and Ko, and of Ko and Lu-yang, in round-footed pus.

From MOU (through Ko) to JEN and LU-YH (W. Shantung), in parallel line to NIEH (S.C. Shansi), as shown by the joint coinages of sq. ft. *pus* of Nieh with Jen, with Lu-yh, and with Mou, all separately.

And from Lang-ya (S.W. Shantung) to LU and YANG-YH (C. Shansi); as shown by the joint coinage of large sq. pus by the three towns.

9. Several of these monetary unions existed between places little distant from one another, with routes between them; such as the issues of sq. ft. pus by KUEI and WU (E.C. Shansi); of ring-coins by TCHANG-TZE (C.S. Shansi) and YUEN (S.W. Shansi); by Kung (S.E. Shansi), near the river and Tun-liu (S.C. Shansi); and by the same Kung and AN-YH (S.W. Shansi), the river being most probably the route between the two.

Ping-tchou (W.C. Shansi) was a centre of four monetary unions, all at short distances apart, namely AN-YH, NIEH, TUNG-TI and Lo, which issued small sq. ft. *pus*.

c. APPROXIMATE DATES OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF COINS.

10. The coinage of ancient China, where it never could circulate otherwise than for its intrinsic value and weight, consisted of the following patterns, to which I subjoin the extreme dates of issue, which will be found useful in all cases where they are not stated with greater precision:—

1. KNIFE-money.	
a. Of large size, p. 215	B.C. 670-221.
b. Of small size, p. 247	B.C. 317-228.
c. Thick and short, p. 311	A.D. 7-10.
2. SPADE-money: consisting of little hoes with hollow handles, and still useful as tools, of two sizes, p. 4, with variants	B.C. 600-350.
3. PU-money the shape of which was derived from the preceding with several variants.	
a. Weight slips or saddle money, p. 18 . .	B.C. 665-345.
b. Square-footed *pus*, p. 32	B.C. 475-221.
c. Round-footed ,, 121	
d. Point-footed ,, 129	
e. Small and thick ,, 302	A.D. 10-14.
4. ROUND-coins.	
a. With central round hole, p. 319 . . .	B.C. 660-336.
b. With central square hole, p. 329 . . .	B.C. 523, 336, 221,—
5. SMALL INGOTS, bean shaped or metallic cowries, p. 300 .	B.C. 613-590.
6. LITTLE CUBES of gold (iv. 8)	B.C. 1091-200 A.D.
7. RARE SHAPES (described *suprà* (iv. 20-26).	

d. ALPHABETICAL LIST.

AN TCHOU, 安 周, on large spade coins (5, 6) issued by an association of traders of AN-YH and PING-TCHOU, *q.v.*, two towns of Shansi, *circa* 400 B.C.

AN TSANG, 安 藏, on spades (98, 99) issued by a trading association of AN-YH

q.v., *circa* 500 B.C. On some of these spade coins half the denomination only appears as in other cases (cf. *Tun-Liu*, *Tung-Ti*); TSANG alone has been hitherto discovered.

AN WANG, 安 往, on the reverse of large knife coins issued by TSIH-MOH (924-6) between 580 and 550 B.C. It means, most probably, that the coins were issued from the AN mint, *i.e. An Yang* (*q.v.*). See also KAI *wang*.

AN-YANG, 安 陽, written previously 庆 昜, as shown by the most ancient of the knife-money. The An-yang of 257 B.C., mentioned in the text, p. 220, is not that of the town where the coins were issued, and therefore the statement there must be altered. The mint we are interested in was in Shantung, S.E., in the small state of KIÜ (*q.v.*), and was in existence long before. It was built apparently after the incursion of Ts'U into KIÜ and the destruction of *Kiü-k'iu* 渠 丘 in 582 B.C., in the vicinity of the latter site, and called 安 丘 *'An-k'iu* (*Tchun tsiu tso tchuen*, Tch'eng Kung, ix. 10).

In 550 and finally in 520 B.C., it passed with the state of *Kiü* under the suzerainty of the principality of Ts'I, until 431 B.C., when it was partly destroyed by the King of Ts'U. The town of *An-yang*, which is specially mentioned on that occasion, was taken and finally destroyed by Ts'I in 412 B.C. (*She ki*, xv. 14; xl. 24.) The *An-yang* of 257 B.C. was a revival of the ancient name.

A currency of large knife coins (**50**, **51**, 910-20), was issued there before it acknowledged its fealty to Ts'I, therefore between 582 and 550 B.C., and between 547 and 493 B.C., in connection with TSIH-MOH (**53**, 924-6), *q.v.*, under the suzerainty of Ts'I, by an association of merchants of the two cities. Square-footed *pus* (**29-32**, 340-3), were also issued there some time afterwards, *i.e. circa* 450 B.C.

AN-YH 安 邑 was the residence of the Emperor Yü in S.W. of Shansi. As its name occurs on a certain number of coins, they have been foolishly attributed by native numismatists to the time of this semi-fabulous ruler. An-yh became in 561 B.C. the residence of the WEI 魏 clan, who had created in the state of TSIN an influence of importance fated to develop into a state later on at the partition of the aforesaid principality in 423 B.C. It was fortified in 385 B.C., and in 375 B.C. it fell to the share of TCHAO, but this did not prevent it from being taken in 351 B.C. and in 339 B.C. by Ts'IN, to which it was annexed for a time in 316 B.C. (*She Ki*, kiv. 44, fol. 2 *v.*, 6, and 9 *v.*; kiv. 15, fol. 17 *v.*; kiv. 5, fol. 22 and 27 *v.*), and its population dispersed in 286 B.C.

The period 561-351 B.C., and more strictly 561-361 B.C., is therefore that of the coins of the weight-money type which bear its name (pp. 20, 21, 22, 27). They followed chronologically the similar issues of Yü and those of LIANG (9, q.v.). Cf. AN TCHOU.

AN YN 安 陰, on some small weight-money of the fourth century B.C. (136). Locality unidentified. Perhaps the denomination of a trading association north of the preceding.

ERH TCHU = 銖, on small round coins (1852-4), issued in 465 A.D.

FAH 伐, on large spades (72).

FANG TSUN TS'IH HO PU WU PEH 方 寸 七 貨 布 五 百; on a scymitar-like knife coin (**149**), of about the Christian era.

FEI 費, on small sq. ft. *pus* (421). Situated on the Eastern borders of LU.—Third century B.C. Cf. p. 106.

FEI 非, on large spades (78).

FU SHE 鄜 氏, on small sq. ft. *pus* (433), third century B.C. Cf. p. 112.

FUH 富, on large spades (58).

FUN YH 分 邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (428-9). Cf. p. 110.

FUN PEH 分 北, on small sq. ft. *pus* (430). Unidentified, perhaps a trading denomination connected with the preceding town (cf. p. 111), or the same as

FUN YN 汾 陰 (now Wan tsiuen, in Pu tchou fu, Shansi), built in 410 by the Prince of WEI and conquered by Ts'IN in 328 B.C.

FUNG HO 豐貨, and FUNG HO SZE TCHU, on round coins (1843, **425**), issued in 319 A.D.

FUNG YH 豐邑, written with or without the *yh*, for 豐, on small sq. ft. *pus* (410-415) of *circà* 350 B.C. A town of great fame in history, as it was once the capital city of the TCHOU. The identification proposed p. 103 of the text is inexact.

HAN HING 漢興, on round coins (1844) issued in 338 A.D.

HENG 行, on large spades (48).

HIA 下, on large spades (62).

HIANG 向, on large spades (23). A locality in the vicinity of the Eastern capital of TCHOU (now Mên-tchou, Ho-yang hien, Honan), cf. *Shi King* ii. 4, ix. 6, and also *Tso tchuen* in 712 and 562 B.C., i. 11, and ix. 11. Another *Hiang* in the state of KIÜ (*q.v.*) mentioned in 721, 605 and 559 B.C., is not likely to be the place from which these coins derived their mark, because in *Kiü* no such shape seems to have ever been used for coinage.

HIAO KIEN 孝建, on small round coins (**429-443**) issued by the Sung dynasty in 454 A.D.

HO 貨, on large spades (86). Doubtful.

HOH 合, on large spades (24).

HOH K'IU 霍丘, for 霍邱, on pt. ft. *pus* (491-6). The character *K'iu* specially altered by respect for the name of Confucius (cf. v. 10). The identification of p. 132 is most improbable. A northern *Kiu* 北霍, unidentified, in the state of TCHAO (Tchihli), was ruined by WEI in 372 and conquered by TS'IN in 328 B.C. (*She ki*, Wei Sheng Kung, Ann. i., and Tchao Su hou, Ann. xxii.; and kiv. 15, f. 19).

HO PEI TSIEN 貨貝錢. Exchangeable cowries, metallic currency. Cf. KOH LUH TCHU.

HO PU 貨布, on thick square-shaped pus (**112-23**), issued by Wang Mang in A.D. 14-20.

HO TSIUEN 貨泉, on round coins (**365-405**), 1760-98) issued by Wang Mang in A.D. 14.

HO YH 禾邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (438), misread for MUH YH, *q.v.*

HOU 侯, on large spades (68).

HWA or HUA 化, on large spades (49), on small knives 82, p. 252, and passim.

HUANG YH 黃邑, was a capital city of the LAI, in the Shantung peninsula, which became after 566 B.C. a city of Ts'i. It is mentioned in history in 695, 601 and 498 B.C. (*Tchun tsiu*, Huan Kung xvii. 1; Süen Kung viii. 2; Ting Kung xii. 7. *Chin. Class.* vol. v., pp. 68, 301 and 781).—The character on the coin is clearly a simplified form of the original *ku wen*. Cf. Min Tsi-kih, *Lu shu tung* iv. 18. Its name of *Huang* has been preserved by a district of the prefecture of Teng-tchou, but it is not certain that the ancient city was not further to the west.

Small *pu* coins (No. 420) of the usual type were issued there, probably in the fifth century, as suggested by the special form of the character *Huang*.

JANG YN, 壤陰, on sq. ft. small *pus* (316). It means the Northern or darker part of *Jang*, and thus may be an equivalent of *Mei-Jang* 黑壤 a locality once in TSIN and unidentified. The identification proposed, p. 77, is probably inexact.

JEN SHE, 壬 (for 任) 氏, on sq. ft. small *pus* (378), also on a similar currency in connection with NIEH, *q.v.*

JEN NIEH, 壬呈, on sq. ft. small pus (113), issued by JEN SHE, *q.v.*, and NIEH, *q.v.*

KAI, 開, for *Kai yang*, one of the towns of KIÜ (*q.v.*) appears in the formula *Kai wang*, 開往 (misread *Kai fung*, pp. 225 226), meaning apparently that the coins were issued from *Kai-yang* (cf. AN *wang*); on large knife coins, from *Tsih moh* (927) issued before 550 B.C., and from *Tsih-moh* and *Yng-ling* (54) issued after 547 B.C. and before 493 B.C.

KAI *wang*, see KAI.

KAN TAN, or HAN TAN 甘丹, for 邯鄲, one of the most important mint-names, once a town in S. Tchihli (p. 15). Known since 636 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, 5, xxiv. 3) as part of the state of WEI, 衛, it was connected in the years 498 and 497 with various historical events which made it part of TSIN (ibid. 11, x. 2, xi. 5; *She Ki*, xliii. 11). In 491 it was conquered by TCHAO, 趙 (408-228 B.C.) and in 386 B.C. became the capital of that state (*She Ki*, xliii. 12 v. 17), which henceforth is often designated by its name in history (*Tchuh shu ki nien*, pass.). The town itself is mentioned in the years 375, 354, 353, 351, 347, 335, 301 (partly depopulated), 255 (partly destroyed by fire) and 228 B.C., when it became part of the Ts'IN territory (*She Ki*, xliii. 19, 19v., 21, 41, and 44; *Tchuh shu ki nien*, pass.) The sole reference to numismatics is one of about 320 B.C., when it is stated that the King of TCHAO issued *Kiü ma* currency (發金幣車馬) or saddle money, and granted the use (奉以車馬金錢) of it to Tchang Y, a political adventurer from Ts'IN where he returned in 317 B.C. This can apply only to a coinage marked KAN TAN. Now there are three coinages thus marked: 1. Spades with hollow handles (111), which must have been issued some years before; 2. Point-footed *pus* (875-880), large and small, which were most probably those issued by Tchang-y (320-317 B.C.); 3. Small knife-coins of two types, one of rough make (990-997) with a serial to ten or more, and one of the pointed series (1227-1235) marked with cyclical characters, probable date (317-228 B.C.)

KAO 羔, afterwards 縞, then read *Tch'oh*, a city on the Western borders of Ts'I (therefore in Shansi), which is mentioned twice in the *Tchun tsiu*, in 692 and 690 B.C. (*Tchun tsiu*, Tchwang Kung ii. 4; iv. 7). Nothing more is known about it. Some doubts may be cast on the reading *Tch'oh* as 羔 is *Kao*, and Kung-yang, the commentator of the *Tchun tsiu* in the fourth century B.C., gives *Kao* 郜 in its stead. The name occurs once in the large spade series (No. 69).

KAO KWAN 考官, on smaller spades (95).

KAO TU 高都, on numerous sq. ft. *pus* (195-209).—This town was given to TCH'ENG, *i.e.* HAN, by TUNG TCHOU, q.v. in 374 B.C., and conquered by Ts'IN in 303. The coins must have been issued between these dates.

KENG 亙, on large spades (82).

KI 亓 and KI YH 亓邑, for 祁; on large spades (13), and on small sq. ft. *pus* (187-189). *Ki* was made a district in TSIN, in 514 B.C. (*Tso tchuen* x. 28, 5). As in the text, p. 44.

K'I TAO 契刀, on round coins (1705), issued like the following.

K'I TAO, WU PEH 契刀五百, on short thick knives (130-135) issued in A.D. 7.

KI YANG 兀陽, *i.e.* southern region of KI. 兀 for the tabooed 眞 for 杞, once a state (mod. Ki-hien, in Kai fung fu, Honan), absorbed by Ts'U in 449 B.C. A denomination assumed by trading parties issuing small sq. ft. *pus* (403) in that region.—Fourth to third century B.C. Cf. PEH KI.

KIH 吉, on large spades (4).

KIAO 爻, for 郊, on some square-footed small *pus* (279) of *circà* 300 B.C. Known in history since 624 B.C. on the borders of TSIN (*Tso tchuen* 6, iii. 3).

KING 京, on large spades (4).

KING HO 景和, on round coins (1856) issued in 465 A.D.

KIÜ 莒, a semi-Chinese state once in Shantung, S.W., near the sea, small in territory but important for its trade and mints from the seventh century downwards. Although non-Chinese in its origin and population, it took part in the concert and conflict of the Chinese states from the beginning of the *Tchun tsiu* period. The years 715-431 B.C. are the extreme dates of its political existence. Feudal to TSIN in 584 B.C. (*Tso tchuen* 8, vii. 5), it was invaded in 582 by Ts'U, and its cities of *Yun* (in 615 still in Lu), of *K'iü kiü*, with its capital *Kiü tchéng*, were taken and their population dispersed (*Tchun tsiu Tso tchuen* 8, ix. 10). In 550 and 520, Ts'I imposed upon it its suzerainty (*ibid* 9, xiv. 1; 9, xxiii. 13; 10, xxii. 1), and in 431 B.C. it was destroyed by the great state of Ts'U, as a semi-independent

principality (*Tchuh shu ki nien* 5, xxviii. 10). It fell afterwards into the power of Lu; in 412 B.C. was invaded by Ts'i as far as An-Yang (*She Ki*, 15, 14), and passed into the hands of Tchao, with which it was finally absorbed by Ts'in in 228 B.C. Besides *An-Yang*, the country of Kiü had four other *yangs*, viz.: *Tchéng yang* 城陽, *Nan yang* 南陽, *Wu yang* 武陽, and *Kai yang* 開陽.

Kiun, 君 on large spades (74).

Kiun Yang, 君羊, on large spades (73).

Ko and Ko yh, 戈邑, on large spades (14) and on sq. ft. small *pus* (**33**, **34**, 344-9) issued in 500-400 B.C. It was a town in Tcheng 鄭 founded in 560 B.C.

Koh, 鬲, on large spades (18, where misread *Li*); on the reverse of large round-footed *pus* (478) in connection with Lu-yang, *q.v.*, and on small coin of the same type (479) in connection with Mou, *q.v.*, *circà* 400 B.C. In Shantung, N.W., mentioned after 559 B.C.

Koh, 鄗, written 葛邑, on sq. ft. small *pus* (359-60). It belonged to Yen (Tchih-li) until 246 B.C., when it was transferred to Tchao (*She Ki*, kiv. 43), third century. Not to be mistaken for the *Koh* of Honan mentioned in the *Shu King*, v. ii. 6, and the *Tso tchuen*, 2, xv. 8.

Koh luh tchu, 各六銖, on the metallic cowries of Ts'u (1575-8), of which several specimens exist in the Cabinet des Médailles of Paris. Issued about 600 B.C. Found in Kuang tchou (S.E. Honan) and in Kiang-ning fu (Kiangsu) on the banks of the Wah river, where Ts'u established its borders in 601 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, 7, viii. 7).

Kou, 求邑, for 郜, on sq. ft. small *pus* (**35**, 350-5). Identification of p. 87 doubtful. Apparently issued 500-400 B.C.

Ku, 古, on large spades (67).

Kuan, 關, for Kuan tchung (*q.v.*) on point-footed large *pus* (797-9), sixty-one issues or more of round-footed large *pus* (460-9) and on square footed small pus (**37**, **38**, 424-5).

Kuan fun, 關分, *i.e.* one *fun* (cf. list of weights) of *Kuan tchung* (*q.v. infra*), on numerous issues of point-footed small *pus* (784-796).

Kuan tchung, 關中, on square-footed small *pus* (423). See *Errata* for correction of the statement p. 107. It appears also on large knife coins. Cf. *Ts'i Kuan tchung* below. These various issues of coins must have been first made before 336 B.C. since it was in that year that the King of Ts'in issued a state coinage (with the agreement of the nominal suzerain of Tchou, (*She Ki*, 15, 24), which must have taken the place of the private coins, or at least have prevented the issue of new types. *Kuan tchung* was a common designation for the region (south of Shensi) between Han Kiu (mod. Ling pao, Honan W.) and the western limit of the T'sin dominion, on the same latitude.

Kuei, 鄶, formerly Wei, 爲. In 712 B.C. the fields of *Wei*, 爲, were taken from the state of Tcheng, by the King of Tchou, at the same time as the city of *Wu*, 鄢 (q.v.) and other places. *Tso tchuen*, Yn Kung, Ann. xi. 3. It was restored to the state at an unknown date and a town built there, 爲鄶, (*Tchun tsiu*, Siang Kung, Ann. vii. 9), which in 566 B.C. was the seat of a meeting of several of the Chinese princes, rulers of states. Nothing more is known about it, and its exact geographical position is doubtful; but it cannot have been far from the older town of *Wu* and the other places in the eastern centre of Shansi.

A currency of small *pu* coins (No. 453) was issued by *Kuei* and *Wu* before 340 B.C. and probably long after 514 B.C.

Kung, 工, on large spades (60) and on small knives, *pass.*

Kung, 公, on large spades (57) and on two-legged spades (114).

Kung, 共, on round coins with small central hole (1608-9). A locality near the Ho river (Honan N.E.), in the *Tcheng* territory 鄭, mentioned after 722 (*Tso tchuen*, 1, i.) and destroyed in 376 B.C. (*She Ki*, 15, 18 *v.*) It issued similar coins in connection with An Yh, *q.v.*, Tun-liu, *q.v.*, and with Yuen, *q.v.*

Kung An, 共安, for Kung, *q.v.*, and An-Yh, *q.v.* (not *An Yang*) on round

coins with a very small central round hole (155), marked *Kung An* 1 *Kin* (not 2 *Kin*, as misread p. 327). Issued *circà* 400 B.C.

KUNG T'UAN, or KUNG TUN, 共屯, for KUNG, *q.v.*, and TUN-LIU, *q.v.*, on round coins with a central round hole, marked *Kung Tun tcheh kin*, of which several distinct issues were made, *circà* 400 B.C.

KUNG YUEN, 共垣, for KUNG, *q.v.*, and YUEN, *q.v.*, on small round coins with small central round hole (*K.T.H.* Li, i. 6).

LAI, 來, on large spades (19) and

LAI YH, 來邑 for 郲, on small sq. ft. *pus* (419). The LAI of E. Shantung, written 萊, had been destroyed in 567 B.C. by the state of Ts'I, and its population removed to *Erh* 郕 or Little TCHU *q.v.*, therefore long before the possible issue of this coinage. Its minting place was LAI 來, once a city in TCHENG, mentioned in 712, and 559 B.C. (*Tchun tsiu*, 1, xi. 2; *Tso tchuen*, 9, xv. 4), afterwards in HAN. Issued probably *circà* 400 B.C.

LANG-YA, 郎牙, for 琅邪, later 琅琊 and 瑯琊 *Lang yeh*, various spellings of the foreign name of a colony founded by sea traders of the Indian Ocean about 675 B.C., around the Gulf of Kiao-tchou of S. Shantung. TSIH MOH, q.v., was the emporium and for long its minting place. It was subject to Ts'I in 547, to WU in 493, to YUEH in 472 B.C. who built there her capital city. Given up in 380 B.C., because of the war then raging between Ts'U, Ts'I and YUEH, it received in 221 and in 210 the visits of the first Emperor She Hwang Ti.

Between 472-380 B.C., gild merchants from there and from YANG-YH and LU in Shanhi, C. and S., issued in common a large sort of *pu* coins (**39**, p. 115). Lang-ya merchants alone had issued, during the same period, some large and small pt. ft. *pus*, marked YA or YE, q.v. In the third century some small sq. ft. *pus* (416), marked *Lang-ya* 郎牙, were also issued there.

LIANG, 梁, written 呆, for the reasons explained in a previous chapter (v. 10), on some coins of the weight money class (pp. 22-25). It was a small earldom (in E. Shensi, district of Han tch'eng, department of T'ung tchou) which collapsed in 641 under the weight of its own extravagance, and was taken by TS'IN (cf. *Tchun tsiu* and *Tso tchuen*, 5, xx. 8; *She Ki*, xiv. 38). It was supplied with salt by the merchants of Ts'I. Its coinage succeeded to that of YÜ, *q.v.*, and preceded that of AN-YH, *q.v.* The LIANG referred to, p. 22, issued only *pu* coins, cf. LIANG YH.

LIANG YH, 梁邑, written as above for the same reasons; its full name was *Ta Liang*, as a distinction from the other *Liang*, the *Shao Liang* of Shensi, C.E. LIANG became the capital city of the state of WEI, 魏, in 361 B.C., and the issue of the *pu* coins (pp. 72-74) must have begun some time afterwards. It was conquered by TS'IN in 225 B.C.

LIANG KIEH SIN TSIUEN, 涼垚新泉, on round coins (1845) issued in A.D. 347.

LIANG TCHE, 兩當, on large round coins (**301**, 1686-7), issued *circà* 160 B.C. by WU *wang* P'ei (p. 353). He also cast coins at the *Nan tchang shan*, where he had established a furnace (cf. *Yü tchang tou king*, *T.P.Y.L.*, kiv. 48, f. 4, *v.*; *She Ki*, kiv. 106).

LI SHÉH, 离 (for 離) 石, on rd. ft. (470-475) and pt. ft. *pus* (503), issued before 328 B.C.

LI TCH'EN YANG, 蘭辰陽 (partly undeciphered and misread in the text, p. 251) on a small knife of rude make. A 貍脤 locality is mentioned, 574 B.C. in the *Tchun tsiu*.

LIU, 留, on large spades (11), for TUN-LIU, *q.v.*

LOH TCHENG 樂城, on small sq. ft. *pus* (361-4). Inscription corrupt and uncertain. Some read 畿城, unknown as the name of a city. Identification in the text, p. 90, more probable. *Circà* 300 B.C.

LU 雯 afterwards 潞 for 露, whose name has remained in the district of Lu-tch'eng, department of Lu-ngan, in Shansi C.S., was part of the domain of the non-Chinese Red Teks (赤狄, lit. Fiery-Tykes), until 594 B.C., when it was

reduced and destroyed by the Prince of Tsin.[1] In 477 B.C. it was made by the Prince of Ts'i the residence of Pan-she, a deposed ruler of Wei 衛.

Large *pu* coins were issued there in connection with *Yang-yh'* (of Shansi), and *Lang ya* (of Shantung) before 380 B.C. (cf. No. **39**, p. 115, and Lang-ya in the present list). Smaller *pu* coins (No. 280) were issued at *Lu* at a later date, as shown by the style of the writing, *i.e.* during the fourth century, and may be compared to those of Yang-yh, which were issued about 380 B.C.

Lu shih yang 魯石陽, for Lu tch'en yang (*Shih* 石 misread 辰 *tchen*), on a small knife coin (1029) of rude make.

Lu yh 盧邑, on several issues of spades (105), and on sq. ft. *pu* (442). The latter issue in connection with Nieh, q.v. Lu was the city of the clan of Kao 高, in Ts'i, lat. 36° 49′, long. 116° 44′, as stated in 574 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, Tcheng Kung xvii. 5).

Lu yang 魯陽, on some rd. ft. *pu* marked "12 tchus" (458-9), and on some larger rd. ft. *pus* in connection with Koh (478) q.v. These issues took place apparently before 381 B.C., when *Lu-yang* was conquered by the state of Wei (*She Ki*, xliv. 6 *v.*); the issues of small sq. ft. *pus* (300-315), must have been made afterwards.

Ma shou yh 馬首邑, lit. the Horse-head city, in Shansi E., as in the text (p. 63), on sq. ft. *pus* (263-77). Founded in 514 B.C. (cf. *Tso-tchuen*, Tchao Kung, 28, 5). Coins issued 400-300 B.C.

Mao 珧, on large spades (79).

Mei 美, on large spades (89.)

Mei or Moh 耒, on large spades (90); on small weight coins of one kin and of half-a-kin (131, 132), and Mei yh 沫邑, on sq. ft. *pus* (317). In *Wei* 衛, N. Honan, as in the text (p. 28).

Meu 貿, on large spades (52). Perhaps misread for Fei, *q.v.*

Mi 粟 on large spades (91).

Ming 明, a city in the state of Tchao, famous by the extraordinary number of its coins. More than 350 variants and issues of small knife-coins are entered and figured in this volume (**86-101**, 1236-1572), besides a few small round coins (**166-171**, 1616-20, also 1671). In 281 B.C., when the King of Ts'in met there the King of Wei (cf. *She Ki*, Ts'in pen ki, v. 28), it was called the new *Ming* city, which suggests its recent foundation (p. 265 and *errata*). The round coins are of a later date than the knives, and No. 1671 shows that they lasted until 175 B.C.

Ming sze 明四, on small round coins (1617). See Ming.

Ming tao 明刀, on small round coins (1618). See Ming.

Ming tze 冥 (for 冥) 子, on a sq. ft. *pu* (251).

Moh. Cf. Mei.

Mou 牟, on a large sq. ft. *pu* (443), with Nieh (*q.v.*), and on a small round ft. *pu* (479) with Koh (*q.v.*). It was a small feudal state of Lu (*Tchun tsiu* ii. 15, 8, and v. 5, 3, *i.e.* B.C. 697 and 655), and during the civil wars was absorbed by Ts'i.

Muh 木, a mark on large spades (20), and on small pointed knives of Kiü, *q.v.* Apparently the same as following.

Muh yh 木 (for 沐) 邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (438), and misread *Ho yh*. Once a town near the *Tai shan* during the period of the civil wars.

Nan 南, on large spades (77).

Ngai 艾, on large spades (81).

Nieh 涅 also 呈, a town in Tchao (C. Shansi, as in the text, p. 30), little known in history but important in numismatics, as it issued no less than six

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[1] *Tchun tsiu Tso tchuen*, Süen Kung, Ann. xv. 3.—*Chinese Classics*, vol. v., p. 328. Jo. Heinr. Plath, *Die fremden barbarischen Stämme in Alten China*, München, 1874, p. 465. T. de L., *The Languages of China before the Chinese*, 1887, p. 94.

[2] *Tso tchuen*, Ngai Kung, Ann. xvii. 5.

currencies in the fourth century B.C., *i.e.* sq. ft. small *pus* (231-235), alone and in connection with JEN SHE, *q.v.* (113), also larger ones of one kin (137) alone, and in connection with PING TCHOU (444) conterminous on the north, with LU-YH (442) of Shantung W., and with MOU (443) eastwards in the peninsula near the northern sea-shore.

NIEH TCHOU 涅 周, on small sq. ft. *pus* (444), issued in partnership by some community of NIEH, *q.v.*, and PING TCHOU, *q.v.* *Circà* 400-350 B.C.

P'AN YUEN 半 員, on round coins, round-holed (1599-1600), probably issued in the TCHOU kingdom, *circa* 500 B.C. See *suprà*, ch. 1, Ann. 523-336.

P'AN LIANG 半 兩, on many round coins (pp. 336-357), issued from 336 B.C. in TS'IN, to the HAN period in 118 B.C., when the pattern was demonetized and substituted by the WU TCHU.

PAO 宲 for 寶, on large spades (17).

PAO HO 寶 貨, on spurious coins forged anciently for the following, p. 331. Chiselled and not cast. Also on cast coins (p. 365) issued in A.D. 6.

PAO HWA 寶 化, on small round coins with central square hole, which are most probably those issued by *King wang* of TCHOU in 523 B.C., when this king cast coins heavier than the former weight and market values (cf. *Kwoh yu*, kiv. iii., fol. 13). The heavy weight of the specimen (156, p. 329) concurs with the historical statement. Cf. *suprà*, ch. v. 11.

PAO LUH HWA 寶 六 化, PAO SZE HWA 寶 四 化, on round coins with central square hole and rims (157-163, p. 329, 330), which are commonly and erroneously classified with the previous PAO HWA (q.v.), from which they differ in three respects: (1) by their rims, sign of a later make which the others are without; (2) by their weights, approximate to the standard; (3) and by their casting in clusters instead of singly. They were most probably issued in Kiŭ between 400 and 350 B.C. Cf. *suprà* iv. 17, and v. 11.

PAO TCH'ENG, 保 城, occasionally simplified into 成 呆 on small pt. ft. *pus* (480-482, and 819), of about 400 B.C. The identification of p. 129 may be doubted and I have not found any historical reference.

PEH, 白, for 柏 or 栢, on small knives (1007-24), written also TCH'ENG PEH, 成 白 for 城 柏 (998-1006), issued during the third century, at the same period as the small MING knives, *q.v.* During the period of the civil wars it corresponded to the *Si-ping*, which is still at present a *hien* in Ju-ning fu (C. Honan).

PEH KI, 北 亓 (for 其), on small sq. ft. *pus* (404-406) of *circà* 300 B.C., issued probably by a trading association inhabiting the north of Ki. Cf. KI-YANG.

PEH KIÜH, 北 屈, on small sq. ft. *pus* (260-262) of *circà* 350 B.C. Formerly a place of TSIN and TCHAO, in S.W. Shansi, as in the text, p. 62. Two *Kiüh* (north 北, and south 南) the latter referred to in 307 B.C., *Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 34, vii.) are referred to in 666 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, iii. 28, i.)

PEH TZE, 北 玆, on small pt. ft. *pus* (602, 608), marked *Peh Tze kin* (釿), of which, as shown by the serial of the reverse, 21, if not more, issues were made. Apparently issued by a different trading association, contemporarily with the TZE SHE, 玆 氏, *q.v.*, coins of the same pattern, *circà* 450-350 B.C.

PEI KIU, 貝 丘, on small sq. ft. *pus* (387-402), issued at that place as p. 97 in the N.W. of TSI, *circà* 300 B.C. It is known in history from 686 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, iii. ann. 8.)

PI, 七, for 化 *hwa*, *q.v.*, on large spades (50).

P'I SHE, 皮 氏, an ancient city of Shan-si, S.W., as in the text. During the *Tchun-tsiu* period it was a town in TSIN, whose revenues were assigned to great officers. From there it passed to WEI (423 B.C.), after the partition of the former state. In 330 B.C. it was taken by TS'IN at the same time as Fen-yn 汾 陰,[1] set

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[1] *She Ki*, Ts'in pen ki, kiv. v., fol. 23, and Wei she kia, kiv. 44, fol. 10.—*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 32.

on fire, and then restored to its lawful sovereign. Attacked again in vain by Ts'IN in 307, it was walled the following year,[1] and, notwithstanding, fell into the hands of the King of Ts'IN, who fortified it in 290 B.C. at the same time as *Pu-fan*, *q.v.* Before that time, *i.e.* in 400-300 B.C., *Pi-she* issued a currency of small *Pu* coins, figured p. 61-2, with a serial 1-10.

PING KIANG, 平 工 (? for 江), on sq. ft. *pus* (440) of *circà* 300 B.C. Unidentified.

PING LO, 坪平 羅, written also LO PING, on sq. ft. small *pus* (445-6) of *circà* 350-400 B.C. Unidentified.

PING T'AO, 平 陶, (misread *Ping yuen*) on sq. ft. small *pus* (408-409); in the state of TCHAO, and modern Ping-yao in Fun-tchou fu, C. Shansi, *circà*, 300 B.C.

PING TCHOU, 平 州, written also TCHOU PING, on over thirty issues of pt. ft. small *pus*, marked with a serial (507-42). A town in east Ts'I, as stated p. 136, mentioned in 608 B.C. (*Tchun tsiu*, 7, i. 6). *Circà* 400 B.C.

PING TCHOU, 平 周, an ancient city of Shansi, W., as stated in the text (p. 57). Nothing is known about it beyond the facts that it was a part of the state of WEI 魏, and was conquered by Ts'IN in 322-320 B.C.[2] Previously to that conquest, *Ping Tchou* had issued small *pu* coins on two occasions, sq. ft., with a serial from 1 to 10 (Nos. 236-49) and pt. ft. a little larger in size (2·1in. instead of 1·85in., Nos. 660-91), with a serial from 1 to 38 or more. The extreme date of these issues are 423-320 B.C. Cf. AN-TCHOU.

PING YN, 坪平 陰 (*a*), and 平 陰 (*b*), on sq. ft. small *pus* (337-9) of two sorts. The first one the oldest, with flat reverse (337) marked *a*, and the second of later make (338-9) with lines ornamented on reverse. Issued apparently in the fifth and in the fourth century. *Ping-yn*, located as stated p. 82, was on the South-West borders of Ts'I. It appears in history in 555 and in 519 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, 9, xviii. 4; 10, xxiii. 4); also in 232 B.C. (*She Ki*, xliii. 44).

PING YUEN, 平 原, misread for PING TAO, *q.v.*

PING-YANG, 平 陽, a town of Shansi, S.W., as said in the text (p. 45), reputed to have been the capital of the Emperor Yao. It became the seat of the clan of HAN 韓 about 490 B.C., and the capital city of their state from 419 to 375 B.C., when, after the destruction of the state of TCHENG 鄭, the capital city of the latter superseded it.[3] A currency of *pu* coins of the usual sq. ft. pattern, in two sizes, was issued there, most probably between 419-375 B.C.

PU, 音, on small sq. ft. *pus* (434) of *circà* 300 B.C. Decipherment doubtful.

PU-FAN, 甫 反, afterwards 蒲 坂, a city of WEI, 魏 (423 B.C.) in S.W. Shansi. It issued weight-money (p. 28) apparently after the cessation of the mint of *An-yh* q.v. (361 B.C.), and was ransacked by Ts'IN in 303 B.C.[4] and finally annexed in 290 B.C.

PU TSIUEN, 布 泉, on round coins **364**, 1757-9) issued by Wang Mang in A.D. 14. Twenty-five were worth one HO PU. Also on round coins of the NORTHERN TCHOU (**468**, 1873) issued in A.D. 561.

PU-TZE, 蒲 子, on small sq. ft. *pus* (**24**, p. 48) of *circà* 350. PU was a locality in TSIN spoken of after 666 B.C. (*Tso Tchuen*, 3, xxviii. 1); afterwards in WEI until its conquest by Ts'IN in 237 B.C. (p. 48).

SAN TCHU, 三 鉄, on small round coins (**302**, 1688-9) issued in B.C. 140.

SHAN YANG, 山 陽, on *pu* coins of unusual shape, with round shoulders (p. 120) of two sizes; little known in history. Ts'IN She Huang-ti in his eighth year (*i.e.* 239 B.C.) assigned as residence to his unworthy mother, Liü-tuh, a territory of *Shan-Yang* (*She Ki*, vi. fol. 3 *v.*) near the present Huai king, in N. Honan. The locality of S.W. Shantung, mentioned in p. 120, seems more likely, but nothing is known about it in history.

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[1] *Tchuh shu ki nien*, ibid.

[2] *She Ki*, Luh kwoh piao, kiv. xv., fol. 26.—*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 33.

[3] *She Ki*, Han she kia, kiv. xlv., fol. 1, 2.—*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 29.

[4] *She Ki*, *Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 34.

SHANG, 上, on large spades (61).

SHANG, 尙, on large spades (54).

SHANG, 商, on large spades (1) and SHANG TCHENG 商 成 (for 城), on 62 issues of pt. ft. *pus* (801-818), and on one issue of sq. ft. *pus* (441). In 552 B.C. the city did not exist as yet, and in 360 B.C. it was in the hands of TS'IN. The extreme dates are therefore 552-360 B.C. for these coinages. In the S.E. of Shensi, next to Honan; its name was transferred to WU, *q.v.* in 340.

SHANG ERH SHIH SZE KIU KIN YÜ, 尙 廿 十 四 去 釿 錯 (doubtful) on coins represented by a mould (172), issued probably *circa* 300 B.C.

SHE, 是, on large spades (10). Cf. TUNG-TI.

SHEH, 室, on large spades (71).

SHE TZE, 氏 玆. See TZE SHE.

SHING, 貞, on large spades (87).

SHOU YH, 受 邑, on pt. ft. (825-838), issued in two series, up to ten, and up to sixteen or more. Not connected with any historical event. It was apparently in TS'I. The coinage must have been issued *circà* 300 B.C.

SHOU YN, 壽 陰, *i.e.* north side of SHOU. On small pt. ft. *pus* (820-4), with a serial on the reverse, up to eight or more. The localisation is doubtful. The identification of C. Shansi (p. 199) proposed by some native numismatists has no historical record. A region of SHOU famous in history is still preserved as that of a *tchou* in AN-HUI (lat. 32°, 24′, long. 116° 43′). It is mentioned for the first time as a part of WU 吳, in 520 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, 10, xx.), and it belonged successively to TS'U, to TCH'EN (until 479 B.C.), to TSAI 蔡 (until 447 B.C.), and then again to TS'U. In 240 B.C. its name was changed into *Yng-tu*, 郢 都 (*She Ki*, xv. 37 *v.*) The date of the coinage, which apparently belongs to that region, is anterior to 240 and later than 447 B.C.

SHU TSIEN TANG SHIH HUA, 殊 𧰼 (for 錢) 當 十 化, *i.e.*, "Distinct money value ten huas," and on the reverse 十 貨, *shih ho*, *i.e.* 10 hos (=huas). Issued during the monetary licence which obtained after the repression of Wang Mang, and the issue of new coins by the government of the After Han dynasty, *i.e.* between 23-26 A.D. The type is on a larger scale than that of the new *pus* created by Wang Mang in 9-14 A.D. The average weight shows about 480 grs., or 48 grs. a *hua*, *i.e.* the double standard weight of the TS'IN-HAN dynasties. Smaller coins of the same type, marked TANG SHIH HWA, and *Sze tsien* or 4 tsien on the obverse, were also issued about the same time.

SHU FUN, 鄦 分, misread for YÜ FUN, *q.v.*

SHU TSIEN TANG SHIH HWA, 殊 錢 當 十 化, on large square *pus* (125-9), issued privately, and probably during the Wang Mang period, 7-23 A.D.

SI TCHOU, 西 周, and TUNG TCHOU, 東 周, occur on two issues of round coins (Nos. 1614-1615) which are extremely scarce, and were probably limited to a small number, as befitted the fallen fortune of the TCHOU, once so powerful, and whose decadence these coins alone would testify. Although these appellatives were used with reference to the two last and nominal rulers of that dynasty, and although the suggestion in the text (p. 328) that these coins were related to them, as supposed by Li Tso-yen (*Ku tsiuen hwei*, Li. i. fol. 2 v.) is not impossible, I have come to think, after mature consideration of the circumstances connected with them in the numismatic history, that these coins were issued in the fourth century and not in the third. They must have been cast on the occasion of the short-lived separate existence in Western 西 and Eastern 東 Tchou 周 of the principality in Honan which TCHOU Kao Wang had bestowed upon his brother Kieh after 440 B.C. (*She Ki*, Tchou pen ki, kiv. iv. fol. 27; *Tchao she kia*, kiv. xliii. fol. 18, and the comments thereon; *Li tai Ti Wang nien piao*, Tchou she piao, 9). Under the pressure of the Princes of TCHAO and HAN, in 367 B.C., Hwei Kung, grandson and second successor of Kieh, became TUNG TCHOU *kung*, while his son, Sha-tze, was made SI TCHOU *kung*. The arrangement did not last, and was destroyed by the TS'IN prince who deposed Wu-tze, son and successor of Hwei Kung, who had died in 359 B.C. (*She Ki*, Luh

kwoh piao, kiv. xv. fol. 20). The above-mentioned coins were most probably issued a little after 367 B.C. and before 355 B.C.

SI-TU, 息都, written 自 (p. 7 misread 白 *poh*), on a spade coin, and *Si-tu* (p. 134-135, misread 西 *Si-*) on several issues of pt. ft. *pu* coins. It was the capital city of a small principality mentioned in history in 712 B.C., and destroyed and absorbed by Ts'U in 680 B.C. (cf. *Tso tchuen*, Yn Kung, xi. 3; Tchuang Kung, xiv. 3). It corresponds to the present *Si* hien, in Honan, S.E. The assimilation proposed on p. 134, based on a misreading, is therefore wrong. Probable date of the coinage 300 B.C.

SIAO PU, YH PEH, 小布, 一百, on small square *pus* (1580-6), issued in A.D. 7.

SIAO TSIUEN, TCHEH YH, 小泉直一, on small round coins (**341-3**, 1708-10) issued in A.D. 7.

SIÜ PU, SZE PEH, 序布, 四百, on small square *pus* (**105**, 1589) issued in A.D. 7.

SZE TCHU, 四銖, on round coins (**426-7**) of the Sung dynasty issued in A.D. 430.

SIANG YUEN, 襄 (for 襄) 垣, on sq. ft. *pus* (**18**, 145-61), with a serial up to twenty or more on the reverse, issued shortly after 320 B.C. It was a town of TCHAO.

SIN YH, 莘邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (422). The locality suggested p. 107 is most probably inexact. It is more probably the place mentioned repeatedly in history from remote times (cf. *Mencius*, v. 1; vii. 2). In 684 it was part of the state of TSAI (*Tchun tsiu*, 3; x. 5). It corresponded to the present Sin-yuen, in Shen tchou (W. Honan). The coinage dates probably from *circà* 350 B.C.

SOḤ, 栗, on large spades (26).

SUAN TSAO, 酸棗, a town of N. Honan in the state of WEI 魏, built in 392 B.C., and conquered by Ts'IN in 242 B.C. (*She Ki*, kiv. 214, fol. 5 and 15, fol. 16 *v.*) The small *pu* coins of this name (p. 70) must have been issued after 392 and probably before 337 B.C. For some palæographical remarks cf. Introd. ch. v. 9.

SUNG, 宋, on large spades (2).

SUNG, 松 on large spades (66).

SZE TSIEN, TANG SHIH HWA, 四錢, 當十化, on small square *pus* (1596-7) of the Wang Mang period, 7-23 A.D., privately issued.

TA FU WU TCHU, 大富五銖, on round coins (1858) of the Liang dynasty, issued in A.D. 523.

TA KIH WU TCHU, 大吉五銖, on round coins (1857) like the preceding, issued in A.D. 523.

TA PU HWANG TS'IEN, 大布黃千, on small square *pus* (**108**, 1595), issued in A.D. 7.

TA TSIUEN WU TCHIH, 大泉五十, on round coins (**345-62**, 1717-56), issued in A.D. 7 by Wang Mang. Large circulation, numerous varieties and imitations.

TA TSIUEN WU PEH, 大泉五百, and TA TSIUEN TANG TS'IEN, 大泉當千, on large round coins (1823-4, **420-1**, 1825-8) of the WU kingdom issued in A.D. 236.

TA T'UNG WU TCHU, 大通五銖, on iron round coins (1859) of the LIANG dynasty, issued in A.D. 527.

TA YN, 大陰, on ten issues of sq. ft. (226-30) and on five or more issues of pt. ft. 699-733) *pus*. Unidentified geographically, but perhaps a name assumed by a monetary association of TSIN (Shansi) traders, *circà* 500-300 B.C.

TAI, 邰, on sq. ft. *pus* (426-7). In S.E. Shensi as in the text (p. 109), *circà* 400 B.C.

TAI HO LUH TCHU, 太貨六銖, on round coins (**453-4**) of the TCH'EN dynasty, issued in A.D. 579.

TAI HO WU TCHU, 太和五銖, on round coins (1864-5) of the northern WEI dynasty, issued in A.D. 495.

TAI PING PEH KIN, 太平百金 (the latter for *tsien* 錢 or *tchu* 銖) on round coins (1834-5), issued probably in the WU kingdom, in A.D. 256.

TAI PING PEH TSIEN, 太平百錢, on round coins (1829-1833), issued in the WU kingdom, in A.D. 256.

TAI YUEN HO TSIUEN, 太元貨泉, on round coins (**424**, 1842) of the eastern TSIN dynasty, issued in A.D. 376.

TAO, 刀, on large spades (56).

TAO YANG, 匋昜 for 陶陽, on sq. ft. *pus* (**36**, 365-74) in TS'I YN (p. 327). Probable date, *circà* 400 B.C.

TCHANG PING WU TCHU, 常平五銖, on round coins (**461-7**, 1871-2) of the Northern TS'I dynasty, issued in A.D. 553.

TCHANG-TZE, 長子, later 長邡子 (in Shansi, C.S.) reputed to have been built by Tan Tchu, son of Yao (*Tso tchuen*, Siang Kung, ann. xviii. 2), was a town of the state of TSIN in 555 B.C., which passed to that of TCHAO, 趙, at the time of the partition of that principality (423 B.C.) (On Tan Tchu, cf. *Shu King*, ii. 8; *Tchuh shu ki nien*, ii. 1, n.; *Han shu, Liüh Lih tchi*; Li Tso-hien, *Ku tsiuen hwei*, yuen 4, fol. 4 v.) Issued small *pu* coins (19, 162), of the sq. ft. pattern of 350 B.C. In connection with YUEN (*q.v.*) it also issued some round coins of one *kin*, with central round hole (**153**). *Circà* 400 B.C.

TCH'ANG YUEN 長垣, on round coins with central round hole (**153**, p. 325), issued by TCHANG TZE, *q.v.*, and YUEN, *q.v.*—probably *circà* 400 B.C.

TCHE 智, on large spades (22). Doubtful.

TCHEH PEH 直百, on round coins (**419**, 1817-20) of the SHUH HAN dynasty, issued in A.D. 223.

TCHEH PEH WU TCHU 直百五銖, on round coins (**409**, 1806-16, **418**) of the same dynasty, issued in A.D. 221.

TCHEH-YANG 𠂤陽, for 宅陽, a town of the HAN state (E. of Kai-fung fu, Honan). It was in 366 B.C. the seat of a covenant between Hwei Wang of Wei and the Prince of Han (*She Ki*, Wei she kia; also Luh kwoh piao, kiv. xv., fol. 20; Han she kia, 45, fol. 3 *v.*). Issued some small *pu* coins of two sizes, during the fourth century B.C. (**28**, 318-335), viz. about the above date.

TCHENG 成, on large point-footed *pus* (881). Doubtful, perhaps a part of another name.

TCH'ENG 成, on large spades (15), and

TCH'ENG YH 成邑, for 成邨, on small sq. ft. *pus* (407) of *circà* 350 B.C.—This was a place in LU, which TS'I conquered in 408 B.C. (*She Ki*, xv. 14 *v.*).

TCHENG YH 奠邑, for 鄭, was under the name of *Yung Kiu* 雍丘, the capital city of the state of TCHENG, *q.v.*; taken by the HAN state in 408 B.C.; after the destruction of the state of Tcheng by the latter in 375 B.C., it became *Tcheng yh* and the capital city of HAN until its seizure by TS'IN in 354 B.C., from which time it was called 安陵 *An-ling*.

The sq. ft. small *pu* (289) coins which bear its name must therefore have been issued after 375 and before 354 B.C. (*She Ki*, kiv. 45, fol. 2 *vers.* and 3; kiv. 15, fol. 6 *v.*—*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 33, for the walling of *An-ling*.—Also Playfair, No. 8445).

TCH'ENG YANG 成昜, for 城陽, on large knives (921) issued in the state of KIÜ, *q.v.*, by a locality of that name, between 582-550 B.C. before its submission to TS'I.—The identification of place proposed, p. 222 is so far incorrect.

TCHI YH 𠂤邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (210-6) with a serial up to ten or more on the reverse. The locality is known from the reign of TCHOU *Li wang*, ninth century B.C., as a small principality within TSIN. The coinage dates from *circà* 300 B.C.

TCHOH (SHUI) 汋水, for 涿, on small sq. ft. *pus* (356-8) of *circà* 350 B.C. in TCHAO.

TCHOU 周, for PING TCHOU, *q.v.*, on large spade (3). Probably *circà* 350 B.C.

TCHOU TI 周是, for PING TCHOU, *q.v.*, and TUNG TI, *q.v.*, on small sq. ft. *pus* (447-52), issued about 400 B.C.

Tchu yh 朱邑, for 邾, on small sq. ft. *pus* (382-6) of about 400-350 B.C. It was the name of a small principality called *Siao Tchu*, known from 689 and 653 B.C., reduced to a single territory.

Tchw'ang 窗 (doubtful) on large spades (70).

Tchwang pu ts'ih peh 壯布七百, on small square *pus* (**107**, 1592) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Tchwang tsiuen sze shih 壯泉四十, on round coins (**344**, 1715-6) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Tch'ui 垂, on small spades (113) and weight money (135).—The geographical identification proposed on p. 16 is too far eastwards and too late in time. It is the Tch'ui of Ts'i (in Ping yn of Tai-an, W. Shantung), which is mentioned in 601 B.C. (*Tchun tsiu*, 7; viii. 3). The coins belong to *circà* 450 B.C.

Tchung pu, luh peh 中布六百, on small square *pus* (**106**) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Tchung shih erh tchu 重十二銖, on round coins (1605) cast in clusters, *circà* 300 B.C.

Tchung tsiuen san shih 中泉三十 on round coins (1713-14) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Tchung tu 中都, on pt. ft. small *pus* (800), and numerous sq. ft. small *pus* (165-86) issued apparently *circà* 400-316 B.C.—It was a town of Lu (p. 39), where Confucius had been Chief Magistrate (501-497 B.C.), previously to his appointment as Minister of Justice in the same state. In 316 B.C. it was conquered by Ts'in (*She Ki*, xv. 27; *Kia yu:* Tai ping yü lan, 160, 8).

Tchung yang 中陽, on pt. ft. small *pus* (857-8).—A town of Tchao mentioned in 374 (*Tchuh shu ki nien*, 5, xxxii. 15), and in 285 B.C. (p. 206). *Circà*, 300 B.C.

Tchung yh 中邑, on sq. ft. small *pus* (285) of *circà* 300 B.C.—Locality unknown by me in history and geography.

Tchung yh liang shih erh tchu 重一兩十二銖, on round coins, round-holed (1603-4) of the Tchou dynasty, *circà* 650-336.

Tchung yh liang shih sze (四) tchu, on same coins (**150**, 1601-2) as the preceding.

Ti pu pah peh 第布八百, on small square *pus* (1584-93) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Ti shih kiu 第十九, on large round coins (**173**) of unknown issue; probably at the beginning of the Former Han dynasty (B.C. 206-24 A.D.). Each issue bore a serial number from 1 to 20 or more (1624-31).

Ti yh Tchung sze liang 第一重四兩, on large coins (1621) issued in the same manner as the preceding. The numeral *yh* 一, is varied up to nine 九 or more (1622-3) on the different issues.

Tien 田, on large spades (63).

Ting 鼎, on large spades (85).

Ting ping yh peh 定平一百, on round coins (1836) of the Wu kingdom, issued in A.D. 257, which remained current until A.D. 502.

Ts'ai 才, on large spades (92).

Tsang 倉, on large spades (80).

Tsang 臧, for 藏, on small spades (99), abridged for *An* tsang, *q.v.*

Ts'e pu, kiu peh 次布九百, on small square *pus* (1585, 1594) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Ts'i 齊, in an archaic form (p. 225, sq.), is the generic mint-mark heading of all the legends of the large knife coins issued within the dominion of the state of that name, from the beginning of inscribed coinage, seventh century, to the end of the third century B.C. Also on some spades, Ts'i san kin, *q.v.*

Ts'i fan wang tze kiu hwa 齊返往𠂤去化, on large knife coins of Ts'i (928-44), of which many were issued. Special characters on the reverse are distinctive marks of the trading parties who issued them. They belong most

probably to the currency cast by Peh Kung, Minister of War of Ts'i, by order of his Prince, the Duke Hwan, some time before 642 B.C. See *suprà*, on Chronology, Ann. 670 B.C.

Ts'i KIU HWA 齊去化, the simplified and common legend of the large knife coins (59-66, 951, 67-78, 952-77, 79, 978-89) issued in Ts'i, between (?)520 B.C. and 221 B.C. Besides 三十 on the reverse are special characters, distinctive marks of the traders who issued them.—Average weight 730 grs. = 1 *tao* = 30 *hwas*.

Tsi KWEI HWA 齊歸化 (p. 301 and *Err.*), on a curiously-shaped ingot (*suprà*, p. xxx). Although classified in the *Kin ting tsien luh*, K. ii., f. 4 *v.*, among the ancient coins, I think that it belongs to a much later period, *i.e.* that it was issued under the NORTHERN Ts'i dynasty which ruled in Shansi and Tchihli between 550 and 577 A.D. *Kwei-hwa* is still a city in the prefecture of *So ping*, Shansi (N.). No other identification would be acceptable. The capital city of the N. Tsi was at *Yeh*, now Lin-tchang in Tchang teh fu (Honan, N.).

Ts'i KWAN TCHUNG WANG LIU HENG KU FAN TZE KIU HWA 齊關中往旅行買返死去化, on one of the most remarkable of ancient knife coins (55). Issued for the travelling merchants between Ts'i and KWAN TCHUNG, *q.v.*, of Ts'IN, some time after 550 and long before 337 B.C. See *suprà*, i., Ann. 547, and vii. 6.

Ts'i SAN KIN 齊三釿, on spade coins issued in Ts'i (106), as a monetary division of the knives.

Ts'i TAI KUNG KIU 齊太公去, on a knife silver coin (1573), most probably not genuine.

Ts'i TCHI HWA 齊之化, on large knife coins of Ts'i (950). *Circà* 500 B.C.

Ts'i TCHI KIU HWA 齊之去化, on large knife coins of Ts'i, issued after the Ts'i FAN WANG, etc. . . . . type, and before the Ts'i TCHI HWA and Ts'i KIU HWA types, i.e. *circà* 550 B.C.

Ts'i TSIH AN-YANG, etc. . . . . 齊節安陽, etc. . . . ., on large knife coins (53, 923) issued by TSIH-MOH, *q.v.*, and AN-YANG, *q.v.* of KIÜ, *q.v.*, after their submission to Ts'i, *i.e.* after 547 B.C., and before the conquest of Tsih Moh by WU, *i.e.* before 493 B.C.

Ts'i TSIH-MOH YNG-LING, etc. . . . . 齊節墨營陵, etc. . . . . (obv.) with AN WANG 安往 for AN-YANG (*q.v.*) WANG or KAI WANG 開往 (not *Kai-fung*) for KAI-YANG (*q.v.*) WANG on the reverse. On large knife coins (54, p. 225 and *Errat.*) issued between 547 and 493 B.C., by the mints of An-yang or of Kai-yang, for the monetary union of TSIH-MOH, *q.v.*, and YNG-LING, *q.v.*, of Ts'i.

Ts'i YN 齊(for 濟)陰, on large round coins with central round hole (1613), localized as in the text (p. 327). Probably issued in 206 B.C. by Tien An 田安, King of *Tsi peh* 濟北, a short-lived state, branch of the kingdom of *Ts'i* 齊 (208-206), and absorbed the same year by that of Lin-tse, 206-204 B.C.

Ts'i YNG-LING YH TSO YH, etc. . . . . 齊營陵邑左邑, etc. . . . ., on large knife coins (52, 922) issued in Ts'i by a monetary union of YNG-LING, *q.v.*, and TSO YH, *q.v.*, some time about 550 B.C., before the state issues of the Ts'i knife coins which superseded the private coinages. For the remarkable reverse, see *suprà*, v. 6.

TSIE 且, or Y 宜, on peculiarly-shaped coins of the HAN period. Doubtful.

TSIH 卽, on small pt. ft. *pus* (487-90), issued most probably by TSIH MOH (*q.v.*), while it was an independent *ta-fu* government in Ts'i and *circà* 350-300 B.C. Five or more issues were made as shown by the serial on the coins.

TSIH MIE 卽也, misread TSIH-YH, in archaistic characters on obv. and rev. of large knife coins (44, p. 214), first issue of the later TSIH MOH, issued soon after 675 B.C., and perhaps the oldest inscribed coin in existence. Apparent weight one-eighth of the *hwan* standard of 7800 grs. (Cf. i., Ann. 675.)

TSIH MOH 節墨, for 卽墨, one of the most important mints of Ancient China, occurs on numerous large knife-coins (45-49, 882-909) of two sizes, issued alone and with other places (53, 923, 54, 924-7). Probably adapted from a foreign name introduced in connection with the foreign settlement of LANG-YA (*q.v.*). It was once a great emporium near the *Lao shan*, on the N.E. of the Gulf

of Kiao tchou (Shantung, S.E.) on the S.W. side of which was Lang-ya. Its name has survived as that of a district town on the same spot (lat. 36° 15′, long. 120° 44′), which is described in A. Williamson's *Journeys in North China*, 1870, i. 128, 415, ii. 243. Its fate was the same as that of Lang-ya, of which it was a part territory, until 370 B.C., *i.e.* ten years after the abandonment of the latter by YUEH, when it was raised to a *ta-fu* government by the Prince of Ts'I, under his suzerainty; its name appearing then for the first time in Chinese history. (Cf. Hoh Tchih, *Tsih moh tchi*, 1763, kiv. i., f. 3.—*She Ki*, Tien tai kung she kia). In 284 B.C. it remained faithful to Ts'I, with two other towns, *Liao* and *Kiü*, against the conquering army of YEN (cf. *She Ki*, kiv. 34, f. 8; kiv. 82, f. 1*v.*; *T. P. Y. L.*, kiv. 160, f. 6*v.*). The famous expedition of Siü-fuh in search of the fabled islands of the E. Ocean, started from this place in 219 B.C., and from 209 to 206 B.C. it was the capital city of the short-lived kingdom of *Ts'i*, between the Ts'IN and HAN dynasties. Tsih-Moh was originally the chief mint of Lang-ya. Previously to its submission to Ts'I, *i.e.* before 547 B.C., it had issued about thirty-five large knife coins of two sizes, all marked *Tsih-moh yh tchi kiu hwa* on the obverse; the reverse bore a distinctive character or a serial for each issue, besides the marks usual in Ts'I of *San shih*, *i.e.* 30 (*hwan*, symbolized either by an inscribed circle or by the carefully made ring forming the end of the handle (pp. 215-9).—In connection with AN-YANG (924-6) and with KAI YANG (927) of KIÜ (*q.v.*), Tsih Moh issued also some similar knife coins bearing the mark of one or the other of these two places on the reverse, previously to their submission by Ts'I, *i.e.* before 550 B.C. and after 580 B.C. After 547 B.C., when included in Ts'I's dominions and before 493 B.C., its conquest by WU, Tsih Moh issued in connection with YNG-LING of Ts'i and with KAI-YANG of *Kiü*, some large knife coins (54), the latter name appearing on the reverse. In connection with AN-YANG, it issued also some similar coins (53, 923) at the same period. The submission to Ts'I and consequently the later date of these issues, is shown by the character Ts'I prefixed to the legends.

TSIH MOH YH, etc. . . 節 墨 邑, etc. . . (obv.) AN WANG 安 往 (rev.) *q.v.*, on large knife coins (924-6), issued by TSIH MOH, *q.v.*, and AN-YANG, *q.v.*, between 580 and 550 B.C.

TSIH MOH YH, etc. . . . . (obv.) KAI WANG 開 往, (rev.) on large knife coins (927) issued by TSIH MOH, *q.v.*, and KAI YANG, *q.v.* of KIÜ, before 550 B.C.

TSIH YH 卩 邑, misread for TSIH MIE, *q.v.*

TSIN-YANG 晉 陽 (originally 亅 易), an important city in C. Shansi as stated, p. 29. It appears in history in 497 B.C. as belonging to TSIN, and as the principal seat of the TCHAO 趙 clan, about 469 B.C.;[1] it ceased to be so when the latter state in 386 B.C. transferred its capital to Kan-tan, *q.v.*, and later on became part of the state of WEI 魏, from which it was taken away by the King of TSI'N in 303 B.C., when it was destroyed and given back to *Tchao*. In 246 B.C. it was finally annexed by the state of TS'IN.[2]

Tsin-yang issued three sorts of money; the oldest of the weight money series (No. 133), whose legend testifies to its age, may have been issued after 469 and before 386 B.C. Issues of *pu* coins, round-footed (Nos. 476-7), thirteen or more in number were made afterwards, i.e. *circà* 350 B.C., and later on numerous issues of a similar money, but point-footed, were made (Nos. 611-59) between 303 and 246 B.C. The latter were of two sizes; the larger ones (Nos. 658-9) bore the usual legend *Tsin-yang*, with or without serial on the reverse, the smaller as a distinction were inscribed *Tsin yang fun*, i.e. "half (of the unit) of Tsin-yang," but many issues were made without this special indication.

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[1] The *Kwoh-yu*, which finishes in 469 B.C., records the attack of Tsin-yang by Kien-tze, who died in 456 B.C., after having ruled the Tchao clan for sixty years (*She Ki*, kiv. xvi., fol. 7, and xv., fol. 7).

[2] *Tchun tsiu*, Ting Kung, Ann. xiii. 5. *Chin. Class.*, vol. 5, p. 784. *Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 34. *She Ki*, Ts'in pen ki, kiv. v., fol. 27 *v.*; Tchao she kia, kiv. 43.

Tsiang 爿, on large spades (12).

Tsiuen 泉, on large spades (55).

Tso pu wu peh 差布五百, on small square *pus* (1583-90) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Tso yh 左邑 (p. 223). See Ts'i Yng-ling yh Tso yh.

Tsuh 寵, on large spades (83).

T'u 土, on large spades (64), probably for the following.

T'u-yang 土 (for 社) 昜 (for 陽), on small sq. ft. *pus* (431-2). The name appears during the civil wars as *T'u* only. In Shensi, as on p. 111. Being in Ts'in territory, this coinage must have been issued before its state coinage (336 B.C.)

T'u yao 土爻, on small sq. ft. *pus* (439) of *circà* 300 B.C. Locality unidentified.

Tun Kung 屯共; see Kung Tun.

Tun liu 屯留, an important locality for the antient coinage, in Tsin (S.E. Shansi), as identified in the text (p. 66). It was founded probably soon after 593 B.C., when the Prince of Tsin reduced the *Liu-yu* 留吁 tribes of the Red Teks and conquered their territory (*Tchun tsiu*, vii. 16, 1), as it existed already in 555 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, ix. 18, 2). On the decline of Tsin it passed to Tchao, and in 370 was the residence assigned to the last Duke of Tsin, deposed (*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 31, 6, and *She Ki*, xliii. 19 *v.*) In 359 it was taken by Tcheng 鄭, *i.e.* Han 韓 (*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 32, 10), and in 239 B.C. the King of Ts'in removed its population to Lin-tao (*She Ki*, vi. 3), in the S.W. corner of the present Kansuh, then inhabited by Kiang or Tibetan tribes.—Tun liu was the place of issue of large spades (9), and of sq. ft. small *pus* (**25**, 278), *circà* 400 B.C. In connection with Kung 共, *q.v.*, it issued a currency of round coins with small central round hole (**154**, 1611). *Circà* 400 B.C.

Tung 同, on large spades (9). The counterpart of *Ti* (10) for Tung-Ti, *q.v.*

Tung Tchou 東周, on round coins, with a central round hole (1615), issued most probably between 367 and 355 B.C., and not as suggested in the text (p. 328). See Si Tchou.

T'ung-Ti 同是, later 銅鞮, lit. "copper shoes," appears as the name of a locality belonging to the *Yang-shéh* 羊舌—lit. "sheep tongue"—family in the state of Tsin (Shantung W., corresponding to the present *Tsin* 沁) in 582 B.C., and raised as an administrative division in 514 B.C. It became part of the state of Han 韓 when the Tsin state was broken up, and afterwards of Tchao, until its incorporation in the Ts'in empire. (*Tso tchuen*, Tch'eng Kung, Ann. ix. 8, and Tchao Kung, Ann. xxviii. 5. *Chin. Class.*, v. 371 and 727.—The lands of the *Yang shéh* family were then arranged into three administrative districts). Issued small *pu* coins of the square-footed and square-shouldered pattern (375-7), of the usual type of *circà* 400-350 B.C. Ten issues at the least were made, as shown by the number *shih* 十 10, on the reverse of one of the specimens. It issued also large spades (9, 10), on which the two symbols of the name appear separately, and sq. ft. *pus* in connection with Ping Tchou, *q.v.*, marked Tchou Ti, *q.v.*

Tze she 茲氏, an important mint-mark on an extensive coinage of the *pu* type. Occasionally simplified to Tze 茲 only. It occurs on (1) large pt. ft. *pus* (584-5); (2) small ones, with or without the addition of their value, 10 *fun* 十分, on at least fifty issues marked by a serial (543-83); (3) on forty-seven or more other issues (586-95), differing from the previous ones by the inversion of the legend; (4) and other variants (596-600); (5) Small rd. ft. *pus* in eight or more issues (457); (6) Fifty-three or more issues of small sq. ft. *pus* (217-23), with a serial on the reverse, and two or more issues, legend inverted, without serial (224-5).—According to probabilities inferred from similar instances, the coinages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, must have been issued between 350-225 B.C., while the coinage 6 would date from 450-350 B.C. It is a remarkable fact that such important issuers of coins

should be unknown in the historical literature of the period. The locality inhabited by the TZE clan was raised to an administrative district under the TS'IN dynasty. (p. 53).

TZE YH 子邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (437) of *circà*, 300 B.C. Unidentified and of uncertain decipherment.

WEI FUN 韋 (for 衛) 分, a fun of *Wei*, on small pt. ft. *pus* (761-73), with a serial up to ten or more on the reverse. *Wei* was one of the great states established at the beginning of the TCHOU dynasty. A little before 371 B.C. it lost its independence and became attached to WEI 魏, and in 324 it was reduced to a very small territory situated in N.E. Honan, as stated, p. 186. The simplification of the character Wei on the coin, was made in respect for the old name (cf. v. 10). They were issued apparently between 324 and 230 B.C.

WEN 文, on large spades, see WEN-YANG.

WEN HO 文貨, misprinted *Wen Pao*, on smaller spades. See the following.

WEN-YANG 汶陽, written 文, and 文易. Issued spades (8), smaller spades marked *Wen ho* (94), and pt. ft. *pus* (692-8). In 589 B.C. it was returned by TSIN to LU (cf. *Tso tchuen*, Tch'ing Kung, ii. 4), and nothing more is known of its subsequent history.

WU 武, on spades of the smaller size (100, 107, 108). It was the name of a clan in TCHOU, holding probably some hereditary office at court connected with the state finances. In 720 B.C. a Wu had been sent to LU to ask for the presents including money (賻 *fu*), which ought to have been sent for the funeral of the king, as was customary between the states (*Tchun tsiu*, 1, iii. 4, and "Glossary of Numismatic Terms," *suprà*). The same clan may have been the issuers of that currency in the following century.

WU AN 武安, on small pt. ft. *pus* (747-53), with a serial up to ten. The title of *Wu-An Kiun* or Prince of Wu-An, was given by SU, Prince of TCHAO, to SU TS'IN in 326 B.C., the same title given also in 233 B.C. (*She Ki*, SU TS'IN tchuen, and xliii., 44); and as in 269 B.C. an army of TS'IN reached the west of *Wu-an* (*Tung Kien*), it has been inferred that it was a well recognized territorial name. No such name in Shansi and W. Tchihli, where, however, stood chiefly the kingdom of TCHAO, occurs in geographical literature.

WU 烏, for 鄔, an ancient city taken from the state of TCHENG 鄭, by the King *Hwan* of TCHOU in 712 B.C. (*Tso tchuen*, Yn Kung, Ann. xi. 3), was part of the lands belonging to the *K'i* 祁 family in 514 B.C., whence the Prince of TSIN made it one of the seven administrative divisions into which he divided their lands. In 340 B.C. (*ibid.*, Tch'ao Kung, Ann. xxviii. 5), the King of TS'IN bestowed it on Yang of Wei, and changed its name into *Shang* 商 (*Tchuh shu ki nien*, v. 32, Ann. 28). Between 514 and 340 B.C., issued money of the small sq. ft. *pu* currency (138-43) alone, and also in connection with KUEI (453), *q.v.*

WU HENG TA PU 五行大布, on round coins (469-77, 1874-6) of the Northern TCHOU dynasty, issued in A.D. 574.

WU KUEI 烏爲, for 鄔 隗, on some small sq. ft. *pus* (453), issued before 340 B.C.

WU P'ING 武平, on ten or more issues marked up serially by figures (736-45), and on some ten or less similar issues marked with the denary cycle (746), of small pt. ft. *pus*. Wu P'ing appears late in history, namely as *Wu p'ing si* (西) in 278, and *Wu p'ing nan* (南) in 274, while in 234 B.C. TS'IN is recorded to have taken *Wu tch'eng* (城), which is explained by the latter (*She Ki*, xliii. 35 *v.*, 36 and 44). *Wu p'ing* was therefore a regional designation at the time, and the above coins must have been issued by its traders in the third century B.C.

WU TCHU 五銖, on round coins (pp. 360-433), the common standard of the HAN dynasty, which, issued for the first time in B.C. 118, remained current until it was superseded in 622 A.D. by the new coinage of the T'ANG dynasty. During these 740 years an innumerable amount of varieties and imitations were issued.

Y 宜, or TSIE 且, *q.v.*

Yh 易, probably for Yang 陽, see Yang hua, on large spades (76).

Yh 益, on large spades (59).

Y 翌, on large spades (25).

Y ho 椅貨(?), on small sq. ft. *pus* (435) of the usual type. Decipherment doubtful. Unidentified, perhaps 种.

Y shi 猗氏, on small sq. ft. *pus* (250) of *circà* 300 B.C. Situated as stated in the text (p. 60).

Yh tao 一刀, on round coins (1705-7, **340**) of Wang Mang. Probably imitated from the following.

Yh tao *ping wu tsien* 一刀平五千, on short thick knives (**137-48**) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7. The first issues had the two characters *yh tao* inlaid in gold.

Yh Tchung 邑中. See Tchung yh.

Y-yang 宜易 or 宜陽, a town of the Han state, *q.v.*, of the Civil Wars period (in the present Honan fu, as stated in the text, p. 71). Ts'in attacked it in 390 B.C., took it by assault in 365 B.C., and finally occupied it in 307 B.C., when 60,000 men were beheaded. (*She Ki*, kiv. 15, fol. 16 *v.*, 24 and 28; kiv. 45, fol. 2 *v.*, 3 *v.*, 4, 6 and 6 *v.*) Issued some *pu* coins of the sq. ft. small type, between 408 and 307 B.C. (Nos. 292-3).

Y-Yang 尹陽, later 伊陽, a town of the Han state, *q.v.* in Honan, as stated in the text, p. 71, and unknown to history. It issued some small *pus* of the common type, very similar to those of Y-Yang, *q.v.*, which must belong to the same period (No. 291), *i.e.* the fourth century B.C.

Yh-tchang 益昌, a town of the state of Yen, during the contending state period, corresponding to the modern Yung-tsing, in Tchih-li. Nothing is known of it in history. It issued a small *pu* coin (No. 336), which seems to be of the date of 300 B.C.

Yang 羊, on large spades (75). Perhaps for *Yang shéh* 羊舌. Cf. T'ung Ti.

Yang hua 易匕, for — or 楊化, hua of Yang. On numerous pt. ft. *pus* (839-56).—Yang for *Yang yh* 陽邑, a town of Tchou, which Tsin conquered in 633 B.C. (*She Ki*, xxxix. 24); given temporarily to Tchao (Kan Tan) by Wei in 361, it was fortified by the latter in 315 B.C., and its name was then changed into Ho-yung (*Tchuh shu ki nien*, 5; xxxii. 7, and xxxiii. 6). The issue of the coins must have taken place before 361, since Kan Tan, *q.v.*, had its own coinage. The modern identification is doubtful (p. 203). See Yang yh.

Yang kiu 陽丘 (for 邱). The 丘 is specially altered (for the reason explained at *Ki-yang*, q.v.). On small sq. ft. *pus* of *circà* 300 B.C. It was identical with *Kao Tang* of the Tchun tsiu period. Situated as in the text, p. 105.

Yang yh 陽邑, the same place as described under Yang hua, *q.v.* It issued (1) in connection with Lang ya, *q.v.*, and Lu, *q.v.*, a large sort of sq. ft. *pus* (**39**, p. 115) between 477-380 B.C.; (2) and alone, many pt. ft. *pus* marked *Yang hua*, before 361 B.C.

Yang yh 陽邑, on small sq. ft. *pus* (144) issued in the third century. The identification of p. 34 is exact, but it is the preceding *Yang-yh*, the name of which was changed in 316 B.C., and not this second one, which was situated in the Tchao state, conquered by Ts'in in 228 B.C.

Yh tao 一刀, on small round coins (**169-71**, 1619-20) of *circà* 200 B.C. Different from the other Yh tao.

Yao pu, erh peh 幺布二百, on very small square thick *pus* of Wang Mang (1581-7), issued in A.D. 7.

Yao tsiuen yh shih 幺泉一十, on small round coins (1711) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

Ye or ya 鄓 or 鄓 (misread 邪山 *Ye-shan*, p. 207), a variant spelling of *Ya* in Lang-ya, *q.v.*, on numerous small (859-68), and large (869-74) pt. ft. *pus*, issued at *Lang-ya*, before 380 B.C.

Yen ling 焉夌, for 鄢陵, on small sq. ft. *pus* (286-7). It belonged to

Ts'U and was the site in 575 of one of the famous battles between TSIN and Ts'U (*Tchun tsiu*, 8 ; xvi. 6), when Ts'U was routed; it was conquered by HAN in 319, and by Ts'IN in 279 B.C. (*She Ki*, xv. 26, 32). The years between 319 and 279 B.C. were probably those during which this coinage was issued.

YNG-LING 呂陵, simplified from 營陵, a respectful variant of *Yng K'iu*, a name of the capital of the state of Ts'I, otherwise named at first *Yng-k'iu* 呂丘, and *Lin-tze* 臨菑 later on, *i. e.* in 859 B.C., when it became the capital city. It has been preserved in the name of a district of the present Shan-tung province, as stated in the text, p. 223. Its site had attracted attention from the time of Tai Kung Wang, who is reputed to have granted concessions there to work out the salt which the land produces. (*She Ki*, Ts'i tai kung she kia, kiv. 32, fol. 2 *v.*) It occurs on knife money of the larger sort, in conjunction with the name of *Tso-yh*, q.v., and also with that of *Tsih-moh*, q.v., and KAI-YANG, q.v., issued after 547 B.C. *Vid.* Nos. **52, 54.**

Yü 虞, a small principality in S.W. Shansi, which was destroyed by TSIN in 655 B.C. It issued between *c.* 670 and 655 B.C. some *Tch'eng-ma* or saddle coins, otherwise weight money (p. 19) for "one kin," and for "half a kin," in the lifetime of Kuan-tze, in conformity with his regulations on weights and exchange. The system was imitated by the WEI at *An-yh* and afterwards at *Liang*, q.v. The name being that of the state, is written probably out of respect in a peculiarly altered form.

Yü 羽, on large spades (16).

Yü 雨, on large spades (7).

Yü 雩, on large spades (6).

Yü 邘 written 邑 干, on small sq. ft. *pus* (290). The place is mentioned once in 712 B.C., when the King of TCHOU took it from the state of TCHENG (*Tso tchuen*, 1, xi. 3), but nothing is known about it afterwards besides this coinage, which belongs to the fourth century B.C.

Yü FUN 俞 (for 榆) 分, or "*fun* of *Yü*," on small pt. ft. *pus* (774-83), with a serial up to ten or more. The identification proposed on p. 189 is inexact. The mint-place was a locality of WEI on the W. of LIANG, *q.v.*, which was restored to that state in 399 B.C. (*She Ki*, xv. 15 *v.*, and xl. 24). This coinage was contemporary with that of WEI, *q.v.*, and its date therefore was *circà* 300 B.C.

YUEN 垣, on large round coins with small central round hole (151-2, 1606-7), and probably also on smaller coins of the same kind, issued in connection with KUNG, *q.v.*, of which a broken specimen is published in *K. T. H.*, Li, i. 6. It was a place, as stated in the text (p. 323), which existed during the civil wars (485-255 B.C.), and whose name was extended to (but not created for) *Pu-fan* and *Pi-she* in 290. It passed from TCHAO to WEI 魏 in 375, and was taken by Ts'IN in 238 B.C. (*She Ki*, v. 27 *v.*; vi. 3 *v.*; xv. 37 *v.*; and xliii. 6).—*Circà* 400 B.C.

YU PU SAN PEH 幼布三百, on small square thick *pus* (1582-8) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

YU TSIUEN ERH SHIH 幼泉二十, on small round coins (1712) of Wang Mang, issued in A.D. 7.

YUN 雲, on large spades (93).

YUNG KWANG 永光, on round coins (1855) of the SUNG dynasty, issued in A.D. 465.

YUNG NGAN WU TCHU 永安五銖, on round coins (**455-60**, 1867-70) of the Northern WEI dynasty, issued in A.D. 528; they remained current until A.D. 557.

YUNG NGAN YH PEH 永安一百, also YH TS'IEN (千), on bronze and iron round coins (1847-50) of the Northern LIANG dynasty. Issued after A.D. 401, in various sizes.

YUNG TUNG WAN KWOH 永通萬國, on large and smaller round coins (**478-81**, 1877-81) of the Northern TCHOU dynasty, issued in A.D. 580.

CHAPTER VIII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE bibliography of Chinese numismatics could be given here extensively but without useful purposes. The Chinese have taken interest in their coinage since ancient times, and works were written by them on the subject since the Han dynasty. Quotations from catalogues of collections made in the sixth century are at present still met with in recent books. A list which I have prepared contains more than sixty-five titles of different works. Those which have been referred to in the present Catalogue are the following :—

K.T.H.—古泉匯, *Ku tsiuen hwei*, by 李佐賢, Li Tso-hien, styled 竹朋 Tchu-pêng, 15 vol., 1852.

S.T.H.—續泉匯, *Suh tsiuen hwei*, a supplement to the preceding work by the same,[1] 4 vol., 1875.

T.S.T.—錢式圖, *Tsien sheh tu*, by 謝塏, Sie Kw'en, 4 vol., 1842.[2]

K.K.S.K.L.—吉金所見錄, *Kih kin so kien luh*, 4 vol., 1819.[3]

H.P.W.T.K.—貨布文字考, *Ho pu wen tze k'ao*, by 華亭馬, Hwa Ting-ma, 4 vol., 1833.

All are remarkable for the accuracy of their reproductions of coins, engraved from actual rubbings.

I have also derived some scanty information from the 欽定錢錄, *Kin ting tsien luh*, in 2 vols., 1750, reprint of the numismatical section, highly uncritical, of the great Catalogue of the Kien-lung Museum;—泉史, *Tsiuen she*, by 鎮洋盛, Tchen-yang Sheng, 16 Kiv., 1834; 選青小錢, *Siuen tsing siao tsien*, by 許元愷, Hü yuen-K'ai, 10 Kiv., 1844; 錢志新編, *Tsien tchi sin pien*, by 張崇懿 Tchang Ts'ung-y, 4 Kiv., 1826 (very uncritical).[4]

From the Han dynasty the best sources are the sections on political economy (食貨志) in the contemporary Annals of each dynasty. Most of the statements therein have been collected in the Encyclopedic works where they can be easily referred to, notably, in the *Tung tien* 通典, and in the *Tu shu ts'ih tcheng* 圖書集成 (sect. 27). The numismatic *resumé* called *Tsien pi K'ao*, 錢幣考, in the *Wen hien t'ung K'ao*, 文獻通考, of Ma Tuan lin, in 1321, is useful except for the period anterior to the Han dynasty.[5]

In European literature on numismatics, on the period of Chinese coins included in the present work there are only a few papers, which cannot be referred to because they are either misleading or based upon untrustworthy sources. The only extensive work on the matter is the great Catalogue compiled in 1842 by the Baron S. de Chaudoir and M. Léontieſski at St. Petersburg[6] in 1842, but there is hardly anything in it before the Han dynasty.

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[1] These two works of Li Tso-hien are remarkable for the criticism and carefulness displayed in their composition, and deserve full praise.

[2] Analysed by Mr. John Williams in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1851, Vol. xiii., pp. 143-166.

[3] Also analysed by Mr. John Williams in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1852, Vol. xiv., pp. 155-175.

[4] An abridged translation with figures has been published by Mr. C. B. Hillier entitled, *A Brief Notice of the Chinese work*, Tsien tchi sin pien, and a key to its 329 woodcuts of the coins of China and neighbouring nations (*Trans. China Br. R. A. S.*, No. ii., Hong Kong, 1852, pp. 1-162). Reproduced without figures in J. Doolittle's *Vocabulary*, vol. ii., pp. 603-615.

[5] It forms (1) the basis of Ed. Biot's Mémoire sur la Système Monetaire des Chinois (*Journal Asiatique*, iii. ser., tom. iii., Mai, 1837, pp. 422-465; iv. 97 sq., 209 sq., 441 sq.); (2) the bulk of Dr. W. Vissering, *On Chinese Currency, Coin and Paper Money*, Leiden, 1877.

[6] *Recueil de Monnaies de la Chine, de Japan, de la Corée, d'Annam et de Java, au nombre de plus de mille, précédé d'une introduction historique sur ces monnaies*, St. Petersbourg, 1842, fol.

In the preparation of this Catalogue I have been under special obligations to Dr. S. W. Bushell, of the British Legation at Peking, to Mr. C. Ballu Morse, of the Chinese Imperial Customs service, to Mr. T. Christopher Gardner, one of H.M. Consuls in China, and to Mr. Williams Lockhart, not only for advice but also for the loan of books which have proved of great service to me. I am besides particularly indebted for help to my friend Howell Wills, Esq., barrister-at-law. Prof. R. K. Douglas and Mr. H. A. Grueber, of the British Museum, are also entitled to share in these acknowledgements for the trouble they have taken in reading the proofs; and special thanks are due, not only from me but also from all those interested in the numismatics of Eastern Asia, to Prof. R. Stuart Poole, the Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, on whose recommendation the present work was undertaken, and upon whom officially the duties of Editor have devolved. I may also add that it is to the energies of Prof. Poole that the collection of Chinese and cognate coins in the British Museum is now one of the best in existence.

A. TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

PAGE

1. The various dates stated there are those of the Bamboo Annals. For the other schemes of chronology, cf. Introduction, pp. viii.-x.
4. *Read* 1103 or 1032 or 1091 B.C. instead of 1032 B.C.
5. l. 12: *Read* see Introduction, p. xlix.-lxvii., *s.v.*
12. No. 94: *Read* Wen ho *instead of* Wen pao.
18. l. 2: *Read* from *circa* 680 B.C. to 317 B.C. *instead of* 327; same line 18.
19. l. 1: *Dele circa* 375 B.C.
22. No. 10: *Read* Introduction, pp. xxxvi. and liv., for a better identification.
28. No. 131: *Read* Wei — *instead of* 魏.
30. No. 137: „ f. 17 *v.* „ ff. 6.
32. l. 18: „ 39 „ 38.
„ l. 29: „ W. Shansi „ E. Shansi.
63. No. 262: „ 元 iv., f. 5 „ 元 一, f. 15.
94. No. 375: „ Shansi „ Shantung.
„ No. 377: „ iii. f. 18 „ iii., f. 6 *v.*
107. No. 423: „ must be older „ cannot be older.
213. The circumstances concerning the payment of mulcts with knives occurred not in 650 but in 679-675 B.C., and are somewhat different, as may be seen in the Introduction, p. xi.
214. No. 44: *Read Tsih Mie instead of Tsih yh*, and cf. the Alphabetical List.
„ l. 11: „ Shensi „ Shansi.
221. l. 15: „ Heng III., ff. 8-12 *instead of* Heng, ff. 8-12.
225. No. 54: „ *Kai wang* 住 „ *Kai fung.*
226. No. 927: „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „
251. No. 1028: „ *Li tch'en yang* „ ? *shih yang.*
265. No. 1236: „ Tchao Siang Wang had a covenant in that town with the King of Wei (*She Ki*, v. 28) *instead of* conquered the town with the help, &c. . . .
301. No. 1579: *Read Ts'i kwei hwa*, 齊歸化 *instead of Ts'i* (undeciphered). Cf. Introduction, p.
323. No. 151: *Read* It was the name extended . . . *instead of* It was the name given . . .
328. Nos. 1614-5: *Dele* the explanations and cf. to the Alphabetical List.
330. last lines: *Read* The first type **156** was probably issued . . . *instead of* All these types . . .
353. l. 13: *Read* Ya-tchou fu in Sze-tchuen *instead of* in Szetchuen.
360. l. 19: „ Sui dynasty *instead of* Sin dynasty.
394. No. 1799*a* „ . . . . tchung erh (二) liang *instead of* . . . . tchung yh (一) liang. And cf. my monograph *Une Monnaie Bactro-Chinoise bilingue du premier siècle avant notre ère*, Paris, 1890, 14 pp. (Extr. C.-R. Acad. Inscr. et B.-L.).
411. No. 1844: *Read* 興漢 *instead of* 與漢.

For all the names on coins, cf. the Alphabetical List, ch. vii. of the Introduction, for corrections, supplementary information, more precise dates, better identifications, or references to other issues.

HIA-SHANG-YN

AND

TCHOU DYNASTIES.

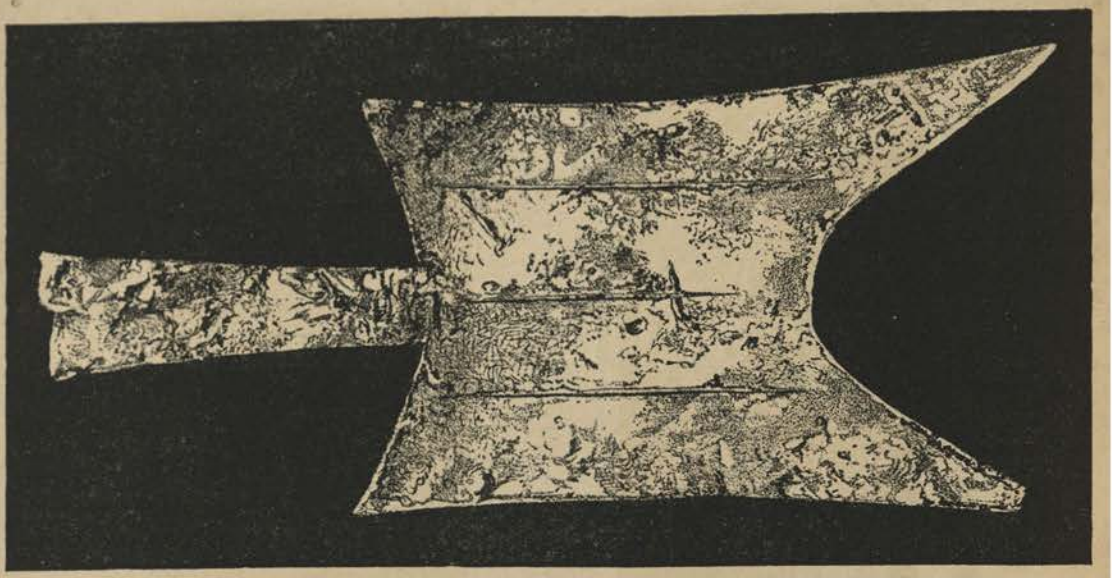
UNINSCRIBED AND VARIOUSLY SHAPED CURRENCY.

From the twentieth to the seventh century B.C.

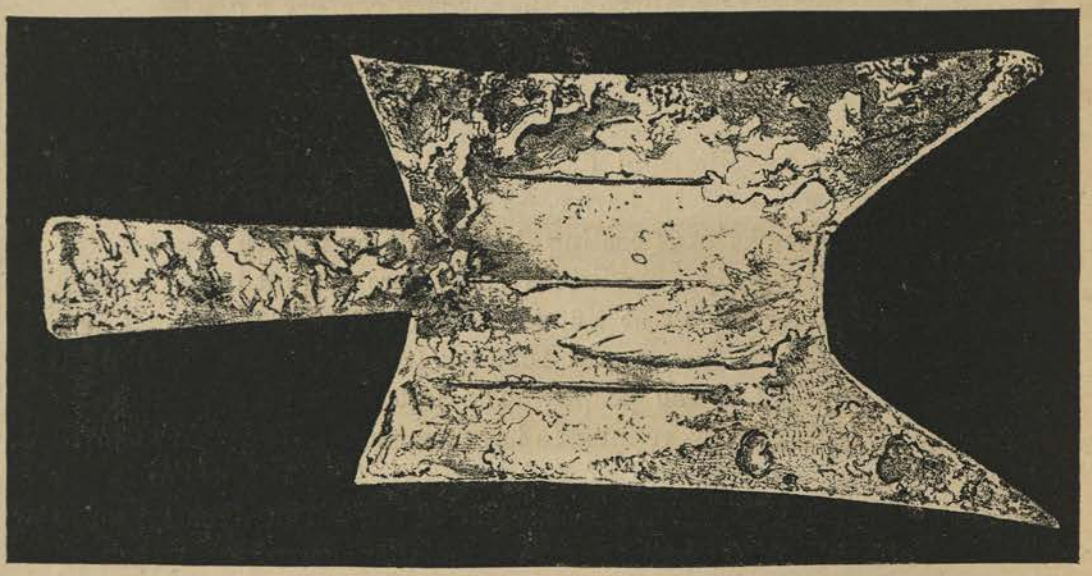
ORIGINALLY any metallic tool or implement of small size, or even a lump of metal, was used in barter. The convenience of this practice led gradually to the habit of casting sham tools or implements for the purpose of exchange only. Traditions which were current in the seventh cent. B.C., claim for the great Yü, in 1985 B.C. (?), and Tch'eng T'ang, founder of the Shang dynasty, in 1556 B.C. (?), the casting of metallic money for the relief of the people. The last ruler of the Shang-Yn dynasty, 1558-1050 B.C., is reputed to have overtaxed his people to hoard money in his pleasure-palace of Luh-tai (S.-E. Tchihli), where it was found in 1050 B.C. by Wu Wang, founder of the Tchou dynasty. The common and rather suggestive name for metallic currency was then 泉 *tsiuen*, 'source.' Tch'eng, second king of the Tchou dynasty, by the advice of Tai Kung of Ts'i, a sage from the eastern barbarians of the sea-coast (North Kiangsu), established in 1032 B.C. certain rules for currency, and enacted that metallic pieces should henceforth be exchangeable according to their weight.

(*Gardner Coll.* **1.**

OBVERSE



REVERSE.



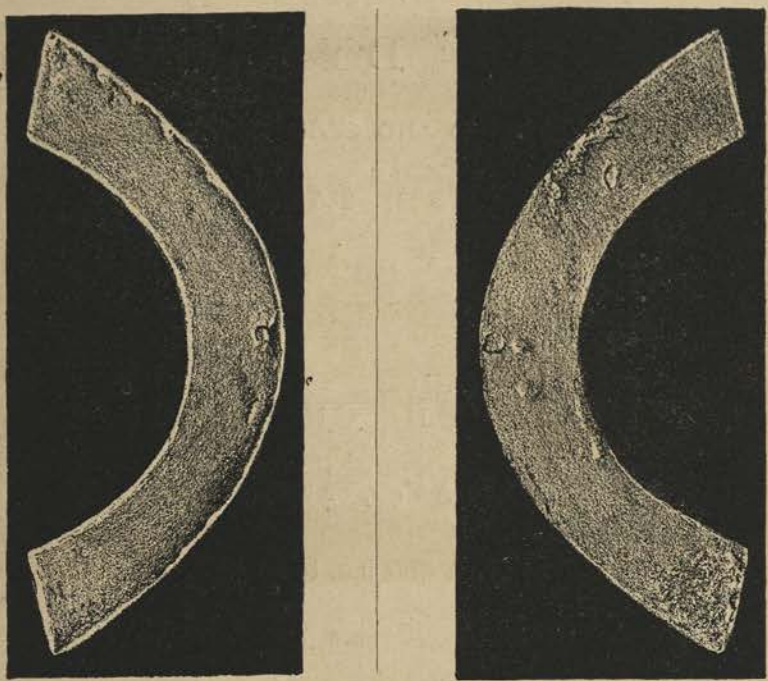
(Corroded.) Æ. Weight 547.

The usual thinness of metal in the specimens of this class precludes their practical use as tools, and shows them to be sham spades or shovels made exclusively for exchange. The handle is still hollow, as in the genuine implements of husbandry, which they imitate. They belong to the class generally called *Pi-tch'an*, or "Spade-Money."

(*Gardner Coll.*)

2.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

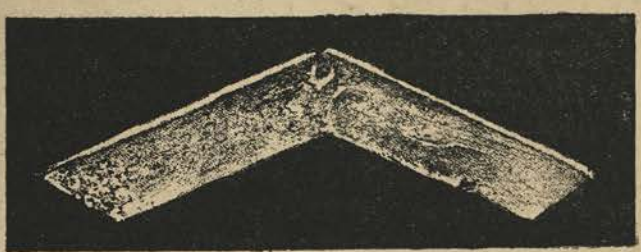


(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 137.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

3.

OBVERSE.



REVERSE: Plain, no rim nor marks.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 87.

Ornamented specimens are met with in Chinese collections (T.S.T., ff. 11—14). A frequent name for pieces of these shapes is 橋幣 *Kiao pi*, or Bridge-Money, so called from their appearance; but they are better known as 聲式幣 *King sheh pi*, or Tingle-Dangle Money, from their resemblance to and former use as dangles of a musical instrument.

TCHOU DYNASTY,

FEUDAL PERIOD AND CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

770—481—255 B.C.

INSCRIBED CURRENCY.

I. 幣鏟 *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-Money.

From circà 680 B.C. to 350 B.C. ?

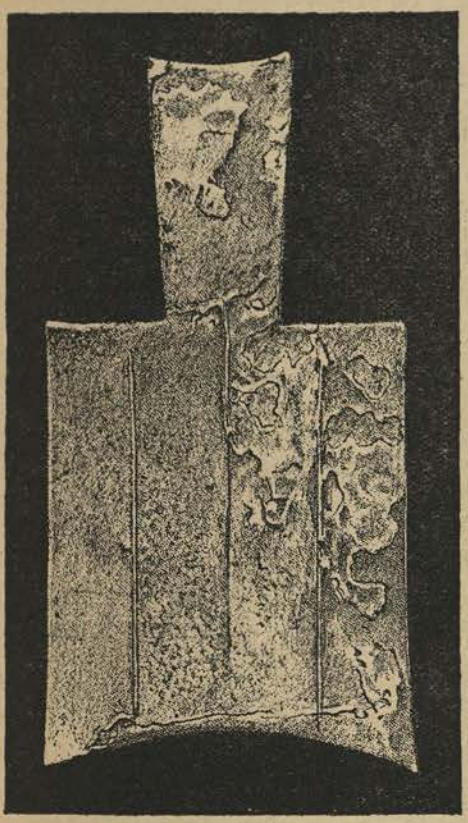
The rules established in 1032 B.C. regarding the weighing of metallic currency (p. 1) seem to have remained more or less in abeyance. They were put in force in the seventh cent. (B.C. 685-645) by the Duke Huan of Ts'i (Shantung), then Leader Prince of the Chinese States, acting under the advice of the celebrated Kwan-tze, his Prime Minister. These rules led gradually to the habit of casting regular shapes and sizes of constant weights. Money was not yet a governmental prerogative. Private persons, as well as the King and the Princes, could, and in fact did, issue metallic money. A great impetus was given to its circulation by merchants, single or in partnership, private families, and guilds of one or several towns. The exchange being generally limited to the region of the issuers, they used on their currency to put as their marks names of regions, places, families, individuals, or things. Twice the Head of the Government tried to interfere, about 600 B.C. and in 523 B.C., to place the metallic currency on a different footing, but failed. The shape of the *Pi-tch'an* is peculiarly interesting as a survival of an implement of the Stone Age, known as the "shouldered celt," and proper to South-eastern Asia, which has hitherto been found only in Pegu, Cambodia (Tonlé-Sap), and Central India (Chútiá Nágpúr).

A. With hollow handle. I. SQUARE SHOULDERS. *a.* Larger size.

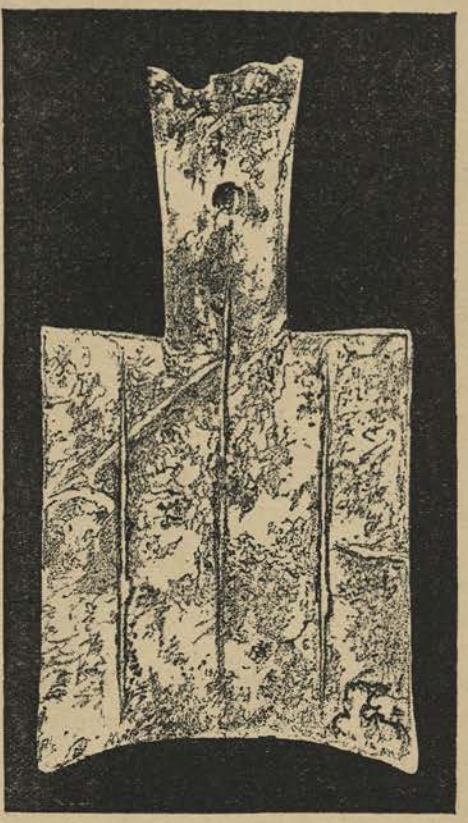
(*Gardner Coll.*)

4.

OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

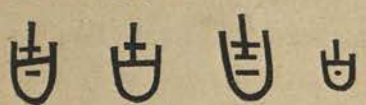


吉 *Kih*, Lucky.

No legend.

The handle being corroded, the weight ought to be slightly reduced. Æ. Wt. 435.

Several issues of this piece present the following variants of character on the obverse :—

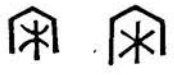
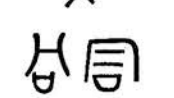
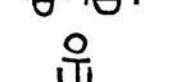
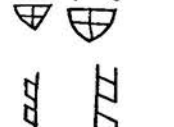
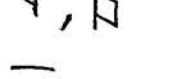
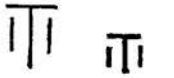
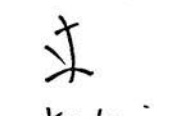
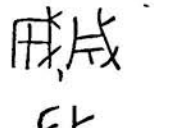


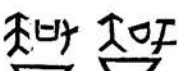
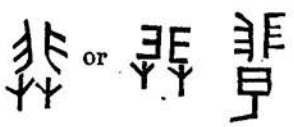
Reverse unchanged.

The same type has been issued with many different legends, as follows, right or left of the central down line: the reverse remains unchanged. They come under four subdivisions, according to their legend:—

1. Names and places of doubtful identification (on which see Introduction) :—

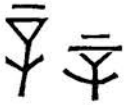
ORDER.	READING.	INSCRIPTION.	MODERN CHINESE.	MEANING.
(1)	*Shang*		商	,,

Order.	Reading.	Inscription.	Modern Chinese.	Meaning.
(2)	*Sung*		宋	,,
(3)	*Tchou*		周	,,
(4)	*King*		京	,,
(5)	*Wu*		吳	,,
(6)	*Yü*		雩	,,
(7)	*Yü*		雨	,,
(8)	*Wen*		文	,,
(9)	*Tung*		同	,,
(10)	*She*		是	,,
(11)	*Liu*		留	,,
(12)	*Ts'iang*		爿	,,
(13)	*K'i*		亓	,,
(14)	*Ko*		戈	,,
(15)	*Tch'eng*		成	,,
(16)	*Yu*		羽	,,
(17)	*Pao*		寶	,,

Order.	Reading.	Inscription.	Modern Chinese.	Meaning.
(18)	*Lih*		高	,,
(19)	*Lai*		來	,,
(20)	*Muh*		木	,,
(21)	*Poh*		白	,,
(22)	*Tche*		智	,,
(23)	*Hiang*		向	,,
(24)	*Hoh*		合	,,
(25)	*Y*		翼	,,
(26)	*Soh*		粟	,,

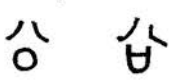
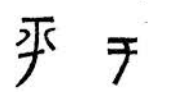
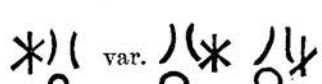
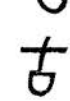
2. Serial signs:—

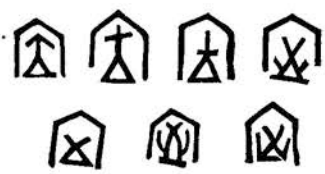
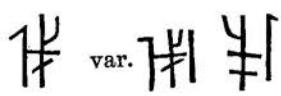
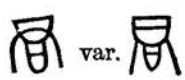
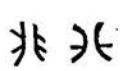
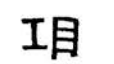
(27)	*Yh*		一	One
(28)	*Erh*		二	Two
(29)	*San*		三	Three
(30)	*Sze*		四	Four
(31)	*Wu*		五	Five
(32)	*Luh*		六	Six
(33)	*Ts'ih*		七	Seven
(34)	*Pah*		八	Eight
(35)	*Shih*		十	Ten

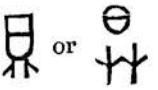
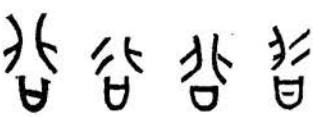
Order.	Reading.	Inscription.	Modern Chinese.	Meaning.
(36)	*Ping*		丙	3d sign of the cycle of 10.
(37)	*Wu*		戊	5th of the cycle of 10.
(38)	*Ki*		己	6th of the cycle of 10.
(39)	*Sin*		辛	8th of the cycle of 10.
(40)	*Jen*		壬	9th of the cycle of 10.
(41)	*Kwei*		癸	Last of the cycle of 10.
(42)	*Tze*		子	1st of the cycle of 12.
(43)	*Mao*		卯	4th of the cycle of 12.
(44)	*Wu*		午	7th of the cycle of 12.
(45)	*Wei*		未	8th of the cycle of 12.
(46)	*Siuh*		戌	11th of the cycle of 12.
(47)	*Mao Ting*		卯 丁	4th of the cycle of 12 and 4th of the cycle of 10.

3. Various words, some of which may be geographical: the translations are provisional:—

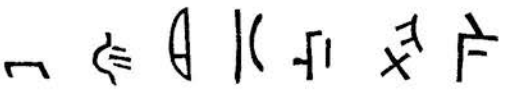
(48)	*Heng*		行	Going.
(49)	*Hwa*		化	Exchangeable.
(50)	*Pi*		匕	Measure.

Order.	Reading.	Inscription.	Modern Chinese.	Meaning.
(51)	*Pei*	var.	貝	Shell.
(52)	*Meu*		貿	Exchange.
(53)	*Tchu*		朱	Pearl.
(54)	*Shang*		尙	Help.
(55)	*Tsiuen*		泉	Source.
(56)	*Tao*		刀	Knife.
(57)	*Kung*		公	Duke.
(58)	*Fuh*		富	Happiness.
(59)	*Yh*		益	Increase.
(60)	*Kung*		工	Work.
(61)	*Shang*		上	High.
(62)	*Hia*		下	Low.
(63)	*Tien*		田	Land.
(64)	*T'u*		土	Earth.
(65)	*Yu*		干	To.
(66)	*Sung*	 var.	松	Fir-tree.
(67)	*Ku*		古	Ancient.

Order.	Reading.	Inscription.	Modern Chinese.	Meaning.
(68)	*Hou*		侯	Earl.
(69)	*Kao*		羔	Lamb.
(70)	*Tch'wang*		窗	Window.
(71)	*Sheh*		室	Dwelling.
(72)	*Fah*	 var.	伐	Attack.
(73)	*K'iün*		君羊	Flock.
(74)	*Kiün*	 var.	君	Chief.
(75)	*Yang*		羊	Sheep, Goat.
(76)	*Yh*	var.	易	Change.
(77)	*Nan*		南	South.
(78)	*Fei*		非	Bad.
(79)	*Mao*		琋	Precious token.
(80)	*Tsang*		倉	Granary.
(81)	*Ngai*		艾	Artemisia.

Order.	Reading.	Inscription.	Modern Chinese.	Meaning.
(82)	*Keng*		亙	Limit.
(83)	*Tsuh*		竄	Toad.
(84)	*Fah*			A variant of (72)?
(85)	*Ting*		鼎	Vase.
(86)	*Ho*		貨	Exchangeable.
(87)	*Shing*		貞	Prognostic.
(88)	*Hwa*		貨＝化	Exchangeable.
(89)	*Mei*		美	Excellent.
(90)	*Moh*		未	End.
(91)	*Mi*		粟	Deep.
(92)	*Ts'ai*		才	Ability.
(93)	*Yun*		雲	Clouds.

4. Doubtful marks not identified :—



References :—K.T.H.—S.T.H.—T.S.T.—H.P.W.T.K.

I. 幣鏟 *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-Money (*continued*).

A. With hollow handle. I. Square shoulders. *b*. Smaller size.

FIRST SERIES.

5.

Obverse.

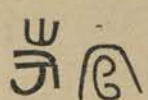
周安 *'An Tchou.*

Reverse.

No legend.

[On this double name, see No. 6, p. 16.] Æ. Wt. 517.

Other coins of the same shape and about the same size have been issued as follows:—

	Obverse.		Reverse.
(94)	文貨 *Wen Pao*		Same, no legend.
(95)	考官 *Kao Kwan*		Same, no legend.
(96)	One	一	Same, no legend.
(97)	Three	三	Same, no legend.

References :—K.T.H. 元十 ff. 2, 3, A.B.D.—S.T.H. 元二 f. 5, B.C. H.P.W.T.K., k. 4, ff. 4, 5, B.A.

SECOND SERIES.

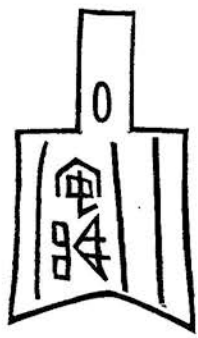
(98) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

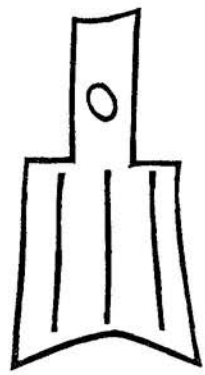
安

匽＝藏

'An-Tsang.

'An's treasury.





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·6.

Several issues of this coin were made with slight discrepancies in the symbols caused by unskilled workmanship. They are, however, easily recognizable. Some bear the legend on the two sides.

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(99) OBVERSE REVERSE.

Tsang

匽＝藏

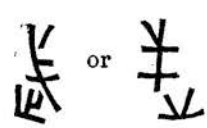
Treasury.

Same as obverse.

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. 元 十 ff. 1, 2, (94) and var.—S.T.H. 補 遺 下 f. 10, (94) and var. S.T.H. 元 二 f. 4, (95).—H.P.W.T.K., k. 4, (94).

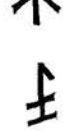
The same shape on a larger scale (2·3 in., handle exclusive), has been issued with the following characters on the right side of the obverse :—

(100) 武 *Wu*  Warrior.

(101) 大 *Ta* Great.

(102) 癸 *Kwei* The last of the cycle of 10.

and on the left side :—

(103) 壬 *Jen*  The 9th of the cycle of 10.

(104) 戌 *Siuh* The 11th of the cycle of 12.

References :—The Author of S.T.H., 補 遺 下 ff. 10, 11, 12 leaves the symbols undeciphered.

I. 幣 𨱔 *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-Money (*continued*).

A. With hollow handle. II. Shoulders down.

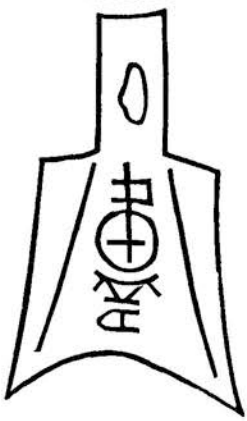
(105) Obverse. | Reverse.

盧

阝

Lu yh,

"Lu city."

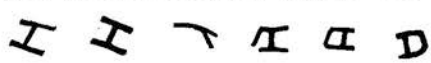


Only the ordinary three raised lines from top to bottom, and no legend.

Æ. Size 2.

Lu yh was situated S.E. of the modern *Tchang tsing*, 長清 hien, in *Tsi nan* fu 濟南, by 36° 40′ and 117° 01′ (W. Shantung).

Several varieties exist. The character is sometimes turned to the right instead of the left. The discrepancies occur on the under character, which varies in form and is placed always at the bottom, either to the left or to the right. Its various shapes are



(106) Obverse. | Reverse.

齊

? 釿 三 ?

Ts'i san kin,

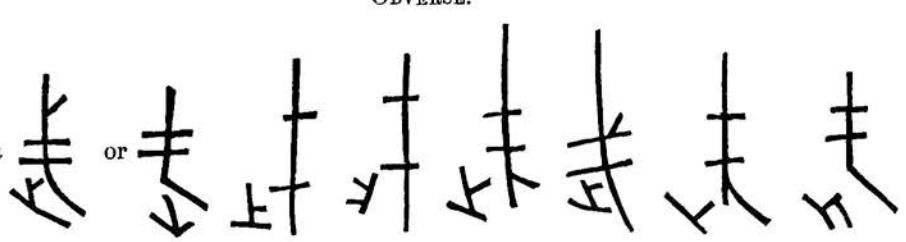
"Three *kin* of Ts'i."

Only the ordinary three raised lines, and no legend.

Æ. Same size.

The discrepancies are unimportant in the varieties, and occur chiefly in the right side character, always recognizable.

107) Obverse.

武 *Wu* 

(108) Obverse. | Reverse.

Smaller (size 1·7), with three horizontal lines, 三 = 3.

Same as obverse.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元十 f. 5; 6, 7; 3-4, A. and var., B. and var., C. and var.—S.T.H. 元二 f. 5, C. and var.—H.P.W.T.K, k. 4. f. 1, 2, 3, A. and var. C.—T.S.T., k. 21, f. 4. 9, B

I. 幣鏟 *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-Money (*continued*).

A. With hollow handle. III. Shoulders up.

Pieces of the same shape and size as No. 1 (p. 2) bear the following marks on the obverse:—

(109)	*Se*	一七	七	Seven
(110)	?	○	十?	Ten (?)

Æ. Same size.

The same shape of a smaller size, without characters on the reverse, was issued with the following obverses (upper right side):—

(111) *Kan* / *Tan* 甘 / 丹 = 邯鄲 Æ. Size 5·

Kan-tan was the capital of the state of *Tchao* 趙; now answering to a *hien* in *Kuang p'ing* fu, 36° 40′ and 114° 40′ in S. Tchihli.

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(112) *Yh* — — . One (The beginning of a series?)

Æ. Size 5·4.

References:—A.: S.T.H., 補遺下 f. 14.—B.: S.T.H., 補遺下 f. 14. v.—C.: K.T.H., 元十四 f. 7.—D.: K.T.H., 元十四 f. 8.

I. 幣鏟 *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-Money (*continued*).

B. With flat handle. (Dubious.)

Lockhart Coll.) 6.

OBVERSE.

周安 *'An Tchou.*

REVERSE.

No legend.

[This specimen seems to be an imitation of No. 5.] Æ Wt. 287.

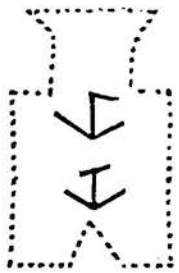
The double name suggests an issue made by two market cities in partnership for that and probably other purposes, as mentioned hereafter, p. 32. The names indicate apparently the cities of *'An-yh* **7**, and of *P'ing-Tchou* (236); see also (444).

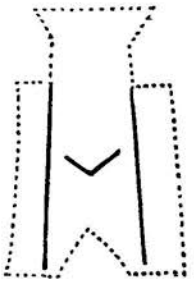
I. 幣 鎛 *Pi-tch'an*, or Spade-Money (*continued*).

C. Two-legged.

(113) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

垂
(= 腄)
Tch'ui.





六 *luh*,
'Six.'

Æ. Size 1·95.

Tch'ui is now *Fuh Shan* 福 山 *hien* (lat. 37° 33′, long. 121° 35′) in E. Shantung.

The figure on the reverse indicates probably a series, since the same obverse was issued with the same reverse without it, as (114).

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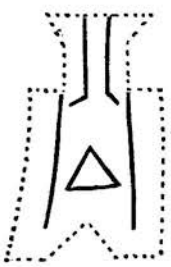
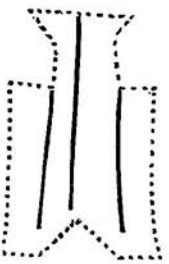
(114)

公
Kung.





Sometimes with a small stroke across the central line, suggestive of 一 *yh*, 'one,' the beginning of a series (?).

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.H.T. 元 一 ff. 16, 17.—H.P.W.T.K., III., ff. 42, 43. The latter reads the (113) obverse: 趙.

II. WEIGHT-MONEY.

From circà 680 B.C. to 327 B.C.

The Weight-Money was the regular outcome of the laws enacted by the Leader-Prince of the Chinese States, circà B.C. 680 (see p. 4 and Introduction), but we have no historical information about earlier emissions than those represented here. In fact, beyond what is said by the legends of the pieces, *i.e.* precious facts concerning the weights, and a few names of places, very little is known. Even the latter names do not give a positive and precise clue as to their dates except in case of the destruction of places, as, for instance, P'u-fan **17** and Tsin-yang (133) in 302 B.C. Though previously in existence, the towns they indicate were all included within the states of Wei 魏 and Tchao 趙, which arose in 403 B.C., with that of Han, on the ruins of the former state of Tsin 晉. The similarity of type of the pieces and several minor facts permit us to suppose, with great probability, that those which form our series of Wei were issued circà 375 B.C. As to those of our second series, that of Tchao, we find a hint about their date in a statement of history. Tchang-I 張 儀, who was Prime Minister in Tchao until 327 B.C., was granted by his sovereign Su 肅 (348-325 B.C.) the privilege of issuing *Kiü-ma* 車 馬 money. Such was one of the appellatives of this class of currency. Another one was *Pi-tch'eng-ma* 幣 乘 馬, or 'Riding Money,' so called from its likeness of shape to that of a saddle. But the oldest was *Kia-ts'eh-ma* 筴 策 馬, or better *Ts'eh-ma* 策 碼 'Slip-Weight Money,' whence Weight-Money.

(I.) Series of *Wei* 魏, circà 375 B.C.

A. Round Shouldered.

(115) Obverse.

一[2] 虞[1] 釿[3]

Yü[1] *yh*[2] *kin*,[3]
"One *kin* of Yü."

Reverse.

Plain, without marks or lines.

Æ. Size 2·0.

Yü was a small principality which was absorbed by Tsin about 654 B.C. It answered to the modern *Ping-luh* 平陸 (lat. 34° 47′, long. 111° 03′), S.-W. Shansi.

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(116)

The symbol for 虞 on the left and 一釿 on the right. Discrepancies in shape of signs are unimportant in all the issues.

Æ. Same size.

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(117)

虞[1] 半[2] 釿[3]

Yü[1] *pan*[2] *kin*,[3]
"Half *kin* of Yü."

Reverse plain, without marks or lines.

Æ. Size 1·7.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 I., ff. 1, 2.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

7.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

二[3] 安[1]
釿[4] 邑[2]

'An[1]-yh[2] erh[3] kin.[4]

"Two *kin* of 'An-Yh."

No marks nor lines.

Æ. Wt. 312.

The old town of *'An* is now *'An-Yh* hien (lat. 35° 05′, long. 110° 58′), in Shansi. See **5** and **6** above for older money of the same place.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

8.

二 安
釿 邑

Same legend as **7**.

Reverse plain, no marks nor lines.

As preceding.

Æ. Wt. 325.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

9.

OBVERSE.

二 安
釿 邑

Same legend as **7**.

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks nor lines.

As **7**, above.

Æ. Wt. 381.

---

(118)

Same legend, but the implement turned handle upwards, as (121).

In the middle 安 *'An*, shaped as on the obverse. Otherwise plain.

Æ. Same size.

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(119)

Obverse upwards, same as (118).

Reverse same as (118) and above, incuse 弄 shaped as on reverse of (121).

Æ. Same size.

---

(120)

一 安
釿 邑

'An-yh yh kin.

"One *kin* of 'An-Yh."

Reverse plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 1·95.

(121) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

一 安
釿 邑

Same legend as (120).

弄 *Kiu.*

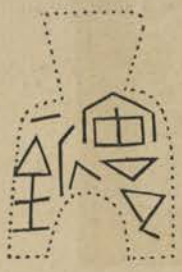
安 *'An.*

Æ. Size 1·95.

(121 *bis.*)

'An-yh
yh-kin.

Same legend as above.



安

'An.

Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元, I., ff. 6, 9.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 1.2.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

10.

OBVERSE.

釿[3]
尚[6] (= 當)　梁[1] (= 梁)
五[4] (= 錯)
寸[7] (= 削)　去[2] (= 弄)
十二[5]

i.e. "*Kin-Yu* (or cutting-hoe) of Liang's treasury; 20 equal to a *lüeh.*"

Liang[1] *kiu*[2] *kin*[3] *yu*[4] *erh-shih*[5] *tang*[6] *lüeh.*[7]

REVERSE: Plain, no marks nor round edges. Æ. Wt. 454.

This legend has remained a stumbling-block for all the Chinese Numismatists. On its decipherment, cf. the variants of (124) and (128), and see Introduction. *Liang*, now Kai-fung 開封 of Kai-fung fu, in E. Honan, became the capital of Wei, in 365 B.C.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

11.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks nor round edges.

釿
當　　梁
　　鋙
鈐　　弄
　　十二

Same legend as preceding.

Æ. Wt. 365.

---

(122) OBVERSE.

Same as preceding.

REVERSE.

Plain. With 去 incuse in the centre, shaped as on the obverse.

Æ. Size 2·30.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

12.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks nor round edges.

釿
當　　梁
　　鋙
鈐　　弄
　　二十

Same legend as 7, with this exception, that the two figures 丨二 are interverted 二丨

Æ. Wt. 408.

(123) OBVERSE.

Same as preceding 9 as to the lower symbol on the right. The figures are like those on 10 and 11.

REVERSE.

Plain, incuse with 夸 in the centre.

Æ. Size 2·30.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

13.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks nor round edges.

斤
當 梁
鋙
鋝 弃
十二

Same legend as **10**.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 265.

14.

Plain, no marks nor round edges.

斤
當 梁
鋙
鋝 弃
十二

Same legend as **10**.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 272.

(124) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

尙[5] (= 當) 釿[3] 梁[1] (= 梁)

金[4] 寽[6] (= 鋝) 弃[2]

Liang[1] *kiu*[2] *kin*[3] *kin*[4] *tang*[5] *lüeh.*[6]

弃 *Kiu,* 'Treasury.'

i.e. "Kin metal of Liang's treasury equal to a *lüeh.*"

Æ. Size 1·95.

---

(125)

Other issues, with slight differences on the obverse, have the incuse sign of the reverse written thus:

Æ. Same size.

---

(126) OBVERSE: Same. | REVERSE: Plain.

Æ. Same size.

---

(127) OBVERSE.

尙[5] (= 當) 尙[3] 梁[1] (= 梁)

金[4] 寽[6] (= 鋝) 正[2]

Liang[1] *tcheng*[2] *shang*[3] *kin*[4] *tang*[5] *lüeh.*[6]

i.e. "Rightly-reckoned *kin* of Liang, to equal a *lüeh.*"

REVERSE: Plain, no marks nor round edges.

Æ. Size 2·15.

(128) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

當 尙 梁

錢 金 正

Plain, no marks nor round edges.

Same legend as (127).

Æ. Size 2·5.

Remark the shape of the first symbol, which is a clue to the reading 梁 for all the class.

---

(129)

當 尙 梁

錢 金 正

Reverse plain,

no marks nor round edges.

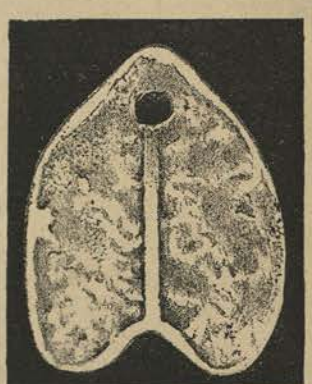
Same legend as (127).

Æ. Size 2·3.

References:—K.T.H. 元 I., ff. 3, 4; IX., f. 1.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 5, 6.

15.

A corruption of the above legend.



No legend.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 279.

(130) OBVERSE.

尚[6] (= 當) 尚[3] 二[4] 梁[1] 半[2]

乎[7] (= 鋝) 金[5]

Liang[1] *pan*[2] *shang*[3] *erh*[4] *kin*[5] *tang*[6] *lüeh.*[7]

Æ. Size 1·7.

i.e. "Half of reckoned 2 *kin* of Liang, to equal a *lüeh.*"

REVERSE: Plain, no marks nor round edges.

Reference:—K.T H. 元 I., fol. 4.

II. Weight-Money (*continued*).

(I.) Series of *Wei*, circà 375 B.C.

B. SQUARE SHOULDERED.

(*Lockhart Coll.*) **16.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

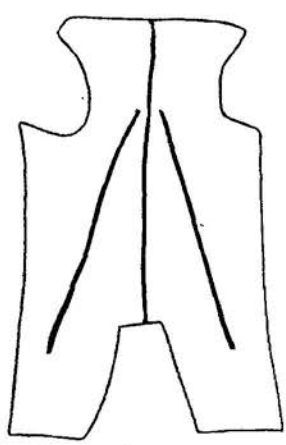
二 安

釿 邑

erh *An*

Kin *Yh*

i.e., "*An-yh*, two *kin.*"



No legend.

Vid. No. **7**, p. 20.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 146.

(Lockhart Coll.)

17.

OBVERSE.

一[3] 甫[1] (=蒲)

釿[4] 反[2] (=坂)

P'u[1]*-Fan*[2] *yh*[3] *kin*,[4]

i.e. "One *kin* of P'u-Fan."

This town, which was situate at 5 *li* S.-E. of modern P'u-tchan, in S.-W. Shansi, was destroyed in 303 B.C.

REVERSE: Plain, no marks.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Wt. 190.

---

(131) OBVERSE.

一[2] 未[1] (=沬)

釿[3]

Mei[1] *yh*[2] *kin*,[4]

"One *kin* of Mei."

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks

Æ. Size 1·95.

Mei for *Mei-yh* 沬邑 (see 317), a place in *Wei* 魏, answering to modern *Ki* 淇 (lat. 35° 38′, long. 114° 21′), in N. Honan.

---

(132)

釿[3] 半[2] 未[1] (=沬)

Mei[1] *pan*[2] *kin*,[3]

"Half *kin* of Mei."

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 1·6.

Same place as preceding.

II. WEIGHT-MONEY (*continued*).

(II.) Series of *Tchao* 趙, circà 345 B.C.

(133) OBVERSE.

一[3]

晉[1] 易[2]

釿[4] (=陽)

Tsin[1]*-yang*[2] *yh*[3] *kin*,[4]

"One *kin* of Tsin-yang."

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 1·95.

Tsin-yang answered to modern *T'ai-yuen* 太原 (lat. 37° 45′, long. 112° 20′), in Shansi. It was destroyed in 303 B.C., at the same time as P'u-fan, **17**.

---

(134)

The varieties are unimportant on the obverse. Some bear lines on the reverse, which may be a series.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 I., f. 13.

---

(135)

一[2]

垂[1]

釿[3]

Tch'ui[1] *yh*[2] *kin*,[3]

"One *kin* of Tch'ui."

Reverse plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 1·95.

Same town as (113) above. The varieties are unimportant.

(136) OBVERSE.

陰[2]
安[1]
二[3]

'An[1] Yn[2] erh,[3]

"'An-Yn 2."

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 1·95.

References:—K.T.H. 元 I., f. 11, 12 *v.*—S.K.T.H. 元 I., f. 3.—T.S.T. XXI., f. , 3 *v.*—H.P.W.T.K., III., ff. 7, 38, 41.

II. Weight-Money (*continued*).

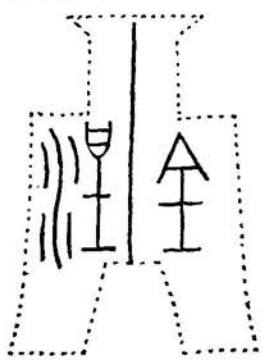
(III.) Other Series.

(137) OBVERSE.

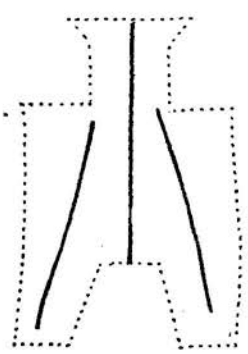
涅 金

Nieh kin,

"*Kin* of Nieh."



REVERSE.



No variant known.

Æ. Size 2·8

Nieh She hien, or district of the Nieh clan, was a place in Shansi answering now to *Wu-Hiang* 武鄉 (lat. 36° 50′, long. 112° 50′). See below (231, 442, 443).

References:—K.T.H., 元 I., ff. 6.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 15.

III. PU-MONEY.

From the sixth to the third century B.C.

The 布 *Pu*-Money as represented in the following pages was in circulation for a long period, viz., from the sixth to the third century B.C. inclusive. In common with the Knife-Money, it was superseded only when the round metallic currency of the Ts'in dynasty was issued after 221 B.C. The dates cannot be ascertained otherwise than from the occasional references which appear in history about some of the names of places inscribed on the pieces. For instance, the currencies which respectively bear the names of *Wu* (138), *Yang-Yh* (144), *Tsin-Yang* (476), *Ping-Yang* 20, (190), &c., cannot but be older than the years 340, 316, 302, 234 B.C., &c., since those towns were thenceforth either destroyed or differently named. While those of *Ko-Yh* 33, (344), *Siang-Yuen* 18, (145), &c., must be later than 560, 320 B.C., &c., which are the dates of the building of these towns. It is the same with the important currency of *'An-Yang* 29, (340), which received only this name in 257 B.C. On the other hand, it seems that we certainly have an indication of date for the currency of *Kwan Tchung* 37, (424), (460), capital city of Ts'in, in the historical statement that in 337 B.C. metallic pieces of money were issued for the first time in the state of Ts'in by the King Hwei Wen. An examination of the specimens confirms to a certain extent the fact that this sort of money was current for several centuries. For instance, the piece from *Kou* (see 35) belongs to the time when the regular pattern with a reverse was not yet generally adopted. So, too, with the specimen from *Tun-Liu* 25, which has a reverse, but as yet no rim, while that from *Ko-Yh*, which cannot be older than 560 B.C., has a rim without the usual lines which ornament the reverses of later date.

The inscriptions are generally the work of unskilled hands, and sometimes present insurmountable difficulties in decipherment. They are obviously written in the simplified and current writing of the people,

often in defiance of the rules of calligraphy which a governmental mintage would have respected; so far they are very interesting in the history of writing. The shapes of the *Pu*-Money are distinguished by the squareness, roundness, or sharpness of the lower double parts, or the roundness of the upper sides. These characteristics form a convenient means of classification. They are degenerated from the old patterns of the Spade-Money (see above, p. 4). Their name *Pu* 布, which means 'spread out,' was used in olden times for this money in the *Ts'i* State, *i.e.* W. Shantung, a region already pointed out as conspicuous in the infancy of Chinese currency.

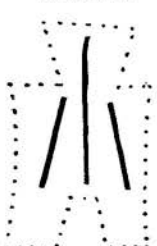
The weights of these pieces are rather irregular; but their sizes indicate a regular scale of 1·650, 1·815, 1·980.

Historically the geography of the *Pu*-Money is full of significance. Confined as itis to the region corresponding to the modern provinces of Shansi, E. Shensi, N. Honan, E. and S. Tchihli, N. Kiangsu, and Shantung, the collection described in the following pages confirms the still small area at that time of the Chinese agglomeration. The pieces which bear several names (see below, 38, 442-453, 478, 479) are interesting from another aspect. They disclose a system of monetary relations between several towns at some distance from one another, which is most suggestive of associations in trade. The names of some fourteen places, probably as many marts, appear on the legends. Their relative positions in Shantung, Shansi and Honan indicate old trade-routes, about which more is said in the Introduction.

(I.) Square footed. A. Square shouldered. *a*. Single names.

(138) Obverse. Reverse.

Wu



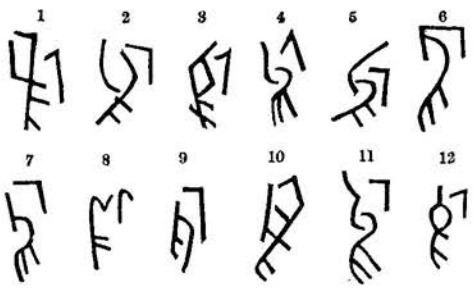
No legend.

Æ. Size 1·8

Wu, near 介休 *Kiai-hiu* hien (lat. 37° 05′, long. 111° 51′), E. Shansi. This currency is anterior to 340 B.C., from which year the name of *Wu* was changed into that of *Shang* 商.

(139) OBVERSE.

In the different issues the left character only shows discrepancies, as follows:—



REVERSE.

Same as (138).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(140)

Same legend.
Left character as **8**.

— *yh*, '1.'
On the right lower centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(141)

Same legend.
Left character as **5**.

十 *shih*, '10.'
On the left lower centre.

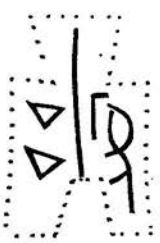
Æ. Same size.

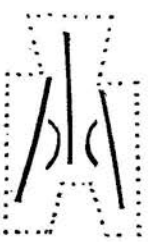
---

(142)

鳥鄒 (Reversed.)

Wu





八

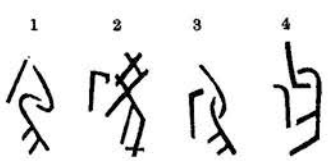
pah, '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(143)

The other issues present only discrepancies on the right-hand side character, as follows:—



Same as (138).

Æ. Same size.

References:—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 31.—K.T.H. 元 三, ff. 6, 7.—S.T.H. 元 一, f. 1 *v.*—S.T.H. Po-Y 上, f. 9.—K.K.S.K.L., k. I., f. 20.

(144) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

邑 陽

-yh *Yang-*

No legend.

Æ. Size 1·66.

Yang-yih 陽邑 was a city in Wei 魏, which kept its name until 316 B.C., when it was changed into that of Ho-yung 河雍; modern *Tai-ku* 太谷 in Tai-Yuen fu (lat. 37° 25′, long. 112° 33′), in Shansi.

Several specimens present only small differences.

References :—K.T.H. 元二, f. 12.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, f. 7; 元 I., f. 9.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

18.

垣 𡨋 (=襄)

-yuen *Siang-*

No legend.

Wt. 95.

Siang-yuen was built about 320 B.C. It is still the name of a district north of *Lu-'an* fu 潞安 (lat. 36° 27′, long. 113° 06′), in Shansi.

---

(145)

垣 𡨋

-yuen *Siang-*

No legend besides the usual three lines.

Æ. Size 1·8.

(146) OBVERSE.

The varieties of the left-hand side character are not numerous, the principal being as follows:—

1 2 3

Those of the right-hand side character are principally the following:—

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8

REVERSE.

Same as (145).

No legend.

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(147)

Same legend as (145).

Unimportant variety.

— *yh*, '1.'

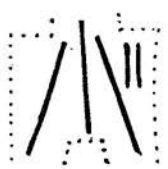
Æ. Same size.

---

(148)

Same legend as (145)

Unimportant variety.



二 *erh*, '2.'

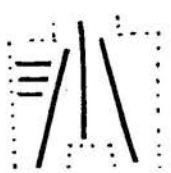
Æ. Same size.

---

(149)

Same legend as (145).

Unimportant variety.

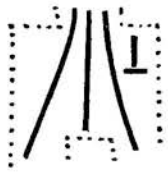


三 *san*, '3.'

Æ. Same size.

(150) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Same legend as (145).
Unimportant variety.



六 *luh*, '6.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

(151)

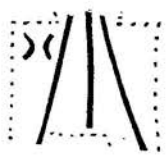
Same legend.

七 *ts'ih*, '7.'

Æ. Same size.

(152)

Same legend as (145).
Unimportant variety.

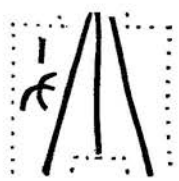


八 *pah*, '8.'

Æ. Same size.

(153)

Same legend as (145).



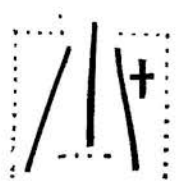
九 *kin*, '9.'

or 十 *shih-* 九 *kin.* = '19.'

Æ. Same size.

(154)

Same legend as (145).
Unimportant variety.

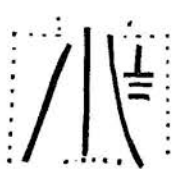


十 *shih*, '10.'

Æ. Same size.

(155)

Same legend as (145).
Unimportant variety.



十 *shih-* 三 *san*, '13.'

Æ. Same size.

(156) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

Same legend as (145).
Unimportant variety.

廿 *erh-shih*, '20.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(157)

Same legend as (145).

? ?

Æ. Same size.

---

(158)

Same legend as (145).

六 *luh*, '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(159)

Same legend as (145).

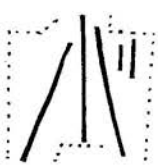
Same as (145).
No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(160)

Same legend as (145).

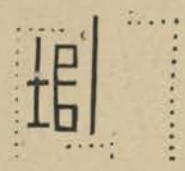


二 *erh*, '2.'

Æ. Same size.

(161) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

垣 *Yuen*



一 *yh*, '1.'

[Probably a reduction of the preceding.] Æ. Size 1·8.

References:—K.K.S.K.L., k. I., f. 12.—K.T.K., 元 IV., ff. 11, 12.—S.T.H., 元 I., f. 16. T.S.T., k. XXI., f. 28.—H.P.W.T.K., k. III., f. 24.—S.T.H., Po-Y, 下, ff. 1, 2.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

19.

子 鄗 (=長)

-tze Tchang-

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 77.

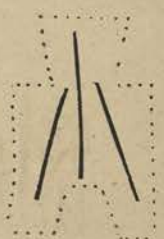
Tchang-tze, in the state of *Tchao*, is now a district of Lu'-an 潞安 fu (lat. 36° 05′, long. 112° 50′), in Shansi.

---

(162)

子 鄗

-tze Tchang-



No legend.

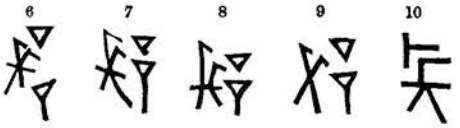
Æ. Size 1·8.

(163) OBVERSE.

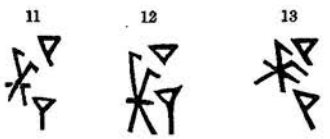
On the different issues the left-hand side character is nearly alike, but the right-hand one presents the following varieties :—

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10



11 12 13



REVERSE.

Same as (162).

No legend.

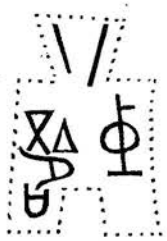
Æ. Size 1·8.

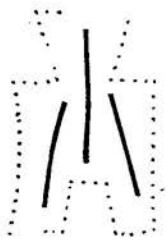
References :—K.T.H., 元 IV., f. 4.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 27.—K.K.S.K.L. I., ff. 14, 15 — S.T.H., 元 I., f. 14.—S.T.H., Po-y 上, f. 14.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 19.

(164)

都 中

-tu *Tchung-*





No legend, but the usual three lines.

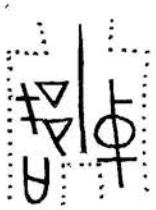
Æ. Same size.

Tchung-tu, which was a place in Lu 魯, is now a district north-west of modern P'ing-yao hien 平遙, C. Shansi.

(165)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.



Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size

(166) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(167)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

---

(168)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

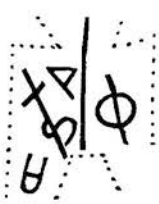
Æ. Same size.

---

(169)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.



Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

---

(170)

-tu - Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

(171) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

---

(172)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

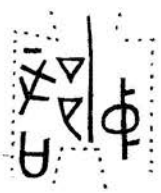
Æ. Same size.

---

(173)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.



Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

---

(174)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

---

(175)

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

Æ. Same size.

(176) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-*tu Tchung*-

Same legend.

Reverse as (164).

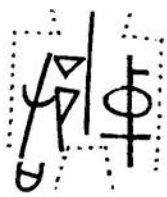
Æ. Same size.

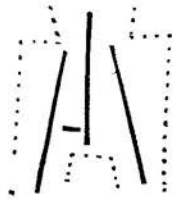
---

(177)

-*tu Tchung*-

Same legend.





一 *yh*, '1.'

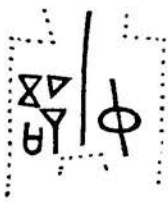
Æ. Same size.

---

(178)

-*tu Tchung*-

Same legend.



一 *yh*, '1.'

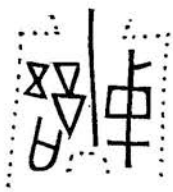
Æ. Same size.

---

(179)

-*tu Tchung*-

Same legend.



三 *san*, '3.'

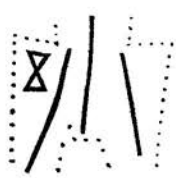
Æ. Same size.

---

(180)

-*tu Tchung*-

Same legend.

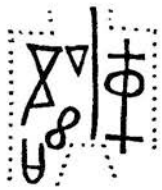


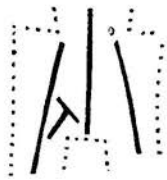
五 *wu*, '5.'

Æ. Same size.

(181) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tu Tchung-
Same legend.





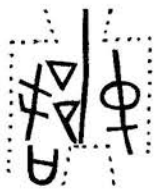
六 *luh*, '6.'

Æ. Size 1·8

---

(182)

-tu Tchung-
Same legend.



六 *luh*, '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(183)

-tu Tchung-
Same legend.

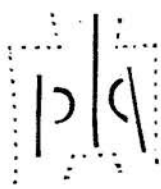
六 *luh*, '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(184)

-tu Tchung-
Same legend.



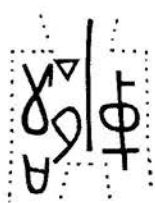
八 *pah*, '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(185)

-tu Tchung-
Same legend.



九 *kiu*, '9.'

Æ. Same size.

(186) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tu Tchung-

Same legend.

No legend.

Same as (164).

Æ. Size 1·8

References:—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 1, 2.—S.T.H. 元 I, ff. 13, 14.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, ff. 12, 13.—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 31, 32.—K.K.S.K.L. I., f. 13.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 16, 17.

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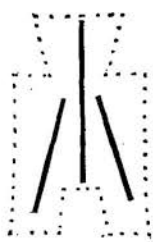
(187)

邑 (= 祁) 示

Ki



八 (?)

pah,

'eight.'

Æ. Size 1·65.

Ki is still a hien in *T'ai-yuen* fu 太原 (lat. 37° 23′, long. 112° 18′), in Shansi.

The varieties of the different issues are unimportant. No series are known to have been issued.

---

(188)

Same legend reversed.

Same as (187).

Æ. Same size as (187).

(189) OBVERSE.

Same legend.

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

二 *erh*, '2.'

Placed on the right lower centre.

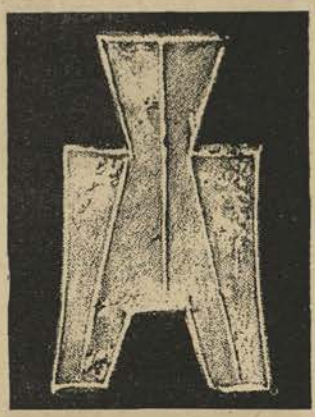
Æ. Size 1·69.

References:—K.T.H 元 三, ff. 8, 9.—H.P.W.T.K. k. III., f. 33, *v*. 34.

20.

陽 平

-yang P'ing-



No legend.

Æ. Wt. 89.

P'ing-yang was made the capital of Han 韓 in 419 B.C. It subsequently belonged to the state of T'chao 趙, and was conquered in 234 B.C. by the Prince of Ts'in 秦, who called it Ho-tung. It is now P'ing-yang (lat. 36° 06′, long. 111° 33′), in Shansi.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

21.

-yang P'ing-

No legend.

Variant of the legend on **20.**

Æ. Wt 69.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **22.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yang P'ing-

Same as **20.**

No legend.

Variant of the legend on **20.**

Æ. Wt. 81.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **23.**

-yang P'ing-

Same as **20.**

No legend.

Variant of the legend on **20.**

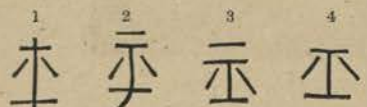
Æ. Wt. 100.

---

(190)

The variants of legend are very numerous, though always recognizable except in the following divergencies of the right-hand side symbol, *Ping* 平:—

1 2 3 4



The reverses without change, and the size about the same.

(191) OBVERSE.

-yang P'ing-

Same as **20.**

REVERSE.

Reverse with three lines, and on the upper part — *yh*, 'one.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(192)

易 平
(= 陽)

-yang P'ing-

Variant of the legend on **20.**

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(193)

-yang P'ing-

Same legend as **20,** with slight difference.

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(194)

P'ing yang.

Same as **20.**

Reverse with three lines, as **20.**

Æ. Size 1·8.

References:—K.T.H. 元 II., ff. 1-4.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 11, 12.—S.T.H. 元 I., ff. 7, 8; Pu-y, 上, ff. 1-3.—S.T.S.T. I., f. 9.—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 22, 23.

24.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

子 蒲
Tze *P'u*

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 93.

P'u tze, now *Sieh* 隰 (lat. 36° 40′, long. 110° 56′), in West Shansi. It was conquered from Wei 魏 by the Prince of Ts'in in 237 B.C.

The differences in the varieties are very slight.

References:—K.T.H., 元 IV. f. 4.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 27.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 17.

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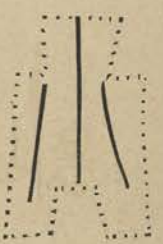
(195)

都 高
-tu. *Kao-*



No legend.

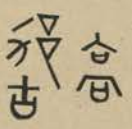
Æ. Size 1·75

Kao-tu, or "high town," in the state of Wei 魏, was conquered by Tchao Wang of Ts'in in 303 B.C. It was N.E. of the modern Fêng-tai (lat. 35° 30′, long. 112° 50′), in South Shansi.

---

(196)

-tu Kao-
Same legend.



Same reverse as (195).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

(197) OBVERSE.

-tu Kao-

Same legend.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (195).

No legend.

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(198)

-tu Kao-

Same legend.

Same reverse as (195).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(199)

-tu Kao-

Same legend.

Same reverse as (195).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

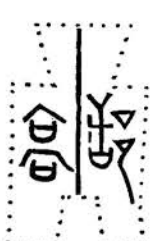
---

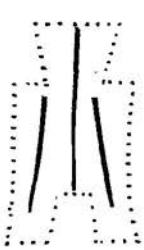
(200)

高 都

Kao-tu.

Same legend inverted.





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(201)

Kao-tu.

Same legend.

Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

---

(202) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kao-tu.
Same legend.

Reverse as (200).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(203)

Kao-tu.
Same legend.
First symbol as on (202).

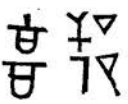
Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

---

(204)

Kao-tu.
Same legend.



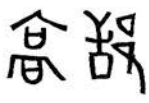
Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

---

(205)

Kao-tu.
Same legend.



Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

---

(206)

Kao-tu.
Same legend.

Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

---

(207)

Kao-tu.
Same legend.

Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

---

(208) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

Kao-tu.
Same legend.

Reverse as (200).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(209)

Kao-tu.
Same legend.

Reverse as (200).

Æ. Same size.

References:—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 25.—K.K.S.K.L. I., f. 13.—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 3, 4.—S.T.H. *Pu-y* 上 f. 13; 元 I., f. 14.

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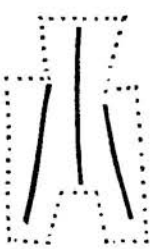
(210)

蒲 邑

Tchi yh.



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·75.

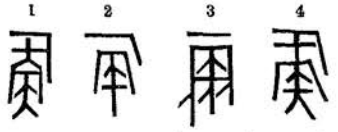
蒲 邑 *Tchi yh*; modern *Fun-Si* 汾 西 hien in P'ing-yang fu (lat. 36° 40′, long. 111° 32′), in Shansi.

---

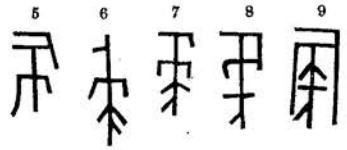
(211)

The varieties are extensive as far as the left-hand side character is concerned; the right one is nearly alike in all the issues. Here are the principal varieties of the former:—

1 2 3 4



5 6 7 8 9



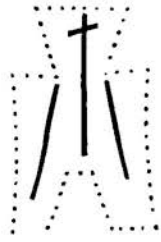
All the reverses are as above.

Æ. Same size.

(212) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tchi yh.

Same legend.



一 *yh*, '1.'

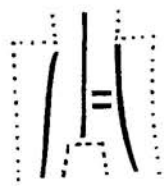
Æ. Size 1·75.

(213)

The only difference consists in the left-hand side character, drawn as this:

Tchi yh.

Same legend.

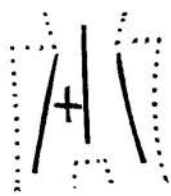


二 *erh*, '2.'

Æ. Same size.

(214)

Same legend, with this variety of the left character:



十 *shih*, '10.'

Æ. Same size.

(215)

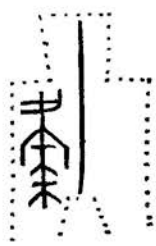
Same legend, with this variety of the left character:

Reverse as (214).

Æ. Same size.

(216)

Tchi.



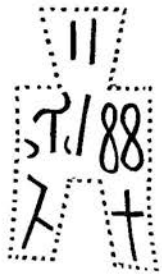
Reverse as (210).

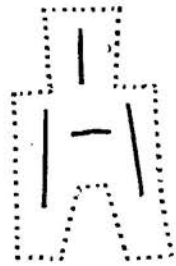
Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 三 ff. 5, 6.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, f. 9; 元 一, f. 11.

(217) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

氏 茲
-she Tze-.
分 十
fun. shih





一
yh,
'one.'

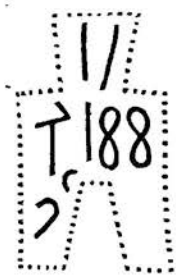
Æ. Size 1·8.

i.e. 'Ten *fun* of Tze she,' otherwise Tze clan. Tze-she hien was the name of a district in Tai-yuen Kiun under the Han dynasty (centre of modern Shansi). It belonged formerly to the state of Tsin 晉, and during the civil wars to that of Tchao 趙.

---

(218)

氏 茲
分
Same legend, incomplete.



二
erh,
'two.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(219)

氏 茲
分 十
Same legend.

六
luh,
'six.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(220)

茲 氏
Tze she
十 分
shih fun
Same legend as (217), inverted.

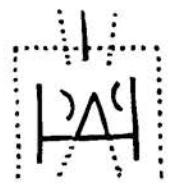
Reverse as (217).

一
yh,
'one.'

Æ. Same size.

(221) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Same as (220).



八
pah,
'eight.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(222)

Same as (220).

五 '5'
三 '3'

Æ. Same size.

---

(223)

Same as (220).

三 *san*
十 *shih*,
'thirty.'

Æ. Same size.

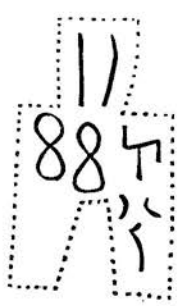
References :—K.T.H. 元 III., ff. 12—14.—where (217) full lgened is read: 幾 氏 八 七

---

(224)

茲 氏
分

Same legend,
incomplete.



Reverse plain,
without lines or marks.

Æ. Same size.

---

(225)

茲 氏
分

Same legend,
incomplete.

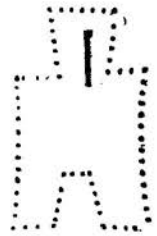
Reverse plain,
without lines or marks.

Æ. Same size.

(226) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

陰 大

-yn *Ta-*



No legend nor central lines. Perhaps *yh*, 'one.'

Æ. Size 1·75.

Ta-yn 大陰, the same (?) as *Yn* 陰 in Tsin 晉 territory, mentioned by the Tso-Tchuen in 490 B.C., in Shansi. See below (455).

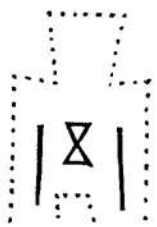
---

(227)

Slight variety.

-yn *Ta-*

Same legend as (226).



五 *wu*, '5.'

Æ. Same size.

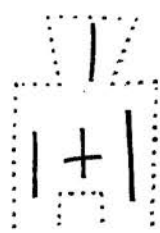
---

(228)

Slight variety.

-yn *Ta-*

Same legend as (226).



十 *shih*, '10.'

Æ. Same size.

The figures show that issues were made from 1 to 10.

---

(229)

大 陰

Ta *yn*

Same legend, inverted.

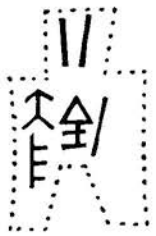
Perhaps *yh*, '1.'

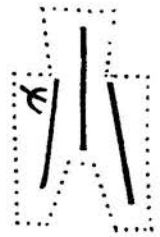
Æ. Same size.

(230) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

大 *Ta*

陰 *yn*





九 *kiu*, '9.'

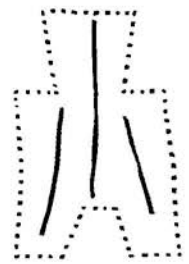
Æ. Size 1·75.

References :—K.T.H. 元二, f. 14.

---

(231)

水 星
(= 涅)
Nieh.



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Nieh for *Nieh she* hien, now Wu-hiang, in Shansi. See (137).

---

(232)

Same legend as (231).
Same signs inverted.

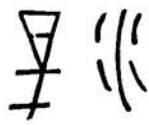
Reverse same as (231).

Æ. Same size.

---

(233)

Nieh.
Same legend as (231).



Reverse same as (231).

Æ. Same size.

---

(234)

Nieh.
Same legend as (231).

Reverse same as (231).

Æ. Same size.

(235) OBVERSE.

Other varieties in different issues belong to the three preceding types

REVERSE.

Reverse same as (231).

Æ. Size 1·75

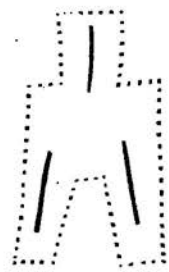
References :—K.T.H. 元 IV. ff. 16, 17.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 15 *v.*—S.T.H. 元 I., f. 16 *v.*

---

(236)

周 平

-Tchou Ping-



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·85.

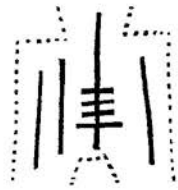
Ping-Tchou was conquered on the state of Wei 魏 by that of Ts'in, in 320 B.C. It was situate in the district of Kiai-hiu 介休 in Fun-tchou fu (lat. 37° 05′, long. 111° 51′), in W. Shansi.

---

(237)

-Tchou Ping-

Variant of the legend on (236).



三 *sze*, 'four.' (=四)

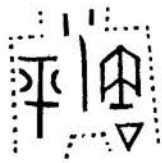
Æ. Same size.

---

(238)

Ping- Tchou

Variant of the legend on (236).



二 *erh*, 'two.'

Æ. Same size.

(239) OBVERSE.

Ping-
Tchou

Same legend as (236) simplified.

REVERSE.

Reverse same as (236).

No legend.

Æ. Size 1·85

---

(240)

Ping-
Tchou.

Variant of the legend on (236).

一 *yh*, 'one.'

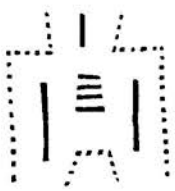
Æ. Same size.

---

(241)

Ping-
Tchou.

Variant of the legend on (236).



三 *sze*, 'four.' (=四)

Æ. Same size.

---

(242)

Ping-
Tchou.

Variant of the legend on (236).

七 *tze*, 'seven.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(243)

Ping-
Tchou.

八 *pah*, 'eight.'

Æ. Same size.

(244) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ping-
Tchou.

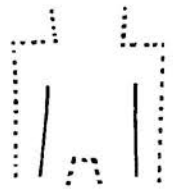
九 *kiu,* 'nine.'

Variant of the legend on (236).

Æ. Size 1·85

(245)

Ping-
Tchou.



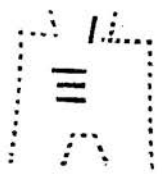
No legend.

Variant of the legend on (236).

Æ. Same size.

(246)

Ping-
Tchou.



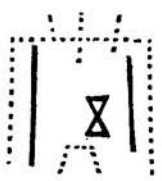
三 *san,* 'three.'

Variant of the legend on (236).

Æ. Same size.

(247)

Ping-
Tchou.



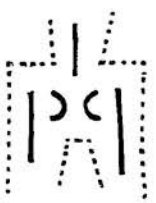
五 *wu,* 'five.'

Variant of the legend on (236).

Æ. Same size.

(248)

Ping-
Tchou.



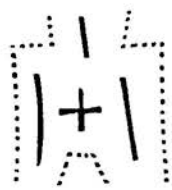
八 *pah,* 'eight.'

Variant of the legend on (236).

Æ. Same size.

(249) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ping-
Tchou.



十 *shih*, 'ten.'

Variant of the legend on (236).

Æ. Size 1·85.

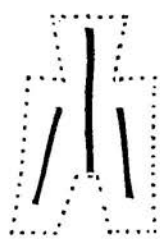
References:—K.T.H. 元 III., ff. 17-19.

---

(250)

氏 奇 (=猗)

-she *Y-*



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·80.

Y-she 猗氏. Same modern name in P'u-tchou fu (lat. 35° 11′, long. 110° 43′), in Shansi.

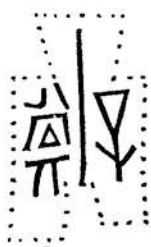
Reference:—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 17.

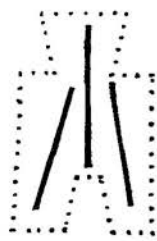
---

(251)

冥 (=鄍) 子

Ming *tze*





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·8.

Ming 鄍 was near *An-yh* hien, in S.-W. Shansi.

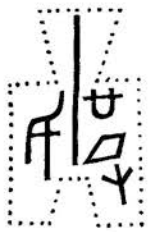
Reference:—K.T.H. 元 四, f. 5.

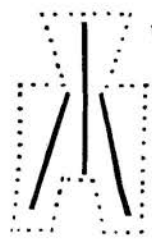
---

(252) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

氏 皮

-she P'i-





Usual symbolical lines.

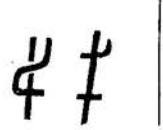
Æ. Size 1·75.

i.e. P'i-she, now *Ho-tsin* 河 津 hien (lat. 35° 38′, long. 110° 46′), in S.-W. Shansi.

---

(253)

While the symbol 皮 remains unchanged, the 氏 presents these variants:



Reverse as (252).

Æ. Same size.

---

(254)

-she P'i-

Same legend.

Reverse as (252).

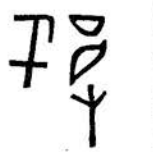
Æ. Same size.

---

(255)

-she P'i-

Same legend.



Reverse as (252).

Æ. Same size.

---

(256)

-she P'i-

Same legend.

Reverse as (252).

Æ. Same size.

(191) OBVERSE.

-yang P'ing-

Same as **20.**

REVERSE.

Reverse with three lines, and on the upper part — *yh*, 'one.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(192)

易 平
(= 陽)

-yang P'ing-

Variant of the legend on **20.**

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(193)

-yang P'ing-

Same legend as **20,** with slight difference.

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(194)

P'ing yang.

Same as **20.**

Reverse with three lines, as **20.**

Æ. Size 1·8.

References:—K.T.H. 元 II., ff. 1-4.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 11, 12.—S.T.H. 元 I., ff. 7, 8; Pu-y, 上, ff. 1-3.—S.T.S.T. I., f. 9.—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 22, 23.

---

(191) OBVERSE.

-yang P'ing-

Same as **20.**

REVERSE.

Reverse with three lines, and on the upper part — *yh*, 'one.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(192)

易 平
(= 陽)

-yang P'ing-

Variant of the legend on **20.**

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(193)

-yang P'ing-

Same legend as **20,** with slight difference.

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(194)

P'ing yang.

Same as **20.**

Reverse with three lines, as **20.**

Æ. Size 1·8.

References:—K.T.H. 元 II., ff. 1-4.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 11, 12.—S.T.H. 元 I., ff. 7, 8; Pu-y, 上, ff. 1-3.—S.T.S.T. I., f. 9.—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 22, 23.

---

(265) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-Shou Ma-yh

Same legend as (263).

Reverse as (263).

Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(266)

-Shou Ma-yh

Same legend.

Reverse as (263).

Æ. Same size.

---

(267)

-Shou Ma-yh

Same legend.

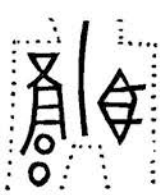
Reverse as (263).

Æ. Same size

---

(268)

-Shou Ma-yh



Same legend.

Reverse as (263).

Æ. Same size.

---

(269)

-Shou Ma-yh

Same legend.

Reverse as (263).

Æ. Same size.

(270) OBVERSE.

-shou *Ma-*

-yh

Same legend as (263).

REVERSE.

Reverse same as (263).

Æ. Size 1·75.

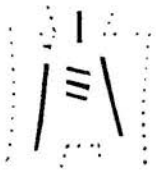
---

(271)

-shou *Ma-*

-yh

Same legend.



三 *san*, 'three.'

Æ. Same size.

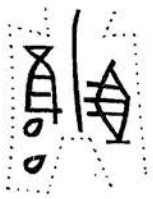
---

(272)

-shou *Ma-*

-yh

Same legend.



Reverse same as (263).

Æ. Same size.

---

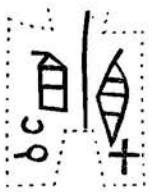
(273)

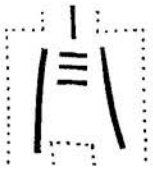
首 馬

邑 十

-shou *Ma-*

-yh- *shih.*





三 *san*, 'three.'

i.e. "*Ma shou* city, 10."

Æ. Same size.

---

(274)

馬 首

邑

Ma- *shou-*

-yh

Same legend as (263) inverted.

Reverse same as (263).

Æ. Same size.

(275) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ma- shou-

-yh

Same legend as (274).

Reverse same as (263).

Æ. Size 1·75.

(276)

Ma- shou-

-yh

Same legend as (274).

八 *pah*, '8.'

Æ. Same size.

(277)

Ma- shou- 馬 首

-shih. -yh- 十 邑

i.e. "*Ma-shou* city, 10."

八 *pah*, '8.'

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 8, 9.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, f. 15.—H.P.W.T.K. k. III., f. 24.—K.K.S.K.L. k. I., f. 16.

25.

The two outward crescent lines figure, perhaps, 八 *pah*, 'eight.'

The central line is ornamental.

Æ. Wt. 232.

邕 屯 (=純)

-liu. Tun-

It is still the name of a *hien*, written 屯 邕, in Lu-'an fu (lat. 36° 15′, long. 1 12° 46′), in S.-E. Shansi.

(191) OBVERSE.

-yang P'ing-

Same as **20.**

REVERSE.

Reverse with three lines, and on the upper part — *yh*, 'one.'

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(192)

易 平
(= 陽)

-yang P'ing-

Variant of the legend on **20.**

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(193)

-yang P'ing-

Same legend as **20,** with slight difference.

Reverse plain, no lines nor marks.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(194)

P'ing yang.

Same as **20.**

Reverse with three lines, as **20.**

Æ. Size 1·8.

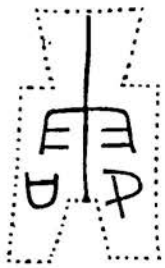
References:—K.T.H. 元 II., ff. 1-4.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 11, 12.—S.T.H. 元 I., ff. 7, 8; Pu-y, 上, ff. 1-3.—S.T.S.T. I., f. 9.—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 22, 23.

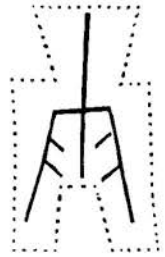
---

(281) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Lu

Same as (280).





雨

Yü.

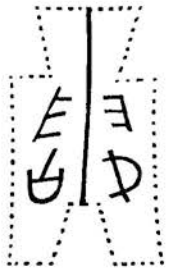
Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(282)

Lu

Same as (280).



Reverse same as (280).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(283)

Lu

Same as (280),
on the right only.

Reverse same as (280).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(284)

Lu

Same as (280),
on the left only.

Reverse same as (280).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

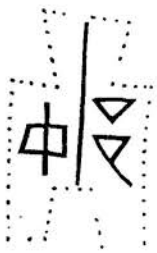
References:—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 15, 16.—H.P.W.T.K., III., ff. 20 *v.*, 21.

---

(285) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

中 邑

Tchung yh.



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·75.

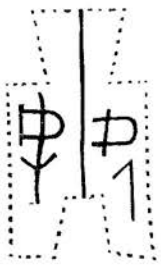
Reference:—K.T.H., 元 III., f. 10 *v*.

---

(286)

馬 陵 (?)
(=鄢)

Yen ling.



No legend.

Only the three usual lines, downwards.

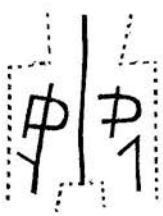
Æ. Size 1·8.

Previously Tching-yh 鄭 邑, and still *Yen-ling*, in K'ai fung fu (lat. 34° 10′, long. 114° 21′), in Honan. Not the same as (289).

---

(287)

Variant of the legend on (286).



No legend.

Only the three usual lines, downwards.

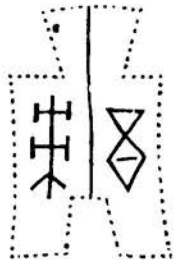
Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 元 IV., f. 13.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 32.

---

(288) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

東 西
(=棗) (=酸)
-*Tsao.* *Suan-*



No legend.

Only the usual three lines, downwards.

Æ. Wt. 1·75.

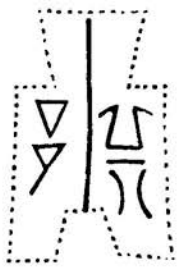
Suan-Tsao, a place in Wei 魏, conquered by Ts'in in 242 B.C. Now *Yen-tsin* 延津, a district in Wei-hui fu (lat. 35° 10′, long. 114° 20′), in N. Honan.

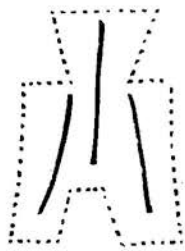
Reference:—H.W.P.T.K., III., f. 34.

---

(289)

邑 奠
(=鄭)
Tching.





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

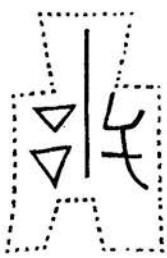
Tching, or Sin Tching, still a district in K'ai fung fu (lat. 34° 26′, long. 113° 56′), in Honan.

Reference:—K.T.H. III., f. 9.

---

(290)

邑 于
(=邘)
Yü



No legend.

Only the three usual lines downwards.

Size 1·65.

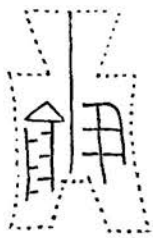
Yü, previously a small independent principality, was a town of Tching 鄭 (in Honan), during the Civil Wars period.

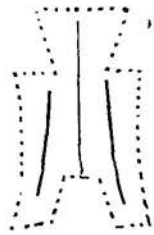
Reference:——K.T.H. 元 III., f. 2.

(291) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

2 1
陽 尹
(= 伊)

Y-yang.





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·65.

i. e. North of the *Y* 洧 伊 river; answers to modern *Y-yang* hien (lat. 32° 12′, long. 112° 30′), in Ju tchou, in C. Honan.

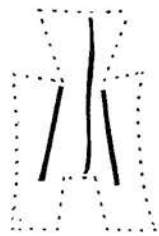
Reference :—K T.H. 元, II., f. 11.

---

(292)

宜 陽

Y-yang.



No legend.

Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(293)

勿 宜
(= 陽)

-yang. Y-

No legend.

Reverse same as (292).

Æ. Size 1·65.

Y-yang 宜 陽, answering to *Y-yang* hien (lat. 34° 31′, long. 112° 10′), in Honan fu.

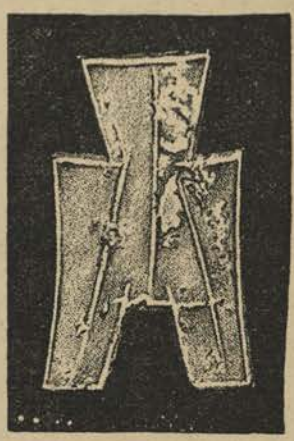
Reference :—K.T.H. 元 二, f. 11.—S.T.H. 補 遺 上, f. 7.

26.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

梁邑

Liang-yh.



No legend.

Æ. Wt. 91.

i.e. 'Liang city:' see above, p. 22, No. **10**. It was the capital of Wei 魏 after 365 B.C.

27.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Liang-yh.

Same as above.

No legend.

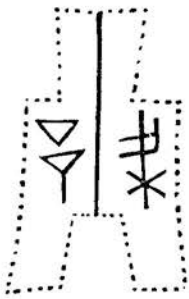
(Representative specimen.) Æ. Wt. 152.

---

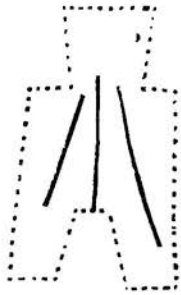
(294) OBVERSE.

梁邑

-yh. Liang-



REVERSE.



No legend.

Æ. Size 2·0.

The variants on the different issues are unimportant.

---

(295)

Liang-yh.

Same legend, inverted, *i.e.* from left to right.

Reverse as (294).

Issues of two sizes, Æ. 2·0 and 1·8.

---

(296)

Liang-yh.

Same legend as (294), inverted.

Same reading as obverse.

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(297)

Liang-yh.

Same legend as (294), inverted.

Same reading as obverse.

Æ. Same size.

(298) Obverse. Reverse.

Liang-yh.

Same legend as (294), incomplete.

No legend.

Reverse as (294).

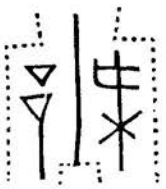
Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(299)

-yh. Liang-

Same legend as (294); the first symbol turned over.



No legend.

Reverse as (294).

Æ. Size 1·65.

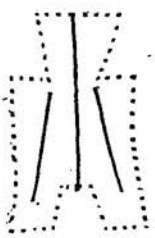
References :—K.T.H. 元, III., ff. 2, 3.—T.S.T., XXI., f. 25—H.P.W.T.K., III., ff. 34, 35.

---

(300)

魯陽

Lu-yang.



No legend, only the ordinary three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·8.

Lu-yang, in the Han 韓 state, was conquered by that of Wei 魏 in 381 B.C. Now *Lu-shan* 魯山 (lat. 33° 50′, long. 112° 51′), in N. Honan. See below (458). The varieties are numerous.

---

(301)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

(302) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(303)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(304)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(305)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

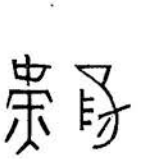
Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(306)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.



Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(307)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

(308) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Lu-

Same legend, but the sign 陽 is wanting.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(309)

Lu-yang.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(310)

Lu-yang.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(311)

Lu-yang.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(312)

Lu-yang.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

---

(313)

Lu-yang.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

(314) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Size 1·8.

---

(315)

Lu-yang.
Variant of same legend.

Reverse as (300).

Æ. Same size.

References :—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 29.—T.S.T., XXI., f. 15.—K.T.H. 元, II., f. 10.—S.T.H., 元, I., f. 9.—S.T.S.T. I., f. 22.—K.K.S.K.L., I., f. 15.—S.T.H., Pu-y, 上 f. 5.

---

(316)

陰 壤
-yn. Jang-

No legend, only the ordinary three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Jang-yn, i.e. 'North of Jang.' *Jang* during the Civil Wars period was a place in the Tching 鄭 territory (Honan).

References :—K.T.H., 元 二, f. 14.

---

(317)

未 邑
(= 洙)
Mei-yh.

No legend, only the ordinary three lines downwards.

Æ. Same size.

Now *Ki* 淇 hien (lat. 35° 38′, long. 114° 21′), in Wei-hui fu, Honan.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元, III., f. 4 v.

(Gardner Coll.) **28.**

OBVERSE.

陽 宅

-yang. Tcheh-

REVERSE.

No legend, only the ordinary three lines downwards.

Æ. Wt. 96.

Tcheh-yang was situate east of K'ai fung fu, in Honan.

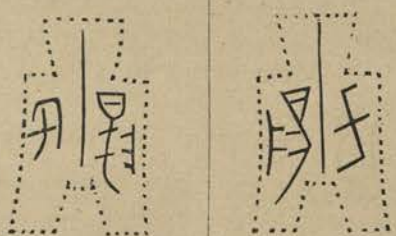
---

(318)

宅 陽

Tcheh-yang.

Same as above, reversed.



陽 宅

-yang Tcheh-

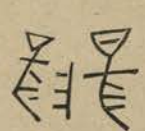
Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(319)

Principal varieties of the left-hand character:

Principal varieties of the right-hand character:



Reverse lined as (300).

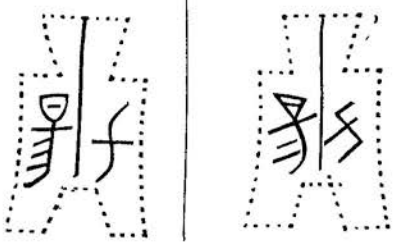
Æ. Same size.

(320) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

易 乇
(=陽) (=宅)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend as (318), reversed.



-yang Tcheh-

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(321)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(322)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(323)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(324)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(325)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

(326) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend as (320).

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(327)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ Same size.

---

(328)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(329)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(330)

-yang. Tcheh-

Variant of same legend.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(331)

Tcheh-yang.

Same legend (as 320), from left to right.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

(332) OBVERSE.

Tcheh-yang.

Same legend as (320), from left to right.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(333)

Tcheh-yang.

Same legend, from left to right.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(334)

Tcheh-yang.

Same legend, from left to right.

Same reverse as (320).

Æ. Same size.

---

(335)

Same legend, from left to right.

Same signs as (329).

Same reverse as (320)

Æ. Same size.

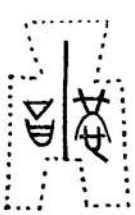
References:—K.T.H. 元, II., f. 7.—S.T.S.T., I., f. 8 v.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 21 v.—T.S.T., XXI., f. 24.—K.K.S.K.L., I. f. 6.—S.T.H., 元, I., f. 8.

---

(336)

昌 益

-tchang. *Yh-*



Also issued plain, without any lines.

Æ. Size 1·5.

Now Yung-tsing 永清 hien (lat. 39° 20′, long. 115° 35′), in Tchihli.

(337) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

陰 坪 (=平)

-yn. *Ping-*

Plain, without marks nor lines.

Æ. Size 1·5.

Afterwards *Ho-yn* 河 陰 (lat. 34° 58′, long. 113° 42′), in Honan. Same as (338).

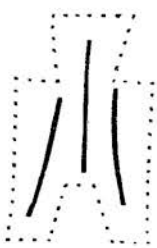
References:—K.T.H., 元 I., ff. 18, 19.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 33.—S.T.H., 元 I., f. 9.

---

(338)

陰 平

-yn. *Ping-*



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Ping-yn 平 陰 was the name of a town near the modern Mung-tsin (lat. 34° 52′, long. 112° 38′), in Ho-nan fu.

---

(339)

-yn. *Ping-*

Variant of the legend on (338).

一

yh, '1.'

Æ. Same size.

No other serial numbers are known. The discrepancies in the various issues are unimportant.

References:—K.T.H., 元 II., f. 12 *v.*—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 23.

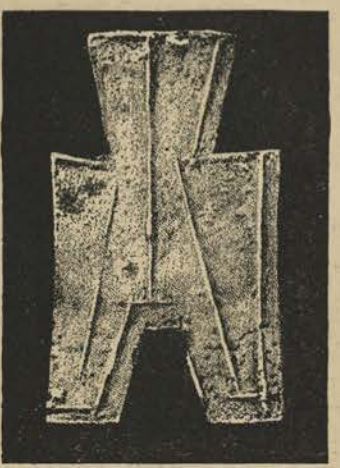
(*Lockhart Coll.*)

29.

OBVERSE.

陽 安 *-yang. 'An-*

REVERSE.



No legend.

Æ. Wt. 159.

'An-yang was so called in 257 B.C., when conquered from the state of Wei 魏 by Tchao Siang Wang of Ts'in 秦. It is so called in Tchang-teh 彰德 fu, (lat. 36° 07′, long. 114° 30′), in Honan. The present currency was issued on a triple scale, the largest of which (size 1·98) is represented by the above type.

30.

陽 安

-yang. 'An-

Variant of the legend on **29**.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 80.

This specimen represents the second scale of the currency (size 1·8).

(*Gardner Coll.*)

31.

OBVERSE.

陽 安

-yang. 'An-

Variant of the legend on **29**.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as **30**.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 76.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

32.

陽 安

-yang. 'An-

Variant of the legend on **29**.

Same reverse as **30**.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 177.

---

(340)

There are many issues exhibiting variants of the same legend. The greatest discrepancies are the following:

1 2

Reverses generally same as **30**, and without legend.

Sometimes plain, and without lines.

Æ. Same size.

(341) OBVERSE.

Same legend as **29**.

Unimportant variants.

REVERSE.

Reverse same as **30**, or without lines, and plain.

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(342)

'An- yang.

Same legend as **29**, turned over.

Reverse, with the usual three lines, as **30**.

Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(343)

-yang. 'An-

Variant of the legend on **29**.

-yang. 'An-

The legend of the obverse, with the usual three lines of the reverse.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 元 II., ff. 4, 5, 6.—T.S.T., XXI., ff. 13, 14.—H.P.W.T.K., III. ff. 36, 37.—S.T.H., 元 I., f. 8; Pu-y 上, ff. 4, 5.—S.T.S.T., I., f. 10.

33.

戈 邑

Ko- yh.

一 *yh*

分 *fen*

Æ. Wt. 200.

Perhaps to be read 郑. Formerly a place founded in B.C. 560, in N. Honan.

34.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

戈 邑 *Ko- yh*

一 *yh*
分 *fen*

Same town as preceding.

Æ. Wt. 180.

---

(344)

Same legend as **34**.

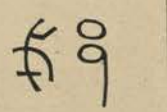
一 *yh*
分 *fen*
Turned to the right.

Æ. Same size.

---

(345)

Same legend as **34**.



Same legend as **34**.

Æ. Same size.

---

(346)

Same legend and signs as **34**.

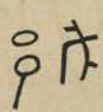
No marks but the outline.

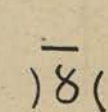
Æ. Same size.

---

(347)

Same legend as **34**, inverted.





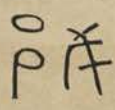
一 *yh*, 'one.'
分 *pah*, 'eight.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(348) OBVERSE.

Same legend as **34**, inverted.



REVERSE.

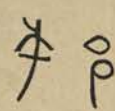
一 *yh*, 'one.'
八 *pah*, 'eight.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(349)

Same legend as **34**.



一 *yh*
八 *pah*

The central line is ornamental.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 元, III., f. 1.—S.T.H., 元, I., f. 10; Pu-y 上, ff. 7, 8.—K.K.S.K.L., I., f. 12 *v*.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 13.

35.

(?)求 邑
(=邾)
K'ou

Plain.

No marks.

Æ. Wt. 141.

Once the name of a place in K'ai-fung fu, Honan.

---

(350)

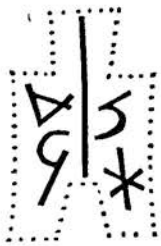
邑 术
-yh *Kou-*

No legend.

Same town as preceding.

Æ. Size 1·75.

(351) OBVERSE.



-yh. Kou-

Same legend as (350).

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (350).

Æ Size 1·75.

---

(352)

Kou- yh.

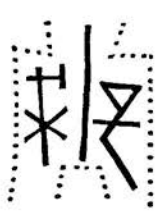
Same legend as (350), inverted.

Same reverse as (350).

Æ. Same size.

---

(353)



Kou- yh.

Same legend as (350), inverted.

Same reverse as (350).

Æ. Same size.

---

(354)

Kou- yh.

Same legend as (350), inverted.

Same reverse as (350).

Æ. Same size.

(355) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kou yh.

Same legend as (350), inverted.

Reverse as (350).

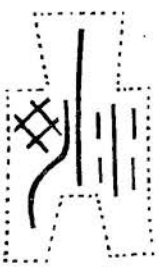
Æ. Size 1·75.

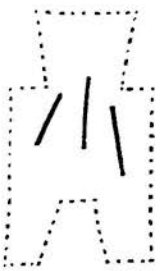
References:—K.T.H. 元 三, ff. 3, 4.—S.T.H., Po-y 上, f. 8.—K.K.S.K.L., I., f. 7 *v.*

(356)

豕 水
(= 涿)

Tchoh.





No legend.

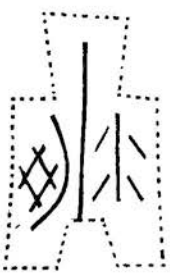
Æ. Size 1·65.

Tchoh, in the state of Tchao 趙, answered to the modern Pao-ting fu (lat. 38° 53′, long. 115° 36′), in Tchihli.

(357)

Tchoh.

Same legend as (356).



Reverse same as (356).

Æ. Same size.

(358)

Tchoh.

Same legend as (356).

Reverse same as (356).

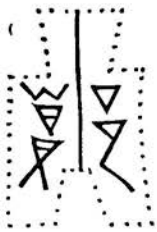
Æ. Same size.

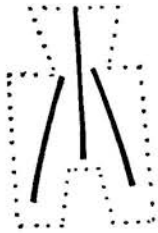
Reference:—K.T.H. 元 IV., f. 17.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 28 *v.*

(359) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

葛邨

Koh.





No legend.

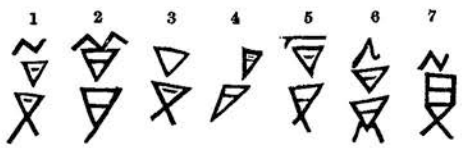
Æ. Size 1·75.

Koh was, under the Civil Wars, a place north-west of modern *Kao-yang* hien (lat. 38° 44′, long. 115° 56′), in Tchihli.

---

(360)

The various issues offer no great differences in the right-hand side character; the left-hand side presents the following divergences:



Reverse same as (359).

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 三, f. 10.—S.T.H. 元 一 f. 12.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, f. 10.—T.S.T. 21, f. 16.—K.K.S.K.L. I., f. 16.—H.P.W.T.K. 三, f. 29.

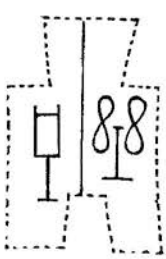
---

(361)

成 樂

(= 城)

-tcheng. Loh-



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Loh-tcheng answered to the modern *Hien* 獻 hien (lat. 38° 20′, long. 116° 05′), in Ho-kien fu, E. Tchihli.

(362) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tcheng. Loh-

Same legend as (361).

Reverse same as (361).

Æ. Size 1·75.

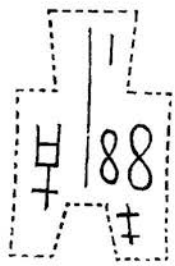
---

(363)

-tcheng. Loh-

Same legend as (361).

— yh, 'one.'
in the upper part.



Reverse same as (361).

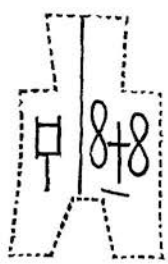
Æ. Same size.

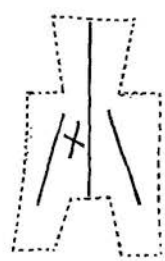
---

(364)

-tcheng. Loh-

Same legend as (361).





五
wu,
'five.'

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. 元 III., ff. 13, 14.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 30.

36.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

陶 (=陶) *Tao-*

陽 (=陽) *-yang.*

右 *yu,* 'right.'

Æ. Wt. 115.

Tao-yang was at thirty-five *li* eastward of *P'ing-yn,* in S.-W. Shantung.

---

(365)

Same legend as **36.**

Plain. No marks.

Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(366)

Same legend as **36.**

The two lines sideways and the central line ornamental.

Æ. Same size.

---

(367)

Same legend as **36.**

𠂇 = 右 *yu,* 'right,' on the right, with the same lines as (366).

Æ. Same size.

(368) OBVERSE. Same legend as **36.**

REVERSE. Same as preceding, with a line downwards, under the sign for 右.

Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(369) Same legend as **36.**

𠂇 = 右 *yu*, 'right,' on the left-hand side, with the same lines as (366).

Æ. Same size.

---

(370) Same legend as **36.**

Same as preceding, with a line downwards, under the sign for 右.

Æ. Same size.

---

(371) Same legend as **36.**

𠂆 = 左 *tso*, 'left,' on the right-hand side, with the same lines as (366).

Æ. Same size.

---

(372) Same legend as **36.**

Same sign for 左 *tso* on the left, with the same lines as (366).

Æ. Same size.

---

(373) Same legend as **36.**

𠂇 = 大 *ta*, 'great,' on the left, and 𠂇 = 右 on the right.

Same lines as (366).

Æ. Same size.

(374)

OBVERSE.

Same legend as **36**, with the signs inverted: 匋 on the left, and 昜 on the right.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (366).

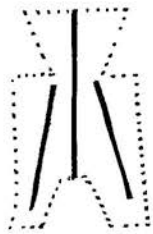
Æ. Size 1·75.

References :—K.T.H. 元 II., ff. 8, 9.—S.T.H., Pu-y 上, ff. 5, 6.

---

(375)

是 同
(=鞮) (=銅)
-Ti *T'ung-*



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

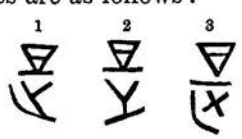
T'ung-Ti 銅鞮 modern 沁 *Tsin*, in Tsi-ning 濟寧 circ. (lat. 36° 40′, long. 112° 46′), in Shantung.

---

(376)

Unimportant varieties of the right-hand side character. The left-hand side is not so regular. The most important discrepancies are as follows:

1 2 3



Same reverse as (375).

Æ. Same size.

---

(377)

-Ti. T'ung-

Same legend as (375).

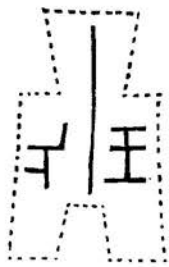
— across the central line in the upper centre: it may be intended for — 'one,' or for 十 'ten.'

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.K.S.K.L. I., f. 15 *v.*—K.T.H. 元 四, f. 7.—T.S.T. 21, f. 27.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 6 *v.*—S.T.S.T. I., f. 10.

(378) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

氏 壬
(= 任)
-she. Jen-



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·75.

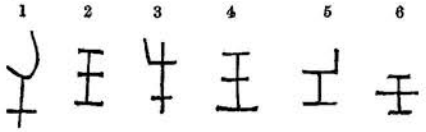
Jen-she, or Jen clan, corresponds to the modern *Tsi-ning* 濟寧 (lat. 36° 50′, long. 116° 58′), in S.-W. Shantung.

---

(379)

Variants on other issues :

1 2 3 4 5 6



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

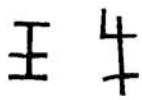
Æ. Same size.

---

(380)

壬 氏
(=任)

Same legend.



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

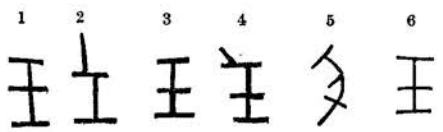
Æ. Same size.

---

(381)

Variants on other issues :

1 2 3 4 5 6



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. 元 III., ff. 14, 15.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 31.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 28.

(382) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

朱 阝

Tchu.

No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Tchu, now *Tsou* 鄒 hien, so called since the Han period (lat. 35° 30′, long. 117° 10′), in Yen-tchou fu, S. Shantung.

---

(383)

Tchu.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse same as (382).

Æ. Same size.

---

(384)

Tchu.

Variant of same legend.

Reverse same as (382).

Æ. Same size.

---

(385)

Tchu.

Variant of same legend.

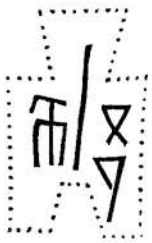
Reverse same as (382).

Æ. Same size.

(386) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tchu.

Variant of same legend as (382).



Reverse same as (382).

Æ. Size 1·75.

References:—K.K.S.K.L. I., f. 15 v.—T.S.T. II., f. 15.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 27.—S.T.H. 元 一, f. 11.

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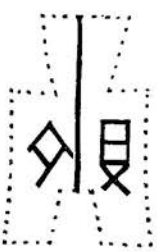
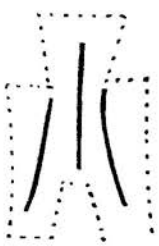
(387)

丘 貝

-kiu. Pei-





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Pei-kiu 貝丘, modern *Tsing-p'ing* 清平 hien (lat. 36° 58′, long. 116° 12′), in Tung-tch'ang fu 東昌, Shantung.

---

(388)

-kiu. Pei-

Same legend as (387).

Reverse same as (387).

Æ. Same size.

---

(389)

貝 丘

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).

Reverse same as (387).

Æ. Same size.

(390) OBVERSE.

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (387).

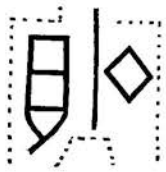
Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(391)

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).



Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Same size.

---

(392)

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).

Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Same size.

---

(393)

貝 (?)

Pei- (?)

Same reverse as (387).

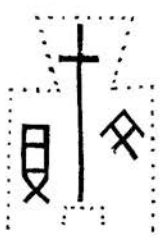
Æ. Same size.

---

(394)

貝 丘

Pei- kiu.



Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Same size.

(395) OBVERSE.

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (387).

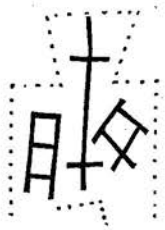
Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(396)

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).



Same reverse as (387).

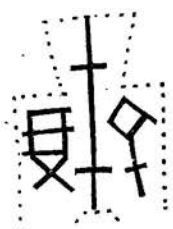
Æ. Same size.

---

(397)

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).



Same reverse as (387).

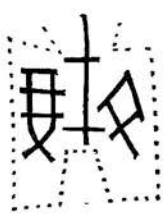
Æ. Same size.

---

(398)

Pei- kiu.

Same legend as (387).



Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Same size.

(399) OBVERSE.

Pei- kiu

Same legend as (387).

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(400)

Pei- kiu

Same legend as (387).

Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Same size.

---

(401)

Pei- kiu

Same legend as (387).

Same reverse as (387).

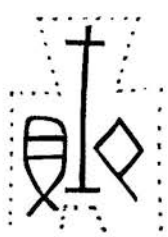
Æ. Same size.

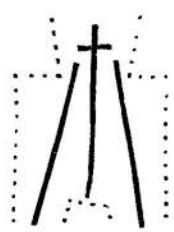
---

(402)

Pei- kiu

Same legend as (387).





— *yh*, 'one.'

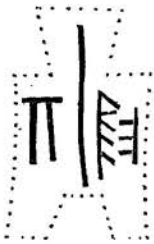
Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 9, 10, 11.—S.T.H. 元 I., ff. 15, 16.—S.T.K., Po-y 下, f. 16.—T.S.T., XXI., f. 26.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 25.—K.K.S.K.L., I., f. 12.—S.T.S.T., I., f.

(403) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

其 陽

Ki- yang.



Same reverse as (387).

Æ. Size 1·8.

Ki-yang 其陽. *Ki* was in the territory of the Tsi 齊 state (Shantung), and is mentioned by the Tso-tchuan in 498 B.C.

The various issues present only small varieties.

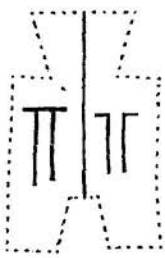
References:—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 26 *v.*—K.T.H., 元 二, f. 11 *v.*

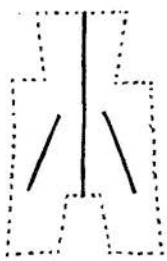
---

(404)

其 北

-ki. Peh-





No legend, only the symbolical lines.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Peh-ki, or "Northern Ki." Apparently connected with *Ki-yang*: see (403).

---

(405)

-ki. Peh-

Same legend as (404).

Same reverse as (404).

Æ. Same size.

87586

(406) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-*ki.* *Peh-*

Same legend as (404)

Same reverse as (404).

Æ. Size 1·75.

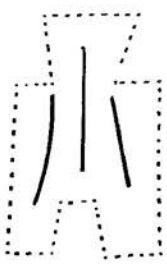
References:—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 26.—K.T.H., 元 IV., ff. 5, 6.

---

(407)

邑 成
(=成 *Tcheng*)

yh. *Tch'ing*



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Tch'ing was situated in the present district of *Wen-shang* 汶 上, in Yen-tchou fu, (lat. 35° 50′, long. 116° 40′), in S. Shantung.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 11 *v.*

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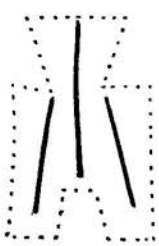
(408)

原(?) 平

-*yuen* (?) *P'ing*



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

The reading of the left-hand symbol is doubtful; the variants suggest *liu* 留. *P'ing-yuen* is still preserved in the name of a hien in Tsi-nan fu (lat. 37° 23′, long. 116° 34′), in Shantung, at 20 *li* south of which was the old place of that name.

(409)

The several issues of this mintage do not differ as to the reverse, nor as to the right-hand side character; the left-hand side one presents several varieties, of which the most important are as follows :—

1 2 3

Æ. Size 1·75.

References :—K.T.H., 元 III., f. 20.—S.T.H., 元 I., f. 13.

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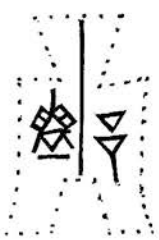
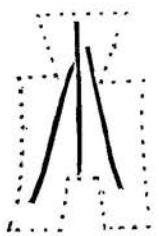
(410) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

豐 邑

Fung *yh*





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Fung yh is still the name of a hien in *Su-tchou* fu (lat. 33° 46′, long. 116° 50′), in N. Kiang-su.

---

(411)

In the various issues the right-hand side character presents no differences; the left-hand side character offers the following variants :—

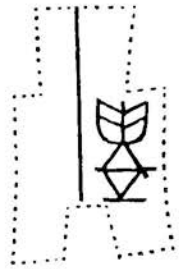
1 2 3

Same reverse as (410).

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H., 元 三 , f. 9.—H.P.W.T.K., III., ff. 27, 28.

(412) OBVERSE. REVERSE.



Fung.

Same legend as (410) shortened.

Same reverse as (410).

Æ. Size 1·75.

Fung, for *Fung-yh*, in N. Kiang-su. See above (410).

---

(413)

一

yh *Fung.*

'one.'

Same reverse as (410).

Æ. Same size.

Variant of *Fung* for Fung-yh as (412).

---

(414)

Same legend as preceding, but the 一 *yh* is across the central line above.

Same reverse as (410).

Æ. Same size.

---

(415)

Same legend as (413), *Fung* on the left, and no other line.

Same reverse as (410).

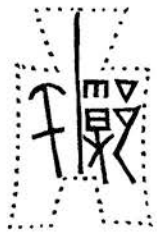
Æ. Same size.

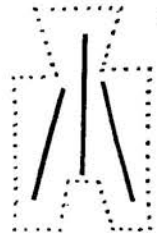
Reference:—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 14, 15.

(416) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

牙 郎

-ya Lang-





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Lang-ya 郎邪 (otherwise 瑯琊), now *Tsing-tchou* (lat. 36° 44′, long. 118° 44′), in E. Shantung.

---

(417)

The other issues present no important differences for the reverse nor for the left-hand side character of the obverse. The main varieties of the right-hand side character are the following :

1 2 3 4 5

Æ. Same size.

References :—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 28.—K.K.S.K.L. I., f. 17 *v.*—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 16.—S.T.H. 元 I. ff. 12, 13.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, f. 12.

---

(418)

陽 丘

(= 邱)

Yang-kiu.

No legend.

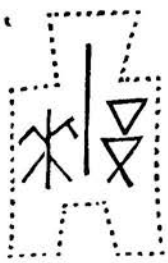
Æ. Same size.

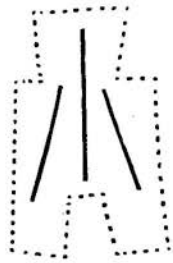
Yang-kiu 陽邱, now *Tchang-kiu* 章邱, in Tsi-nan fu 濟南 (lat. 36° 49′, long. 117° 36′), Shantung.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 二, f. 11 *v.*

(419) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

來 邑
(=郲)
Lai.





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Lai 郲, now *Lai-tchou* 萊州 (lat. 37° 10, long. 120° 10′), in E. Shantung. Was conquered in 566 B.C. by the state of *T'si*, over native tribes.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 11 *v.*

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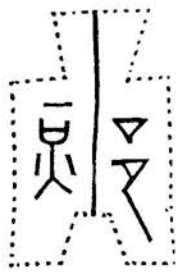
(420)

黃 邑
Huang-yh.



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Same size.

Huang was the capital of Lai 萊, and is still a hien in Teng-tchou fu (lat. 37° 37′, long. 120° 47′), in E. Shantung.

Reference :—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 30.

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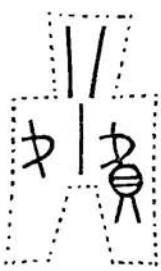
(421)

費
Fei.



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Same size.

Fei was a small principality, and is still a district in Y-tchou fu (lat. 36° 18′, long. 118° 05′), in S.-E. Shantung.

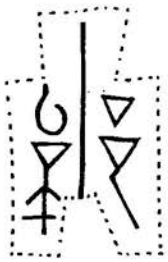
Reference :—K.T.H. 元, f. 4.

(422) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

辛 邑

(= 莘)

Sin-yh.



No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Sin-yh was situate south of *Ho-yang* hien (lat. 35° 18′, long. 110° 05′), in E. Shensi.

References:—K.T.H., III., f. 10 *v.*—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 30.

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(423)

關 中

Kuan-tchung.

No legend, only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Same size.

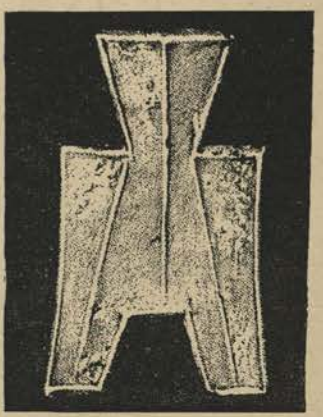
Kuan-tchung, the capital city of the state of Ts'in 秦, is the modern *Si-'an* (lat. 34° 17′, long. 108° 58′), in S. Shensi.

This currency cannot be older than 337 B.C., since it is in that year that metallic pieces of money were issued for the first time in Ts'in.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

37.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



關

Kuan.

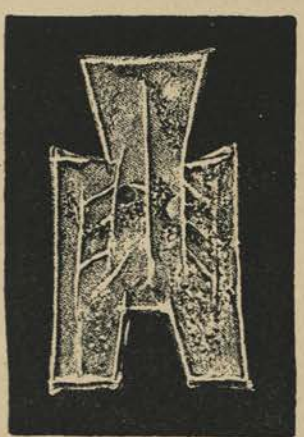
No legend.

Æ. Wt. 89.

Kuan, for *Kuan-chung,* the capital city of Ts'in 秦, modern Si-'an 西安 (Shensi).

(*Gardner Coll.*)

38.



關

Kuan.

No legend.

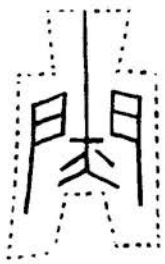
Æ Wt. 97.

Same place as preceding.

(424) OBVERSE.

關

Kuan.



Same place as **37**.

REVERSE.

No legend,
only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·75.

---

(425)

Same legend
as (424).

Same reverse as above.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 元 IV., f. 18.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 44.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 11 *v.*—S.T.H., 元 I., f. 16 *v.*—S.T.S.T., I., f. 25.

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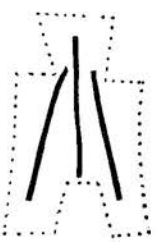
(426)

台 邑
(=郃)

Tai.



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·8.

Tai 郃, answering to modern *Wu-kung* 武 功 (lat. 34° 20′, long. 108° 08′), in Shensi.

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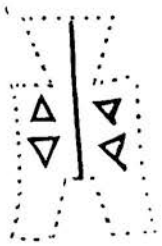
(427) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Same legend as (426).



Reverse as (426).

Æ. Size 1·8.

Reference :—S.T.H. 元 一, f. 12.

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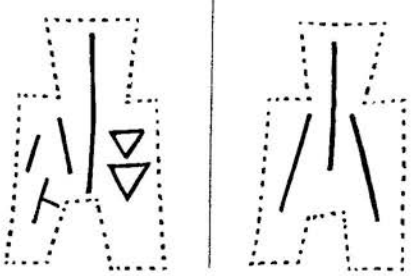
(428)

分 邑
Fun yh.
(= 邠)
Pin.



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·65.

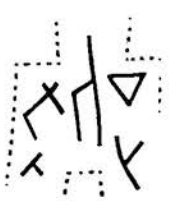
Formerly 豳, the seat of the Tchou. Now *Pin-tchou* (lat. 35° 04′, long. 108° 06′), in Shensi.

---

(429)

Pin.

Variant of the same legend as (428).



Same reverse as (428).

Æ. Same size.

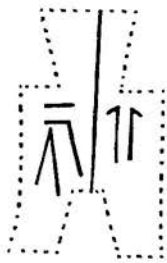
Reference :—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 8.

---

(430) OBVERSE.

分 北

Fun Peh.



REVERSE.

No legend, but the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·65.

i.e. 'North of *Fun*' (otherwise *Pin*), see above (428).

Reference :—T.S.T. XXI., f. 19.

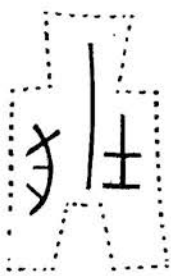
---

(431)

易 土

(= 陽) (= 杜)

-yang. Tu-



No legend, but the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·8.

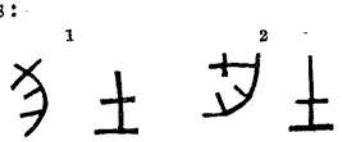
Tu-yang, now *Lin-yu* 麟 遊, in Fung-siang fu (lat. 34° 40′, long. 107° 45′), in Shensi.

---

(432)

Variants of the same legend on other issues :

1 2



Same reverse as (431).

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. III., f. 15.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 30 *v*.

---

(433) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

氏 鄀

-she *Fu-*

No legend,
but the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·65.

Fu-she 鄀 氏 was near *Lioh-yang* 略 陽 hien (lat. 33° 22′, long. 106° 08′), in Shensi.

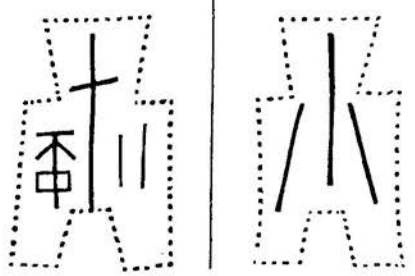
Reference :—S.T.H. 元 I., f. 13.

---

(434)

十 *shih*,
'ten.'

音 (?)
Pu.



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·8.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 IV., f. 13.

---

(435)

椅 (?) 貨 (?)

Y (?) *Ho* (?)

No legend,
but the usual three lines.

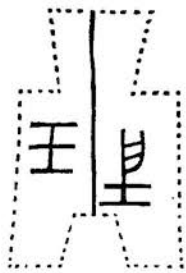
Æ. Size 1·75.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 IV., f. 14 *v.*

(436) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

任 里

Jen *Nieh.*
(?) (?)



No legend,
only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·75.

Perhaps two names: see (378) for *Jen* and (137, 231-235, 443, 444) for *Nieh*.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 16.

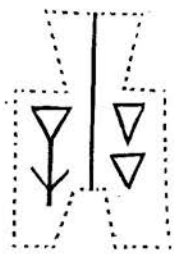
---

(437)

子 邑

Tze-yh.

i.e. '*Tze* city.'



No legend,
only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Size 1·65.

Reference:—T.S.T. XXI., f. 20 *v*.

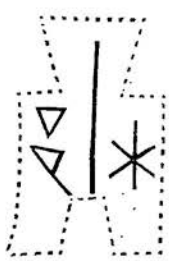
---

(438)

邑 禾
(=和)

-yh. *Ho-*

i.e. '*Ho* city.'



No legend,
only the usual three lines downwards.

Æ. Same size.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 2.

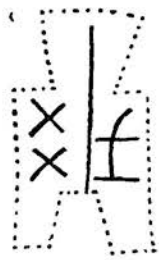
---

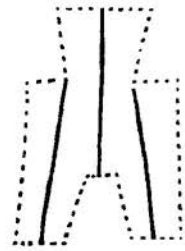
(439) Obverse. Reverse.

爻 土

-yao. *Tu-*

(?) (?)





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·65.

Reference :—S.T.H. 元 I., f. 17.

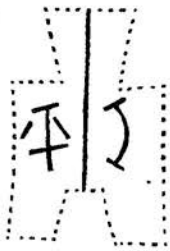
---

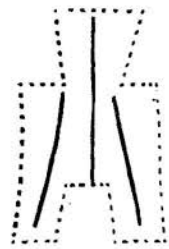
(440)

平 工

(=江)

Ping *kiang.*





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 III., f. 20.

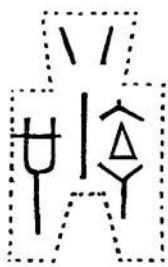
---

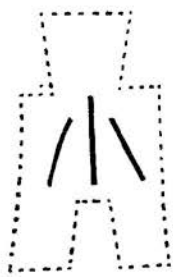
(441)

城 商

(simplified)

-tcheng. *Shang-*





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Shang-tcheng, now Shan-yang 山 陽 (lat. 33° 29′, long. 110° 01′), in Shensi.

Reference :—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 14.

III. Pu-Money (*continued.*)

(I.) Square-footed. A. SQUARE SHOULDERED. *b.* Associated names.

(*Lockhart Coll.*) **39.**

OBVERSE.

陽 郎 *Yang- Lang-*

阝 牙 *-yh. ya.*

REVERSE.

零 *Lu.*
(= 露)

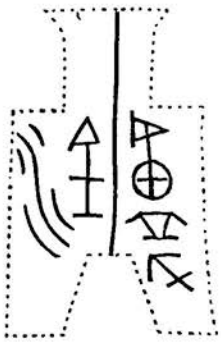
Æ. Wt. 434.

The names of *Lang-ya* (416, 417) now Tsing-tchou in Shantung, of *Yang-yh* (144) now Tai-ku, and of *Lu* (280-284) now Lu-'an, both in Shansi, all occur on separate currencies.

(442) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

水金 盧
(=涅) 邑

Nieh kin *Lu-*
-yh.



Same lines as **39**.

i.e., "*Kin* of *Lu* city (and of) *Nieh*."

Æ. Size 2·6.

Lu-yh, now Tchang-tsing in Shantung, and *Nieh*, now Wu-hiang in Shansi. Both have separate currencies. See (105, 137, 231).

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 I., ff. 6, 7.

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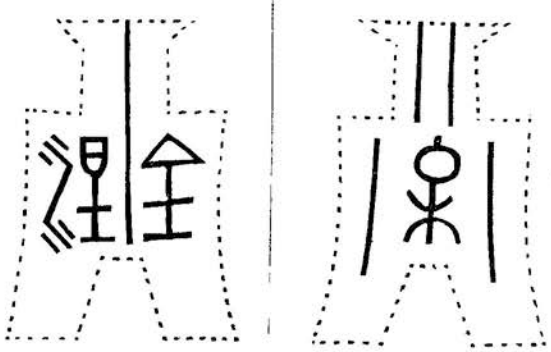
(443)

涅 金

Nieh *kin.*

i.e., "*Kin* of Nieh."



牟

Mou.

Æ. Size 3·0.

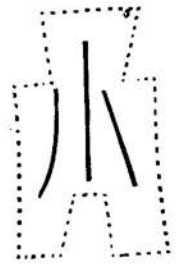
Nieh, now Wu-hiang in Shansi: see (137, 231, 442). *Mou* answered to the modern Teng-tchou (lat. 37° 45′, long. 120° 42′), in Shantung: see (479).

---

(444) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

周 星

Tchou *Nieh*



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·65.

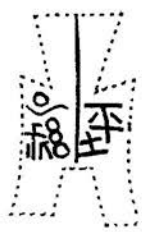
Tchou for *Ping-Tchou* and *Nieh* are names of issues in the SINGLE NAME series: see (137, 231-235, 236-249). *Nieh* issued also a currency in partnership with *Lu* and *Mou:* see (442, 443). *Nieh,* as well as *Ping Tchou,* were in Shansi.

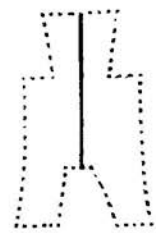
---

(445)

羅 坪

Lo *Ping*





No legend.

Æ. Size 1·5.

Ping, formerly in Honan, for Ping yn: see (337). *Lo* is doubtful and remains unidentified.

---

(446)

坪 羅

Ping *Lo*

Same as (445), inverted.

Same reverse with three lines, as (444); sometimes also plain.

Æ. Same size.

Ping and *Lo,* same as preceding.

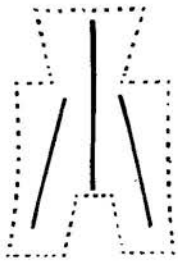
References:—K.T.H. 元 I., ff. 18, 19.—H.P.W.K. III., f. 33.—S.T.H. 元 I., f. 7.

---

(447) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

周 是 (=鞮)

Tchou *Ti*



No legend.

Æ. Size 1·66.

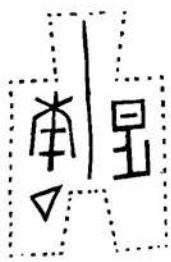
Tchou, for *Ping Tchou*, was in Shansi: see (236-249). *Ti*, for *Tung Ti*, was in Shantung: see (375-377).

---

(448)

Tchou *Ti*

Same legend as (447).



Same reverse as (447).

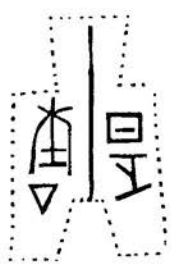
Æ. Same size.

---

(449)

Tchou *Ti*

Same legend as (447).



Same reverse as (447).

Æ. Same size.

---

(450) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tchou Ti
Same legend as (447).

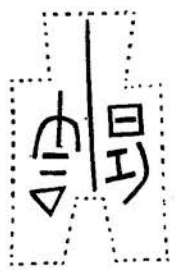
Same reverse as (447).

Æ. Size 1·65.

---

(451)

Tchou Ti
Same legend as (447).



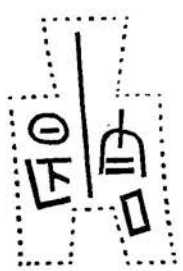
Same reverse as (447).

Æ. Same size.

---

(452)

Ti Tchou
Same legend, inverted.



Same reverse as (447).

Æ. Same size.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 IV., ff. 5, 6.

---

(453) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

烏 爲 (=隋)

Wu *Kuei*

No legend.

Æ. Size 1·65.

The first—reading doubtful—is perhaps *Kuei*, once in Tching 鄭 (Honan), mentioned in the Tchun tsiu, 566 B.C. The second is *Wu*, formerly in Shansi. See (138). The latter name shows the date of this currency to be earlier than 340 B.C.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 IV., f. 14.

III. PU-MONEY (*continued*).

I. Square-footed. B. ROUND SHOULDERED.

40.

山 陽

Shan- yang.

Plain, no marks nor rim.

Æ. Wt. 191.

Shan-yang answered to the modern *Tze-yang* 滋陽 in Yen-tchou fu (lat. 35° 47′, long. 116° 59′), in S.-W. Shantung.

---

(454)

Same legend as preceding, with minor discrepancies. Same reverse. Much smaller.

Æ. Size 1·5.

References:—K.T.H. 元 I., f. 10 *v.*—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 38 *v.*

41.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

平 陽

P'ing- -yang.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 77.

P'ing-yang is still the name of a prefecture (lat. 36° 06′, long. 111° 33′), in S. Shansi. Must be older than 234 B.C. See **20-23**, pp. 45, 46.

42.

Larger size. Obverse same as preceding. On the reverse two outward crescent lines on the sides of the central line, perhaps for 八 *pah,* 'eight,' as specimen **25**, p. 66.

(Representative Specimen.) Size 1·6. Æ. Wt. 177.

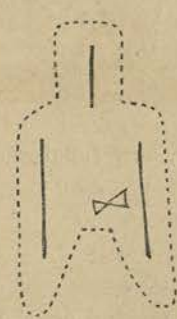
III. PU-MONEY (*continued*).

(II.) Round-footed. *a.* Single names.

(455)

大 陰

Ta- -yn.



五 *wu,* '5.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

Ta-yn, in Tsin territory, Shansi. See (226).

---

(456) OBVERSE.

Same legend as (455).

REVERSE.

Reverse plain, with the upper central line only.

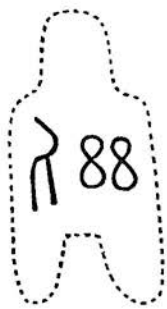
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(457)

氏 茲

-she. *Tze-*



亖 八 *pah,* 'eight.'

Æ. Size 2·0.

Tze-she, formerly in Shansi. See (217).

---

(458)

昜 魯

(=陽)

艹 (=十)

二

-yang. *Lu-*

shih erh '12'

朱 十二

(=銖)

tchu *shih erh*

i.e. 'twelve *tchu.*'

Æ. Size 2·1.

Lu-yang, now Lu-shan, in N. Honan. See (300) and (478).

---

(459)

Sometimes found pierced at the head. The character 朱 has sometimes only one horizontal line instead of two.

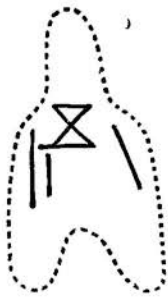
References:—K.T.H. 元 九, ff. 4, 5.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 36.

(460)

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

關

Kuan.



五 *wu,*
十 *shih,*
'50.'

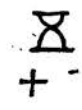
Æ. Size 2·0.

Kuan for *Kuan tchung,* capital of Ts'in, as **37,** p. 108.

---

(461)

Kuan.
Unimportant variety.



五 *wu,*
十 *shih,*
'50.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(462)

Kuan.
Unimportant variety.

卅 *san shih,*
六 *luh,*
'36.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(463)

Kuan.
Unimportant variety.

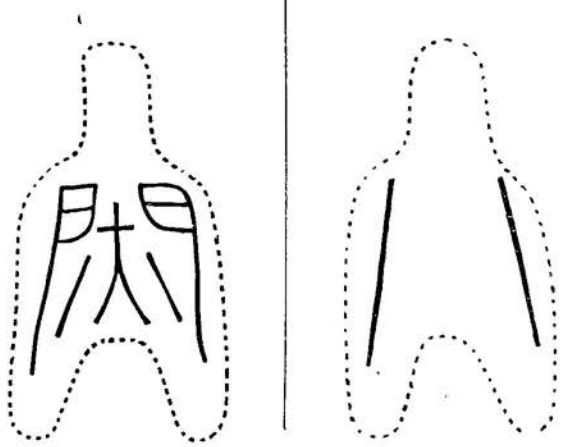
十 *shih,*
五 *wu,*
'15.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(464)

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



關

Kuan.

No legend.

Æ. Size 3·8.

Kuan for *Kuan tchung*, capital city of Ts'in, see **37**, p. 108, and (460).

---

(465)

Kuan.

Unimportant variety.

yh, '1.'

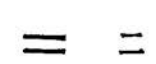
Æ. Same size.

---

(466)

Kuan.

Unimportant variety.



erh, '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(467)

Kuan.

Unimportant variety.

pah, '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(468)

OBVERSE.

Kuan.

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

十 (upper centre) 十 *shih*, '10.'

Æ. Size 3·8

---

(469)

Kuan.

Unimportant variety.

六十 一 '61.'

Luh shih yh.

Æ. Same size.

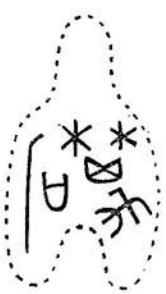
References :—K.T.H. 元 九, ff. 2, 3, 4.—S.T.H. 元 二, f. 4.—補 遺 下, f. 9.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 43.

---

(470)

石 离 (= 離)

-sheh. Li-



No legend.

Æ. Size 2·0.

Li-sheh, now Yung-ning, Fen-tchou fu (lat. 37° 34′, long. 111° 04′), in Shansi. It was conquered from Wei by Ts'in in 328 B.C.

---

(471)

-sheh. Li-

Unimportant variety.

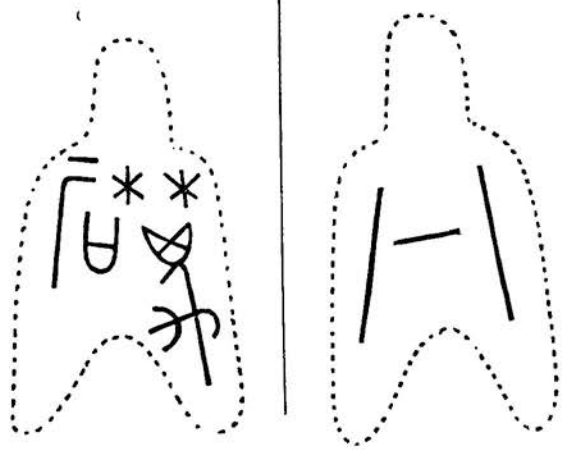
廿 *erh shih*, '20.'

十 *shih*, '10.'

Æ. Same size.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

(472)



石 囱
(=離)
-sheh. Li-

一
yh,
'one.'

Æ. Size 3·0.

Li-shih, same as (470).

---

(473)

-sheh. Li-
Unimportant variety.

十 *shih,*
一 *yh,* '11.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(474)

-sheh. Li-
Unimportant variety.

二 *erh,*
十 *shih,* '20.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(475)

Li-sheh.
Same as (472), but reversed order.

十 *shih,*
一 *yh,* '11.'

Æ. Smaller size, 2·65.

References :—K.T.H. 元 IX., ff. 1, 2.—S.T.H. 元 二, f. 4.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 35.

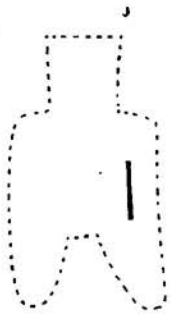
(476)

OBVERSE.

陽 晉

-yang. Tsin-

REVERSE.



一

yh,

'one.'

Æ. Size 2·0.

Tsin-yang is still a district in Tai-Yuen (lat. 37° 45′, long. 112° 20′), in Shansi. It belonged to the state of Wei 魏, when it was destroyed by Ts'in 秦, in 302 B.C.

---

(477)

yang. Tsin-

Same legend as (476).

十三 *shih san,* '13.'

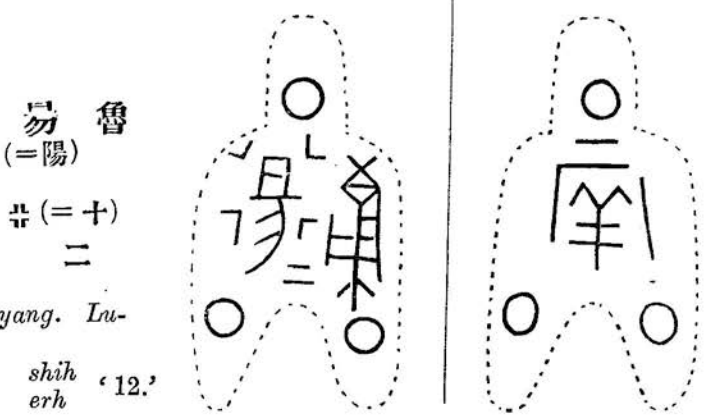
Æ. Same size.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 IX., f. 6.

III. PU-MONEY (*continued*).

(II.) Round-footed. *b*. Double names.

(478) OBVERSE. REVERSE.



易 魯
(=陽)
廿 (=十)
二
-yang. Lu-
shih erh '12.'

鬲
Koh.

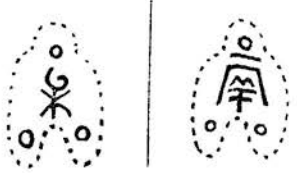
Æ. Size 2·9.

Lu-yang, now Lu-shan, in N. Honan. See (300) and (458).

Koh was situate near the modern P'ing-yuen (lat. 37° 23′, long. 116° 34′), in Shantung.

---

(479)



牟
Mou.

鬲
Koh.

Æ. Size 1·0.

Mou is the modern Teng-tchou, in Shantung, as (443) above. *Koh* is also in Shantung, as (478) above.

III. PU-MONEY (*continued*).

(III.) Point footed.

43.

OBVERSE.

Legend worn out.

REVERSE.

Same as obverse, but no legend nor marks.

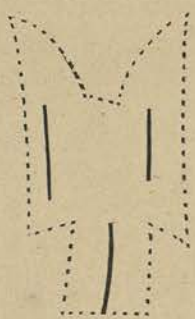
Æ. Wt. 71.

---

(480)

保 城

Pao- tcheng.



No legend.

Æ. Size 2·1.

In the state of Tchao, now *Pao-ting* fu 保定 (lat. 38° 53′, long. 119° 36′), in Tchihli.

---

(481)

-tcheng. Pao-

Variant of the legend on (480), inverted.

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

(482) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

tcheng. Pao-

Variant of the legend on (480), inverted.

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 17, 18.

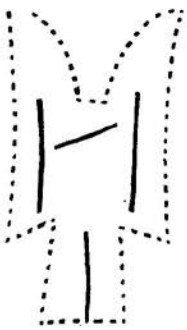
---

(483)

? 襄

? *Siang.*

Illegible.



—

yh

'1'

Æ. Size 2·1.

See *Jang-yn* (316), p. 77.

---

(484)

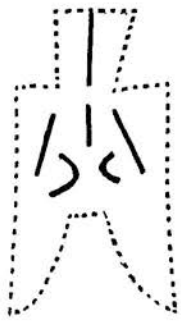
Illegible.

No sign nor mark whatever.

Æ. Same size.

---

(485) OBVERSE. REVERSE.



八

Pah,

'Eight.'

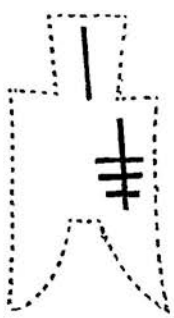
No sign nor mark whatever.

Æ. Size 2·1.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 18, 19.

---

(486)



丰

Fung.

?

No legend, nor any marks.

Æ. Same size.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VIII., f. 17 *v.*

---

(487)

卽

Tsih.

一

'1'

Æ. Same size.

Tsih, or *Tsih-mo* 卽墨, an important mart (see Larger Knife-money series) of Shantung peninsula (lat. 34° 15′, long. 120° 44′); still a hien in Lai-tchou fu, E. Shantung.

(488)

OBVERSE.

Tsih.

Same legend as (487).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (487), with

二 *erh* '2.'

in the centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(489)

Tsih.

Same legend as (487).

Unimportant variety.

Same reverse as (487), with

四 *sze* '4.'

in the centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(490)

Tsih.

Same legend as (487).

Unimportant variety.

Same reverse as (487), with

五 *wu* '5.'

in the centre.

Æ. Same size.

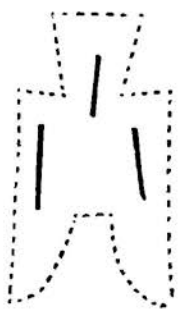
Reference:—K.T.H. 元, VIII., ff. 16, 17.

---

(491)

丘 (=邱) *-kiu.*

霍 (=霍) *Hoh-*



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Hoh-kiu, still a hien in Yng-tchou fu (lat. 32° 23′, long. 116° 13′), in Anhui.

(492) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-kiu. *Hoh-*

Good variant of the legend on (491).

Same reverse as (491).

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(493)

-kiu. *Hoh-*

Variant of the legend on (491).

二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(494)

-kiu. *Hoh-*

Variant of the legend on (491).

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(495)

-kiu. *Hoh-*

Variant of the legend on (491).

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

(496) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

丘 (=邱) 竈

-kiu. *Hoh-*

十 十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Size 2·1

References:—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 13.—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 6, 7.

---

(497)

都 西

-tu. *Si-*

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Si-tu, formerly in *Hiao-y* hien 孝義 (lat. 37° 10′, long. 111° 45′), in Shansi.

---

(498)

-tu. *Si-*

Variant of the legend on (497).

Same reverse as (497).

Æ. Same size.

---

(499)

-tu. *Si-*

Variant of the legend on (497).

一 一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

(500) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tu. *Si-*

Variant of the legend on (497).

十一 *yh shih* '10.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(501)

-tu. *Si-*

Variant of the legend on (497).

二十 *erh shih* '20.'

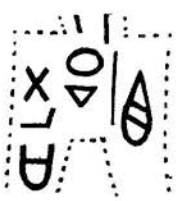
Æ. Same size.

---

(502)

-tu. *Si-*

Variant of the legend on (497).



六十七 *luh shih ts'ih* '67.'

Æ. Same size.

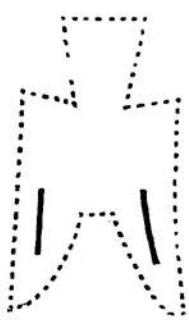
Reference :—K.T.H. 元 VIII., f. 5.

---

(503)

石 厲

-sheh. *Li-*



No legend.

Æ. Same Size.

Same *Li-sheh* in Shansi as on (470-475) Round-footed series.

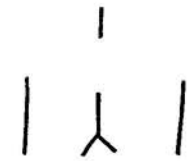
Reference :—K.T.H. 元 VIII., f. 15.

(504) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

分 于

fun. *Yü*

(Turned up.)



六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

i.e., 'Yü's fun,' or a fun of *Yü*, still a hien in Kiang-su.

---

(505)

fun. *Yü*

Same legend (turned up) as (504).

(?)

Æ. Same size.

---

(506)

于

Yü.

?

(?) '11.'

Æ. Same size.

Probably same place as on (504).

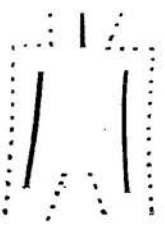
Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 13, 14.

---

(507)

州 平

-tchou. *P'ing-*



Some specimens are quite plain, or with only the right-hand side line.

Æ. Same size.

Ping chöu 平州, of the state of Tsi 齊, was near the modern *Lai-wu* 萊蕪 hien in *T'ai 'An* fu 泰安, in Shantung.

(508) OBVERSE.

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Same legend as (507).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

 yh '1.'

centre or right foot, or left side.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(509)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

or *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(510)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

三 *san* '3.'

right centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(511)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(512)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

or 五 *wu* '5.'

centre or right.

Æ. Same size.

---

(513)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

or or 六 *luh* '6.'

centre or left.

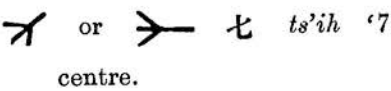
Æ. Same size.

(514) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Same legend as (507).

Unimportant variety.



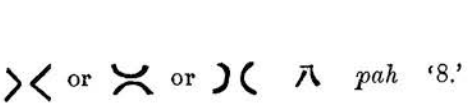
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(515)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.



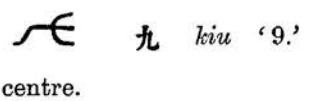
Æ. Same size.

---

(516)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.



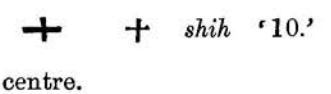
Æ. Same size.

---

(517)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.



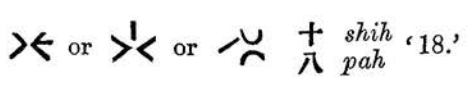
Æ. Same size.

---

(518)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.



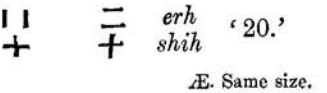
Æ. Same size.

---

(519)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.



Æ. Same size.

(520)

OBVERSE.

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Same legend as (507).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

二十三 *erh shih san* '23.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

(521)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

二十五 *erh shih wu* '25.'

Æ. Same size.

(522)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

二十五 *erh shih wu* '25.'

Æ. Same size.

(523)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

二十六 *erh shih luh* '26.'

Æ. Same size.

(524)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

二十七 *erh shih ts'ih* '27.'

Æ. Same size.

(525)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

二十八 *erh shih pah* '28.'

Æ. Same size.

(526)

-tchou. *P'ing-*

Unimportant variety.

三十一 *san shih yh* '31.'

Æ. Same size.

(527)

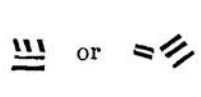
OBVERSE.

-tchou *P'ing-*

Same legend as (507).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

 or

 san '32.'
shih
erh

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(528)

P'ing *tchou.*

Same legend as (507) from left to right.

Same reverse as (507).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(529)

P'ing- *-tchou.*

Same legend as (528).

Unimportant variety.

  yh '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(530)

P'ing- *-tchou.*

Unimportant variety.

or *erh* '2.'

centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(531)

P'ing- *-tchou.*

Unimportant variety.

san '3.'

lower centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(532)

P'ing- *-tchou.*

Unimportant variety.

wu '5.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

(533) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

P'ing- -tchou.
Same legend as (528).
Unimportant variety.

left side.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Size 2.1.

---

(534)

P'ing- -tchou.
Unimportant variety.

lower centre.

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(535)

P'ing- -tchou.
Unimportant variety.

right side.

九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(536)

P'ing- -tchou.
Unimportant variety.

left side.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(537)

P'ing- -tchou.
Unimportant variety.

centre.

十三 *shih san* '13.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(538)

P'ing- -tchou.
Unimportant variety.

left centre.

十四 *shih sze* '14.'

Æ. Same size.

(539)

OBVERSE.

P'ing- -tchou.

Same legend as (528).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

十五 *shih wu* '15.'

centre.

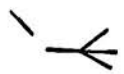
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(540)

P'ing- -tchou.

Unimportant variety.



十七 *shih ts'ih* '17.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(541)

P'ing- -tchou.

Unimportant variety.

十八 *shih pah* '18.'

left side.

Æ. Same size.

---

(542)

P'ing- -tchou.

Unimportant variety.

十九 *shih kiu* '19.'

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 VI., ff. 13-20.—S.T.H. 補遺下, f. 6.—K.K.S.K.L. II., f. 3.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 10.

---

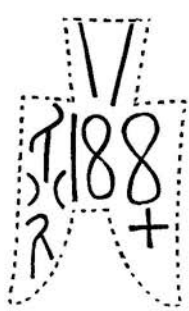
(543)

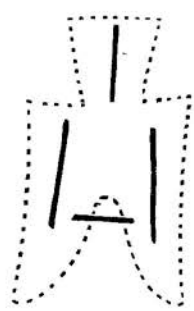
氏 茲

分 十

-she. *Tze-*

fun. *shih*





No legend.

Æ. Same size.

i.e., 'Ten *fun* of *Tze she*,' otherwise *Tze* clan, in the state of Tchao, modern *Fun-yang* 汾陽, in Fun-tchou fu (lat. 37° 19′, long. 111° 41′) Shansi. Same legend as (217), p. 53.

(544) OBVERSE.

Tze-she shih fun.
Same legend as (543).
Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

yh '1.'
centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(545)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

erh '2.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(546)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

or

san '3.'
centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(547)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

sze '4.'
centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(548)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

or

or

wu '5.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(549)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

luh '6.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

(550) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tze-she shih fun.
Same legend as (543).
Unimportant variety.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'
centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(551)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

九 *kiu* '9.'
left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(552)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

十 *shih* '10.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(553)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

十四 *shih sze* '14.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(554)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

十五 *shih wu* '15.'
right.

Æ. Same size.

---

(555)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

二十 *erh shih* '20.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

(556) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tze-she shih fun.
Same legend as (543).
Unimportant variety.

廿 *jeh* '21.'
一 *yh*
centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(557)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

廿 *jeh* '22.'
二 *erh*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(558)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

廿 *jeh* '26.'
六 *luh*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(559)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

廿 *jeh* '28.'
八 *pah*
centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(560)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

廿 *jeh* '29.'
九 *kiu*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(561)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

三 *san* '30.'
十 *shih*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

(562)

OBVERSE.

Tze-she shih' fun.
Same legend as (543).
Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

'31.'

centre or left.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(563)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

'32.'

centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(564)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

'33.'

left.

Æ. Same size.

---

(565)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

'39.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(566)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

'40.'

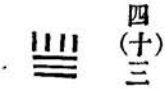
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(567)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.



'43.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

(568)

OBVERSE.

Tze-she shih fun.
Same legend as (543).
Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '44.'
四 *sze*
centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(569)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

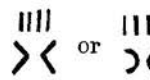
四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '45.'
五 *wu*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(570)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.


or
四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '48.'
八 *pah*
centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

(571)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '49.'
九 *kiu*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(572)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.

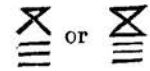
五 *wu*
(十) (*shih*) '52.'
二 *erh*
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(573)

Tze-she shih fun.
Unimportant variety.


or
五 *wu*
(十) (*shih*) '53.'
三 *san*
centre or left.

Æ. Same size.

(574)

OBVERSE.

Tze-she shih fun.

Same legend as (543).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

五 *wu*
十 *shih* '55.'
五 *wu*

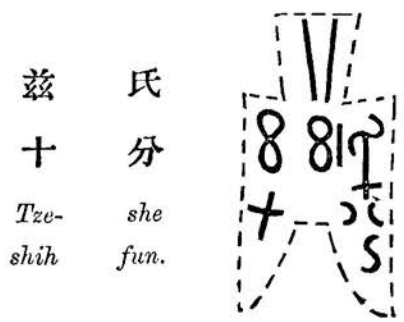
centre or left.

Æ. Size 2·1.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VII., ff. 1-4.

---

(575)



茲 氏
十 分
Tze- she
shih fun.

i.e., "10 *fun of Tze-she.*"

Same legend as (220) and (217, 543).

一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

The lower left cross is sometimes missing. The reverse is also found plain.

The character 氏 presents the following varieties:—

---

(576)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

centre.

二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(577)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

centre.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

(578)

OBVERSE.

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

REVERSE.

centre.

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(579)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

right centre, no perpendicular lines.

九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(580)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

lower centre.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(581)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

centre.

一十六 *yh shih luh* '16.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(582)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

centre.

二十二 *erh shih erh* '22.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(583)

Tze-she shih fun.

Variant of the legend on (575).

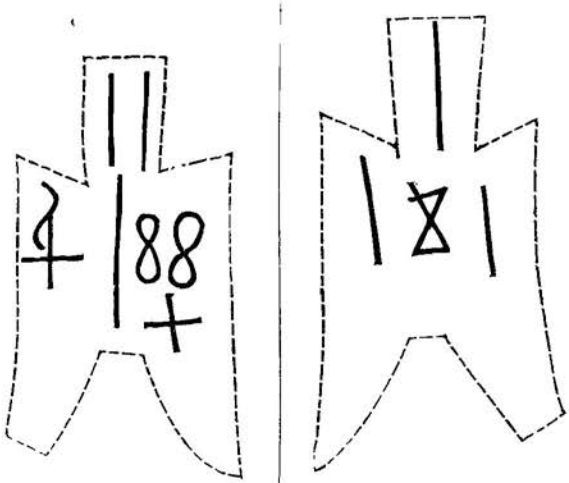
centre.

二十八 *erh shih pah* '28.'

Æ. Same size.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

(584)



氏 茲 十 *-she.* *Tze-shih.* i.e. "*Tze-she* 10."

五 *wu,* '5.'

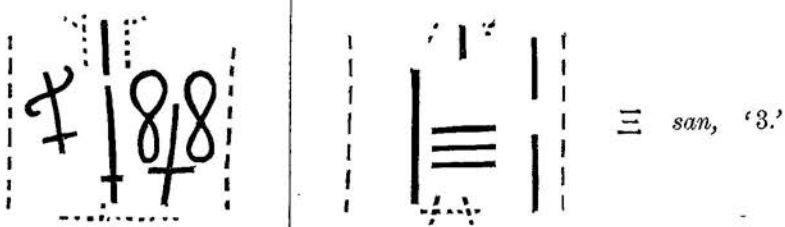
Same legend as (217, 543) abridged.

Æ. Size 3·2.

There are other issues of the same type with slight differences.

---

(585)



-she. *Tze-shih.*

三 *san,* '3.'

Same legend as (584).

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 VII., f. 5.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 1.—S.T.H., Po-y 下, f. 8.

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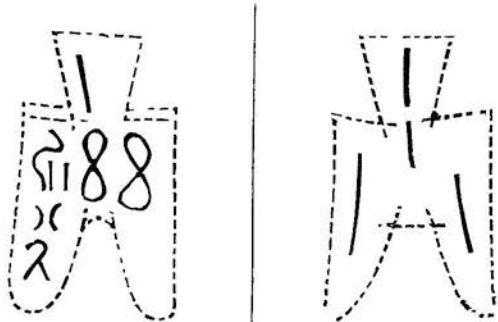
(586)



氏 茲 分 *-she* *Tze-fun.*

No legend.

Same legend as (543) abridged.

Æ. Size 2·1.

(587) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

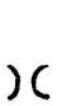
五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(588)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.



八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(589)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

十二 *shih erh* '12.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(590)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

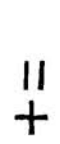
十三 *shih san* '13.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(591)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.



二十 *erh shih* '20.'

Æ. Same size.

(592) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

三 (十) 二 *san (shih) erh* '32.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(593)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

三 (十) 五 *san (shih) wu* '35.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(594)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

四 (十) 五 *sze (shih) wu* '45.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(595)

Tze-she fun.
Same as (586).
Unimportant variety.

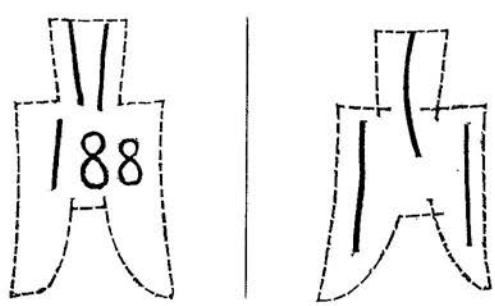
四 (十) 七 *sze (shih) ts'ih* '47.'

Æ. Same size.

Reference:—S.T.H. Po-Y 下, f. 7.

---

(596)



茲
Tze.

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Tze for *Tze-she*, same as (217, 543).

(597) OBVERSE.

Tze

Same as (596), but on the left.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (596).

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(598)

Tze.

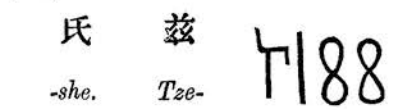
Same as (596).

— — *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(599)



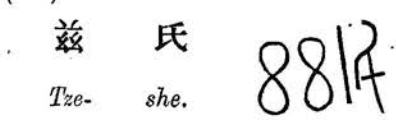
Same as (217, 543).

Same reverse as (596).

Æ. Same size.

---

(600)



Same as (217, 543), from left to right.

III 三 *san* '3.'

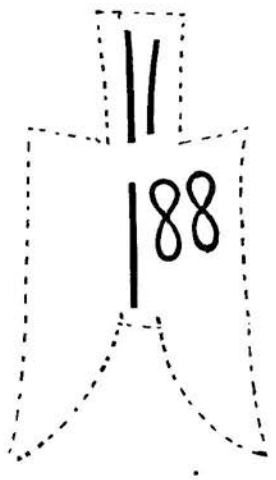
Æ. Same size.

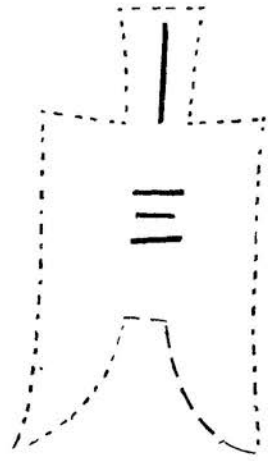
References:—K.T.H., 元 VII., f. 7.—K.K.S.K.L., II., f. 1 *v.*—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 4.

---

(601)

Obverse. Reverse.





茲 *Tze.*

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Size 3·2.

Tze for *Tze-she*, same as (217, 543).

Reference :—S.T.H. 元 II., f. 1 *v*.

---

(602)

北 茲 釿 *Peh- -Tze kin.*

Plain, no legend.

Æ. Size 2·0.

i.e., "*Kin* of *Peh-tze* (or northern *Tze*)." Perhaps a northern division of the *Tze-she*. See (217, 543, 596).

---

(603)

Peh- -Tze kin. 十 *shih.*

— centre. — *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

Same as (602) for the three read symbols. The sign under *Tze* is here altered, and apparently a variant of (608), of which (607) is another alteration.

(604) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Peh- kin -Tze.

Same as (602).

centre.

二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(605)

Peh- Tze kin.

Unimportant variety of (604).

centre.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(606)

Peh- Tze kin.

Unimportant variety of (604).

centre.

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(607)

Peh- -Tze kin shih.

Variant of (603) and (608).

centre.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(608)

Peh- -Tze kin shih.

Same as (603). See (602).

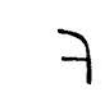
廿 *jeh yh* '21.'

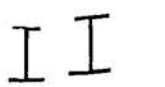
Æ. Same size.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元, VII., ff. 7, 8.

(609) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

hua 七 (=化) 'Exchange.' upside down





Twice 工 *kung*. 工工 (?)

Æ. Size 2·.

---

(610)

Two 七 (the right one inverted) for 化 *hua*.

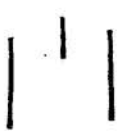
工 *kung*.

Æ. Same size.

---

(611)

昜 (=陽) *-yang*. 晉 *Tsin-*



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Tsin-yang in the state of Wei, was destroyed in 302 B.C. See (476, 477).

---

(612)

There were many issues like the preceding. The left-hand side character varying as follows:

while the symbol for *Tsin* remained unchanged.

Same reverse as (575).

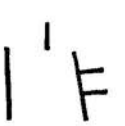
Æ. Same size.

---

(613)

-yang. *Tsin-*

Same as (611).



二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

(614) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yang. *Tsin-*

Same as (611).

五 *wu* '5.'

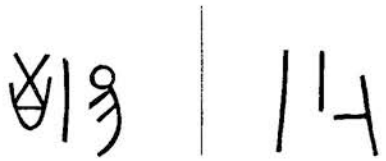
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(615)

Tsin- *yang.*

Same place as (611).



一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(616)

-yang. *Tsin-*

(Turned to the right.)

Same place as (611).

No legend.

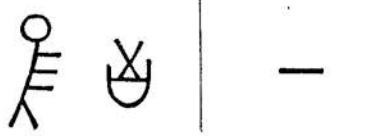
Æ. Same size.

---

(617)

-yang. *Tsin-*

Same as (611).



一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(618)

-yang. *Tsin-*

Same as (611).

二 *erh* '2.'

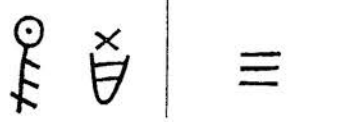
Æ. Same size.

---

(619)

-yang. *Tsin-*

Same as (611).



三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

(620) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-*yang*. *Tsin*-

Same as (611).

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(621)

-*yang*. *Tsin*-

Same as (611).

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(622)

-*yang*. *Tsin*-

Same as (611).

Unimportant variety.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(623)

-*yang*. *Tsin*-

Same as (611).

Unimportant variety.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(624)

-*yang*. *Tsin*-

Same as (611).

Unimportant variety.

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(625)

-*yang*. *Tsin*-

Same as (611).

九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

(626)

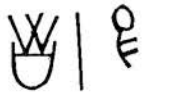
Obverse.	Reverse.
-yang. Tsin- Same as (611). Unimportant variety.	*shih* '10.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

References :—K.T.H. 元 V., ff. 3, 4.—K.K.S.K.L. II., f. 1.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 6.

---

(627)

Tsin- yang. Same as (611) from left to right. 	七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(628)

Same obverse as (627).	No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(629)

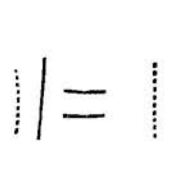
易 晉 (=陽) 分 *-yang Tsin-* *fun.*	No legend. Only the two side-strokes.

Æ. Same size.

i.e. *Fun* of *Tsin-yang*. Same name as (611).

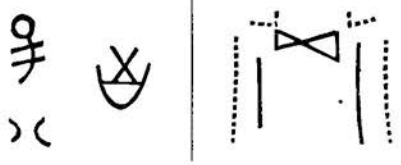
---

(630)

-yang Tsin- *fun.* Variant of (629).	 二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

(631) Obverse. Reverse.



-yang Tsin-fun.

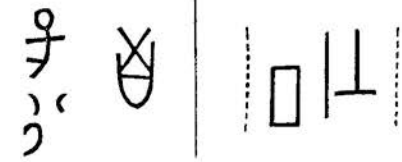
Same as (629).

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(632)



-yang Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

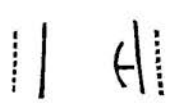
---

(633)

-yang Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).

Unimportant variety.

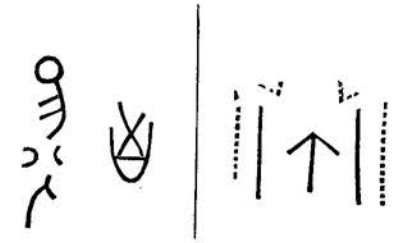


七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(634)



-yang. Tsin-fun.

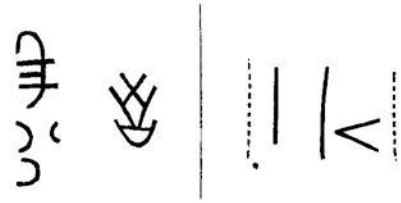
Same as (629).

七 *ts'ih* '7.' upside down.

Æ. Same size.

---

(635)



-yang Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).

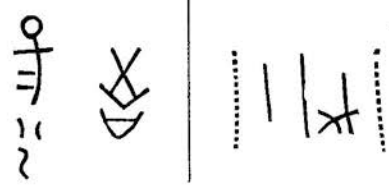
八 *pah* '8.'
? ? ?

Æ. Same size.

(636) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yang Tsin-fun

Same as (629).



九 *kiu* '9.'

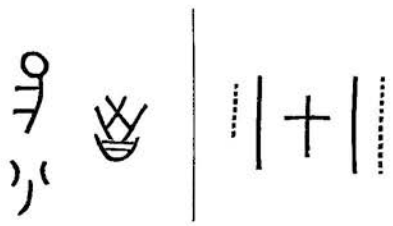
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(637)

-yang. Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).



十 *shih* '10.'

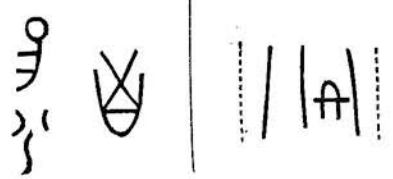
Æ. Same size.

---

(638)

-yang Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).



廿 *jeh* '20.'

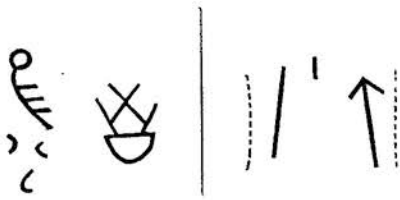
Æ. Same size.

---

(639)

-yang Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).



八 *pah* '8.'

? ? ?

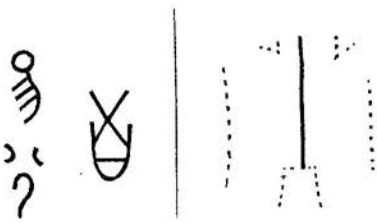
Æ. Same size.

---

(640)

-yang Tsin-fun.

Same as (629).



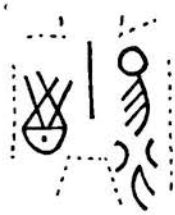
No legend.

Æ. Same size.

(641) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tsin- yang fun.

Same as (629) from left to right.



Reverse plain, same as (640).

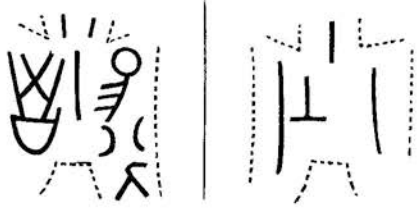
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(642)

Tsin- yang fun.

Same as (641).



六 *luh* '6.'

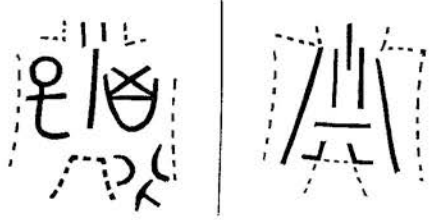
Æ. Same size.

---

(643)

-yang Tsin- fun.

Same legend as (629) differently arranged.



? ? ?

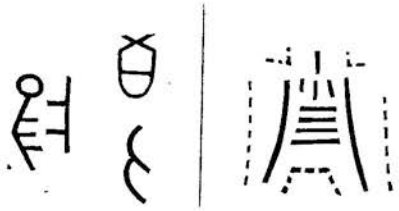
Æ. Same size.

---

(644)

-yang Tsin- fun.

Same as (643).



三 *san*
十 *shih* '34.'
四 *sze*

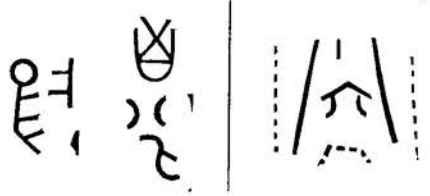
Æ. Same size.

---

(645) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yang *Tsin-*
fun.

Same as (643).



六 *luh* '6.'

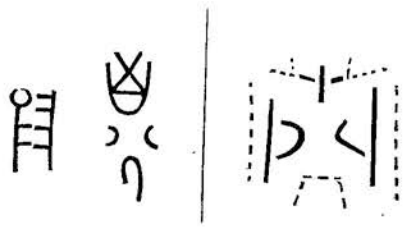
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(646)

-yang *Tsin-*
fun.

Same as (643).



八 *pah* '8.'

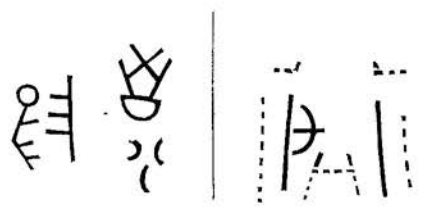
Æ. Same size.

---

(647)

-yang *Tsin-*
fun.

Same as (643).



九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

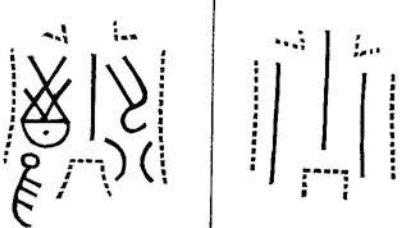
References:—K.T.H. 元 V., ff. 5-9.—S.T.H. Po-y 上, f. 4.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 5.

---

(648)

晉 分
(upside down).
易
(=陽)

Tsin *fun.*
yang



No legend.

Same legend as (629) differently arranged.

Æ. Same size.

---

(649) OBVERSE.

Tsin fun. (upside down.)
yang

Variant of (648).

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (648).

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(650)

Tsin fun (upside down.)
yang

Variant of (648).

一 — *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(651)

Tsin fun (upside down.)
yang

Variant of (648).

六 *luh* '6.'
? ? ?

Æ. Same size.

---

(652)

fun. Tsin-
yang.

Same legend as (629) differently arranged.

Same reverse as (648).

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H., 元 V., ff. 9, 10.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 6.

---

(653)

分 (on the left, upside down.)
fun

Same as (629), incomplete.

Same reverse as (648).

Æ. Same size.

(654) OBVERSE.

分 (on the left.)

fun

Same as (629), incomplete.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (648).

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(655)

(on the right.) 晉

Tsin

Same as (629), incomplete.

Same reverse as (648).

Æ. Same size.

---

(656)

-yang Tsin-

fun.

Same as (629).

Same reverse as (648).

Æ Same size.

---

(657)

-yang Tsin-

fun.

Same as (629).

Same reverse as (648).

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 V., f. 11.—H.P.W.T.K., III., ff. 6, 7.

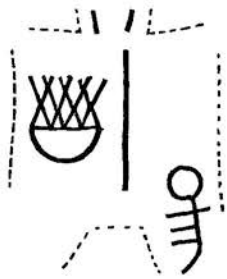
---

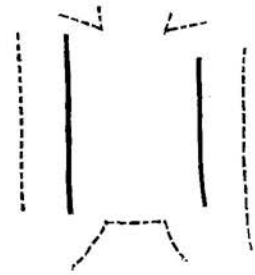
(658) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tsin

yang

Same as (611), from left to right.





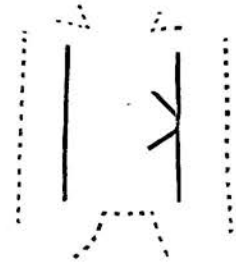
No legend.

Æ. Size 3·1.

(659)

-yang. *Tsin-*

Same as (611).



八 *pah* '8.' sideways.

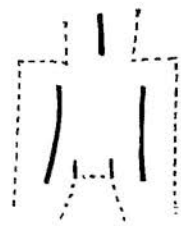
Æ. Same size.

Reference :—K.T.H. 元 V., f. 4.

(660)

周 平

Tchou. *Ping-*



No legend.

Æ. Size 2·1.

Ping-Tchou was in Fun-tchou fu, W. Shansi. See (236-249).

(661)

The issues were numerous, but the only variants of importance were in the left-hand side symbol, as follows:—

Same reverse as (660).

Æ. Same size.

(662)

OBVERSE.

Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

— or 丨 — *yh* '1.'

high centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(663)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

〓 二 *erh* '2.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(664)

-Tchou *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

𝍠 or 𝌢 三 *san* '3.'

centre. high right, in the line.

Æ. Same size.

---

(665)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

𝍡 or 𝌣 四 *sze* '4.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(666)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

× 五 *wu* '5.'

centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(667)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

> 六 *luh* '6.'

left.

Æ. Same size.

(668)

OBVERSE.

-Tchou. Ping-
Same as (660).
Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

or *ts'ih* '7.'
centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(669)

-Tchou. Ping-
Same as (660).
Unimportant variety.

pah '8.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(670)

-Tchou. Ping-
Same as (660).
Unimportant variety.

kiu '9.'
lower right.

Æ. Same size.

---

(671)

-Tchou. Ping-
Same as (660).
Unimportant variety.

shih '10.'
centre,
or right.

Æ. Same size.

---

(672)

-Tchou. Ping-
Same as (660).
Unimportant variety.

  shih san '13.'
left side.

Æ. Same size.

(673)

OBVERSE.

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

centre.

十 *shih*
四 *sze*
'14.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(674)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

centre,
and right.

十 *shih*
五 *wu*
'15.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(675)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

centre.

三 *san*
(十) (*shih*)
五 *wu*
'35.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(676)

-Tchou. *Ping-*

Same as (660).

Unimportant variety.

centre.

三 *san*
(十) (*shih*)
六 *luh*
'36.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(677)

平 周

Ping- *Tchou.*

Same as (236, 660),
from left to right.

一 *yh*
'1.'

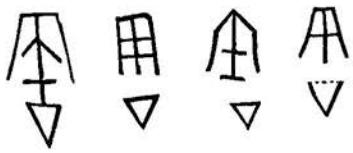
Æ. Same size.

(678) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

The principal varieties of numerous issues are the following :

The left-hand side symbol *Ping :*

The right-hand side symbol *Tchou :*



Reverses various, with or without figures.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(679)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

erh '2.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(680)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

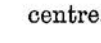
or 三 *san* '3.'
left. centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(681)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

 四 *sze* '4.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(682)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

 五 *wu* '5.'
centre.

Æ. Same size.

(683) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

Ping- -Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

centre.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(684)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

centre.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(685)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

centre.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(686)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

centre.

二 (十) 四 *erh* (*shih*) *sze* '24.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(687)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

right.

三 (十) 一 *san* (*shih*) *yh* '31.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(688)

Ping- Tchou.
Same as (677, 678).
Unimportant variety.

centre.

三 (十) 三 *san* (*shih*) *san* '33.'

Æ. Same size.

(689)

OBVERSE.

Ping- Tchou.

Same as (677, 678).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

san (三) *(shih)* (十) *pah* (八) '38.'

centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(690)

Ping- 平

Tchou. 周

(incomplete.)

Same as (660).

Same as (660).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

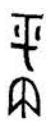
---

(691)

Ping-

Tchou.

Same as (660).



(on the left, incomplete.)

三 四 *tze* '4.'

(on the left line.)

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. 元, VI., ff. 9—13.—S.T.H. 補遺, f. 5; 元三, f. 17.—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 7, 8.—K.K.S.K.L. II., f. 3.

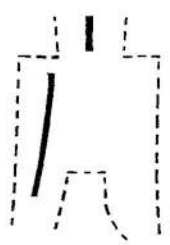
---

(692)

文 昜

(= 汶) (= 陽)

Wen- yang.



No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Wen-yang was in the centre of the state of *Lu*, near the modern *Kiuh-fu* (lat. 35° 36′, long. 117°), in Yen-Tchou fu, Shantung.

(693) OBVERSE.

The right-hand character presents the following variants :—

REVERSE.

Same as (692).

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(694)

Wen- yang.
Same as (692).
Unimportant variety.

𝍠 𝍡 *erh* '2.'
with a
right-hand side line.

Æ. Same size.

---

(695)

Wen- yang.
Same as (692).
Unimportant variety.

𝍢 𝍣 *san* '3.'
with a
right-hand side line.

Æ. Same size.

---

(696)

Wen- yang.
Same as (692).
Unimportant variety.

𝍤 (十) 𝍣 *san* (*shih*) *erh* '32.'
with a
right-hand side line.

Æ. Same size.

---

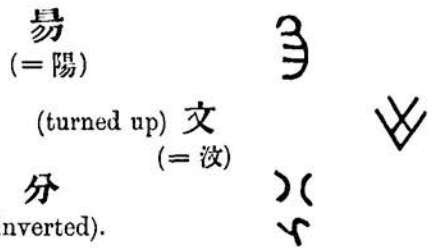
(697)

易 文
(= 陽) (= 汶)
-yang. *Wen-*

𝍠 𝍡 *erh* '2.'
with a
right-hand side line.

Æ. Same size.

(698) OBVERSE. REVERSE.



昜 (= 陽)

(turned up) 文 (= 汶)

分 (inverted).

-yang *Wen-*

fun.

Same reverse, with two side lines, as (660).

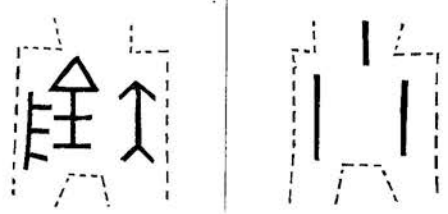
Æ. Size 2·1.

i.e. "*Fun* of Wen-yang." Same *Wen-yang* as (692).

Reference :—K.T.H. 元, V., f. 11.

---

(699)



陰 大

-yn. *Ta-*

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Same as in square-footed series. (See 226, above).

---

(700)

-yn. *Ta-*

Same as (699).

Unimportant variety.

— — *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(701)

-yn. *Ta-*

Same as (699).

Unimportant variety.

= 二 *erh* '2.'

var. 𝍐

Æ. Same size.

(702) OBVERSE.

-yn. *Ta-*
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

三 *san* '3.'

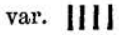
Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(703)

yn. *Ta-*
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

四 *sze* '4.'

var. 

Æ. Same size.

---

(704)

yn. *Ta-*
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(705)

yn. *Ta-*
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

var.

Æ. Same size.

---

(706)

-yn. *Ta-*
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(707)

-yn. *Ta-*
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

二 *erh*
(十) (*shih*) '22.'
二 *erh*

Æ. Same size.

(708) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yn Ta.
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

二 erh
(十) (shih) '28.'
八 pah

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(709)

-yn. Ta-
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

二 erh
十 shih '29.'
九 kiu

Æ. Same size.

---

(710)

-yn. Ta-
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

三 san
十 shih '30.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(711)

-yn. Ta-
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

三 san
(十) (shih) '31.'
一 yh

Æ. Same size.

---

(712)

-yn. Ta-
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

三 san
(十) (shih) '32.'
二 erh

Æ. Same size.

---

(713)

-yn. Ta-
Same as (699).
Unimportant variety.

三 san
(十) (shih) '33.'
三 san

Æ. Same size.

(714) OBVERSE.

-yn. *Ta-*

Same as (699).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

三 *san*
(十) (*shih*) '35.'
五 *wu*

var.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(715)

-yn. *Ta-*

Same as (699).

Unimportant variety.

三 *san*
(十) (*shih*) '36.'
六 *luh*

Æ. Same size.

---

(716)

-yn. *Ta-*

Same as (699).

Unimportant variety.

四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '41.'
一 *yh*

Æ. Same size.

---

(717)

-yn. *Ta-*

Same as (699).

Unimportant variety.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(718)

大 陰
Ta- *yn.*

Same as (699).

Reverse as (699).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(719)

Ta- *yn.*

Same as (718).

Variant unimportant.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

(720)

OBVERSE.

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

REVERSE.

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(721)

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

五 *wu* '5.'
var.: traced on the head.

Æ. Same size.

---

(722)

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(723)

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ: Same size.

---

(724)

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(725)

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

三 *san*
(十) (*shih*) '35.'
五 *wu*

Æ. Same size.

(726) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ta- yn.
Same as (718).
Variant unimportant.

四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '41.'
一 *yh*

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(727)

(imperfect) 陰 大
-yn. Ta-

Same as (699).

一 一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(728)

Ta- 大
yn. 陰

Same as (699).

一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(729)

Ta-
-yn.
Same as (728).
Variant unimportant.

一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(730)

Ta-
-yn.
Same as (728).
Variant unimportant.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(731)

Ta-
-yn.
Same as (728).
Variant unimportant.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

(732)

OBVERSE.

大 分 陰

Ta- *fun.* *-yn*

REVERSE.

Same as (699).

No legend.

Æ. Size 2·1.

i.e. "*Fun* of *Ta-yn*." Same *Ta-yn* as (699).

---

(733)

Ta- yn fun.

Same as (732).

Unimportant varieties.

erh '2.'

on the right-hand side.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 元 VI., ff. 1—7.—S.T.H., Po-y, 下, f. 4.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 12.—T.S.T. f. 31.

---

(734)

Ta- 大

-yn. 陰

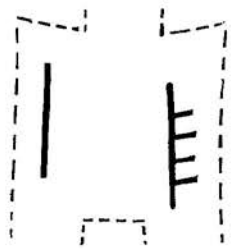
Same as (699).

No legend.

Æ. Size 3·2.

(735) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ta- 大
-yn. 金 (=陰)



四
sze
'4.'

Same as (699).

Æ. Size 3·2.

References:—K.T.H. 元, VI. f. 7 *v.*—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 12.

---

(736)

平 武
-P'ing. Wu-

No legend.

Æ. Size 2·1.

Wu-P'ing, in the state of Tchao 趙, Tchihli, near the former *'An* hien, twenty-five *li* N.W. of Wu-Kiao, was conquered by the Prince of Ts'in 234 B.C.

---

(737) The character 武 *Wu* of the obverse presents the following varieties:

1 2 3

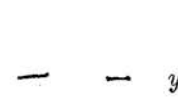
Æ. Same size.

The varieties of the character 平 *P'ing* are very slight.

---

(738)

-P'ing. Wu-
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.



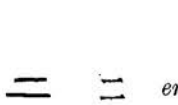
yh '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(739)

-P'ing. Wu-
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.



erh '2.'

Æ. Same size.

(740) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-*P'ing. Wu-*
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(741)

-*P'ing. Wu-*
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(742)

-*P'ing. Wu-*
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

or 六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(743)

-*P'ing. Wu-*
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(744)

-*P'ing. Wu-*
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(745)

-*P'ing. Wu-*
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

(746) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-P'ing Wu-
Same as (736).
Unimportant variety.

丙 *P'ing*, Third of the cycle of 10.

Æ. Size 2·1.

References:—K.T.H. 元, V., ff. 1-3—H.P.W.T.K. III., ff. 8, 9.—K.K.S.K.L., II., f. 4. T.S.T., XXI., ff. 31, 32.

---

(747)

安 武
-'An. Wu-

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

Wu-'An, in the state of *Tchao*, was made a *kiun* about 326 B.C., and conquered by an army from Ts'in in 269 B.C.

---

(748)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(749)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(750)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(751)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Same size.

(752) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

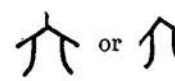
五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(753)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.



六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(754)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(755)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(756)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(757)

-'An. Wu-
Same as (747).
Unimportant variety.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

(758) OBVERSE.

-'*An.* *Wu-*

Same as (747).

Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

Undeciphered.

九 *kiu* '9'?

See also (799).

Æ. Size 2·1.

References:—K.T.H. 元 V., ff. 2, 3.—S.T.H. 元 II., f. 1.—S.T.H., Po-y 下, f. 3 *v.*—T.S.T., XXI., f. 32.—K.K.S.K.L., II., f. 4.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 9.

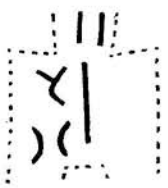
---

(759)

(turned up) 分

(= 汾)

Fun.



Only the usual three lines of this series.

No legend.

Æ. Size 2·0.

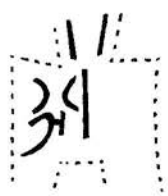
Fun 汾, in the state of Tchao 趙, during the period of Civil Wars answered to the modern Fun-tchou fu (lat. 37° 19′, long. 111° 41′), in Ki-ning 冀寧 circumscription, Shan-si.

---

(760)

Fun.

Same as (759).



Same reverse as (759).

Æ. Same size.

---

(761)

Fun

(upside down).

Same as (759).

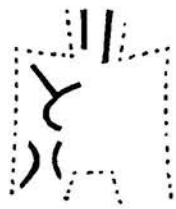
— *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

(762) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Fun
(upside down).

Same as (759).



六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Size 2·0.

(763)

Fun.

Same as (759).

八 *pah* '8.'

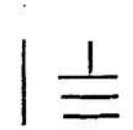
No side lines, only the central one.

Æ. Same size.

(764)

Fun
(upside down)

Same as (759).



十三 *shih san* '13.'

Æ. Same size.

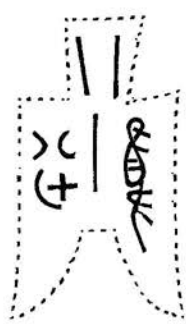
References:—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 14, 15.

(765)

分 韋
(= 衛)

-fun. *Wei-*

i.e. "*Fun* of Wei."



No legend.

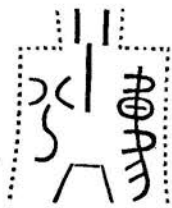
Æ. Same size.

Wei 衛 in the state of *Wei* 魏, Period of Civil Wars; now Wei hui fu (lat. 35° 28′, long. 114° 16′), in N.E. Honan.

(766) OBVERSE.

-fun. Wei-

(Same as (765).



REVERSE.

No legend.

Same reverse as (765).

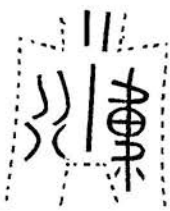
Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(767)

-fun. Wei-

Same as (765).



No legend.

Same reverse as (765).

Æ. Same size.

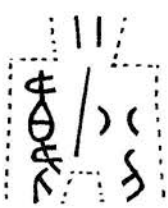
---

(768)

韋 分
(=衞)

Wei- fun

Same as (765), from left to right.



No legend.

Same reverse as (765).

Æ. Same size.

---

(769)

Wei- fun.

Same as (765).

No legend.

Same reverse as (765).

Æ. Same size.

(770) OBVERSE.

Wei- fun.
(incomplete.)

Same as (768).

REVERSE.

No legend.

Same reverse as (765).

Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(771)

Wei- fun.

Same as (768).

No legend.

Same reverse as (765).

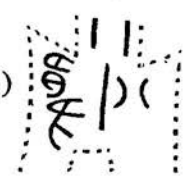
Æ. Same size.

---

(772)

Wei- fun.
(incomplete.)

Same as (768).



六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size

---

(773)

Wei- fun.

Same as (768).

Same reverse as (765) with

十 十 *shih* '10.'

in the centre.

Æ. Same size.

Reference:—K.T.H., 元 VIII., ff. 12, 13.

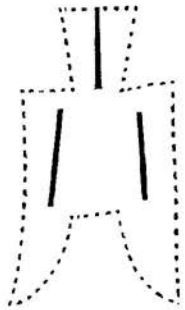
---

(774) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

分 膾 (=鄦)

-fun. *Shu-*

i.e., "*Fun* of Shu."



No legend.

Æ. Size 2·1.

Shu 鄦 during the Civil Wars was at 50 *li* S.W. of modern P'ing yuen (lat. 37° 23′, long. 116° 34′), in W. Shantung.

---

(775)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Same reverse as (774) with

— — *yh* '1.'

in the centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(776)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Same reverse as (774) with

/ — *yh* '1.'

in the centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(777)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Same reverse as (774) with

= = *erh* '2.'

in the centre.

Æ. Same size.

(778) OBVERSE.

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (774) with

 六 *luh* '6.'

in the centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(779)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Same reverse as (774) with

 六 *luh* '6.'

in the lower centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(780)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Same reverse as (774) with

+ *shih* '10.'

in the lower centre.

Æ. Same size.

---

(781)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Same reverse as (774) without any figure.

Æ. Same size.

---

(782)

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

(783)

OBVERSE.

-fun. *Shu-*

Same as (774).

Corrupted legend.

REVERSE.

Same reverse as (774) with

十 七 *ts'ih* '7.'

in the lower centre.

Æ. Size 2·1.

References :—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 9, 10, 17.—S.T.H. 元, II., f. 2.

---

(784)

分 關

-fun. *Kuan-*

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

i.e. "*Kuan's fun,*" or "Fun of Kuan." *Kuan* for *Kuan-tchung,* the capital city of the state of *Ts'in* 秦. See **37**, p. 108, and (460).

---

(785)

-fun. *Kuan-*

Variant of (784).

二 *erh* '2.'

No side lines.

Æ. Same size.

---

(786)

-fun. *Kuan-*

Variant of (784).

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Same size.

(787) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-fun. *Kuan-*

Variant of (784).

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

(788)

-fun. *Kuan-*

Variant of (784).

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

(789)

-fun. *Kuan-*

Variant of (784).

二十四 *erh shih sze* '24.'

Æ. Same size.

(790)

-fun. *Kuan-*

Variant of (784).

二十八 *erh shih pah* '28.'

Æ. Same size.

(791)

Kuan- *fun.*

Same as (784), from left to right.

No legend.

Same reverse as (784).

Æ. Same size.

(792) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kuan- fun.

Variant of (791).

十 十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

(793)

Kuan- fun.

Variant of (791).

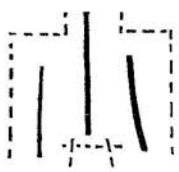
二 *erh*
十 *shih* '25.'
五 *wu*

Æ. Same size.

(794)

關

Kuan.



No legend.

Æ. Size 2.

Same as *Kuan* of *Kuan-fun* (784), *Kuan* (460), and Kuan-tchung **38**, p. 108, in Shensi.

(795)

Kuan.

Variant of (794).

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

(796)

Kuan.

Same name as (794).

Reverse plain.

No legend.

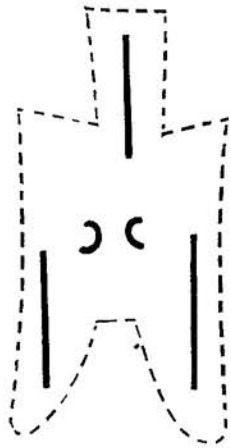
Smaller issue. Æ. Size 1·9.

(797) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

關

Kuan.

Same name as (794).



八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Size 3·1.

(798)

Same legend as on (797).

Slight variety.

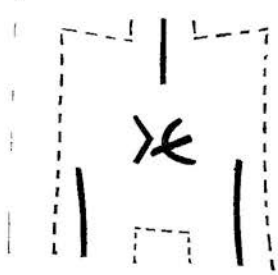
五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

(799)

Same legend as on (797).

Slight variety.



(Doubtful.)

六 *luh*
六七 (十) (*shih*)
七 *ts'ih*

'67.'

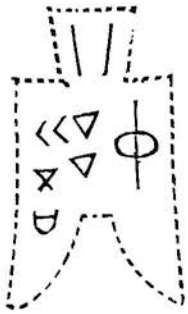
Æ. Same size.

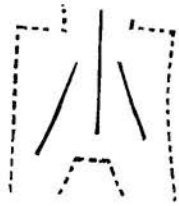
References :—H.P.W.T.K., f. 3.—K.T.H. 元, VIII., ff. 7-10.—S.T.H., 元, II., f. 2.

(800) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

都 中

-tu. *Tchung-*





No legend.

Æ. Size 2·05.

Tchung-tu, which was a place in the state of Lu 魯, is now a district N.W. of modern P'ing-yao hien in C. Shansi. See in the Square-footed Pu series (164-186).

Reference :—K.T.H. 元, VIII., f. 4 *v.*

---

(801)

成 商
(=城)

-tcheng. *Shang-*

— *yh* '1.'

Æ. Size 2·.

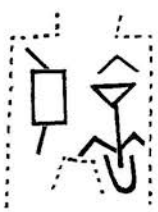
Shang-tcheng, now Shan-yang in Shensi. See Square-footed Pu series (441).

---

(802)

-tcheng. *Shang-*

Variant of (801).



二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(803)

-tcheng. *Shang-*

Variant of (801).

lower centre.

三 *san* '3.'

Æ. Same size.

(801) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-*tcheng. Shang-*

Variant of (801).

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Size 2·.

(805)

-*tcheng. Shang-*

Variant of (801).

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

(806)

-*tcheng. Shang-*

Variant of (801).

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

(807)

-*tcheng. Shang-*

Variant of (801).

九 *kiu* '9.'

on the left.

Æ. Same size.

(808)

-*tcheng. Shang.*

Variant of (801).

十 *shih*
二 *erh* '12.'

Æ. Same size.

(809) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tcheng. Shang-

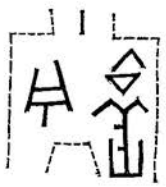
Variant of (801).

廿二 *erh shih* '20.'

Æ. Size 2·.

---

(810)



-tcheng. Shang-

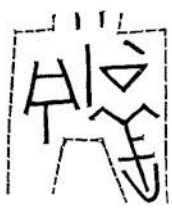
Variant of (801).

卅二 *sah erh* '32.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(811)



-tcheng. Shang-

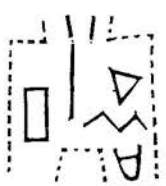
Variant of (801).

卅三 *sah san* '33.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(812)



-tcheng. Shang-

Variant of (801).

卅七 *sah ts'ih* '37.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(813)

-tcheng. Shang-

Variant of (801).

四(十)九 *sze (shih) kiu* '49.'

Æ. Same size.

(814) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tcheng. Shang-

Variant of (801).

五 *wu*
(十) (*shih*) '51.'
一 *yh*

Æ. Size 2·.

(815)

-tcheng. Shang-

Variant of (801).

五 *wu*
(十) (*shih*) '52.'
二 *erh*

Æ. Same size.

(816)

-tcheng. Shang-

Variant of (801).

六 *luh*
(十) (*shih*) '62.'
二 *erh*

Æ. Same size.

(817)

商 城

Shang- tcheng.

Two straight lines, left and right.

No legend.

Same legend as (801) from left to right.

Æ. Same size.

(818)

Shang- tcheng.

Variant of (818).

四 *sze*
(十) (*shih*) '41.'
一 *yh*

Æ. Same size.

(819) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

城 保

-tcheng. *Pao-*

No legend.

Same reverse as (801.)

Æ. Size 2·.

Pao-tcheng in the state of Tchao, during the Civil Wars; now Pao-ting fu (lat. 38° 53′, long. 119°36′), in Tchihli.

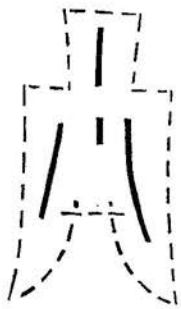
Reference:—K.T.H. 元, VIII., ff. 1-4.

---

(820)

陰 壽

-yn. *Shou-*



一

yh

'1.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

Shou-yn, which means probably the northern side of the Shou (river) in Tai-yuen fu, C. Shansi is not identified.

---

(821)

-yn. *Shou-*

Unimportant variety of (820).

yh '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(822)

-yn. *Shou-*

Unimportant variety of (820).

erh '2.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(823)

-yn. *Shou-*

Unimportant variety of (820).

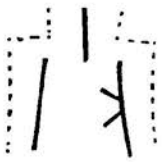
san '3.'

Æ. Same size.

(824) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-yn. Shou-

Same as (820).



八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VI., f. 8.

---

(825)

受 邑

Shou yh.

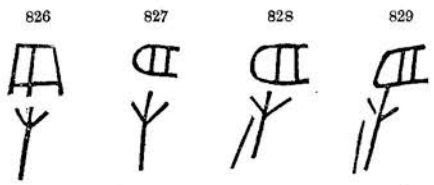
二 *erh* '2.'

Æ. Size 2·0.

Shou yh, or 'Shou city;' probably same as Shou Kuang 壽光, also written 受光, (lat. 36° 55′, long. 119°), in modern *Tsing-tchou* 青州 fu, Shantung.

The several issues of this type present the following varieties for the left-hand side character *Shou* 受:—

826 827 828 829



while the variations in the other sign are indifferent.

---

(826)

Shou yh.

Variant of (825).

Unimportant variety.

四 *sze* '4.'

Æ. Same size.

(827) OBVERSE.

Shou yh.
Same as (825).
Unimportant variety.

REVERSE.

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(828)

Shou yh.
Same as (825).
Unimportant variety.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(829)

Shou yh.
Same as (825).
Unimportant variety.

九 *kiu* '9.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(830)

Shou yh.
Same as (825).
Unimportant variety.

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(831)

受 邑

Shou yh.

Same as (825).

Reverse plain, without lines.

Æ. Same size.

The left-hand character presents the following varieties on the different issues :—

832 833 834 835 836

(832) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Shou yh.

Variant of (831) as above.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(833)

Shou yh.

Variant of (831) as above.

六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(834)

Shou yh.

Variant of (831) as above.

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(835)

Shou yh.

Variant of (831) as above.

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(836)

Shou yh.

Variant of (831) as above.

十六 *shih luh* '16.'

Æ. Same size.

(837) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Shou yh.

Variant of (831).

乙 *yh*
2nd character of the cycle of ten.

Æ. Size 2·0.

---

(838)

Shou yh.

Variant of (831).

刀 *Tao.*

Æ. Same size.

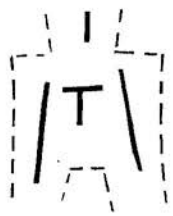
Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VII., ff. 9-11.

---

(839)

七 易
(=化) (=陽 or 楊)

-hua. *Yang-*



六
luh
'6.'

Æ. Same size.

i.e. 'Yang's Exchange.' *Yang*, during the *Spring and Autumn* period (B.C. 722—481), was a small independent principality which lost its independence during the Civil Wars (B.C. 481—255). It answered to the modern *Hung-tung* 洪 洞, in P'ing yang fu (lat. 36° 17′, long. 111° 42), Shansi.

---

(840)

Yang hua.
Same as (839), inverted.

Reverse as (839), without central character.

Æ. Same size.

---

(841)

Yang hua.
on the left, turned up.
Same as (839).

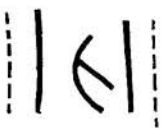
? ?

Æ. Same size.

(842) OBVERSE.

Yang hua.
on the left, turned up.
Unimportant variety of (841).

REVERSE.



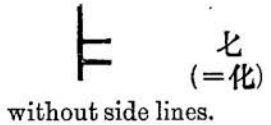
七 *hua*, 'Exchange.' (=化)

Æ. Size 2·.

---

(843)

Yang hua.
on the left, turned up.
Same as (841).



七 *hua*, 'Exchange.' (=化)
without side lines.

Æ. Same size.

---

(844)

Yang hua.
on the left, turned up.
Same as (843).

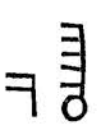
No legend.
Same as (840).

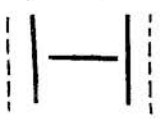
Æ. Same size.

---

(845)

-hua. Yang-
on the right, turned over.
Same as (843).





一 *yh* '1.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(846)

-hua. Yang-
on the left, turned over.
Unimportant variety of (845).

七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ Same size.

---

(847)

-hua. Yang-
on the left, turned over.
Unimportant variety of (845).

十 *shih* '10.'

Æ. Same size.

(848) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-hua. Yang-
on the left, turned over.
Unimportant variety of (845).

廿 *yih* '20.'
turned up

Æ. Size 2·.

---

(849)

-hua. Yang-
on the left, turned over.

Unimportant variety of (845).

Apparently same as (848).

Æ. Same size.

---

(850)

-hua. Yang-
on the left, turned over.
Unimportant variety of (845).

II ? ?

Æ. Same size.

---

(851)

-hua. Yang-
on the left, turned over.
Unimportant variety of (845).

考 *kao.*

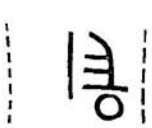
Æ. Same size.

---

(852)

(turned up) 昜 (=陽)
Yang

Same as (845), shortened.



七 *hua,* 'Exchange.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(853)

陽
turned up.
Yang.
Same name as (839).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

(854) OBVERSE.

Yang- 陽
hua. 匕
(=化)
upside down.

i.e. 'Exchange of Yang.'
Legend in full.
Same name as (839).

REVERSE.

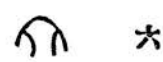
No legend.

Æ. Size 2·.

---

(855)

Yang-
hua.
(upside down.)
Unimportant variety of (854).



六 *luh* '6.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(856)

Yang-
hua.
(upside down.)
Unimportant variety of (854).

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. 元, V., ff. 13-17.—K.K.S.K.L., II., f. 4.

---

(857)

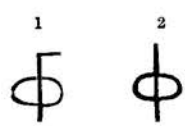
陽 中
-yang. *Tchung-*

No legend.

Æ. Size 2·05.

The character 陽 presents but unimportant varieties, while the character 中 is also found as follows :—

1 2



Tchung-yang mentioned in the *She Ki* (B. XLIII.), B.C. 285, belonged to the state of Tchao, and was situate in the modern prefecture of Fun-tchou, in Shansi.

(858) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

-yang. Tchung-

Unimportant variety of (857).

八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Size 2·05.

References:—K.T.H. 元, V., ff. 12, 13.—K.K.S.K.L. II., f. 5.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 11.

---

(859)

Ye- 邪

shan. 山

No legend.

Æ. Size 2·1.

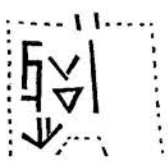
Ye-shan, abridged apparently from Lang-ye shan, in E. Shantung.

---

(860)

Ye-
shan.

Same legend as (859).



一 *yh* '1.'

In the centre of the three lines as (859).

Æ. Same size.

---

(861)

Corruption of same legend as (859).

二 *erh* '2.'

In the centre of the three lines as (859).

Æ. Same size.

---

(862)

Corruption of same legend as (859)

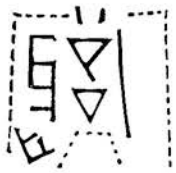
六 *luh* '6.'

In the centre of the three lines as (859).

Æ. Same size.

(863) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ye
Shan.
Same legend as (859).



十 + *shih* '10.'
In the centre of the three lines as (859).

Æ. Size 2·1.

---

(864)

Ye- 邪
shan. 山
Variant of legend on (859).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(865)

Ye-
shan.
Corruption of legend on (859).

No legend.

Æ. Same size.

---

(866)

Ye-
shan.
Corruption of legend on (859).

五 *wu* '5.'

Æ. Same size.

---

(867)

Ye-
shan.
Same legend as on (859).

乙 *yh*
second character of the denary cycle.

Æ. Same size.

(868) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ye
shan.
Corruption of legend on (859).

No legend.

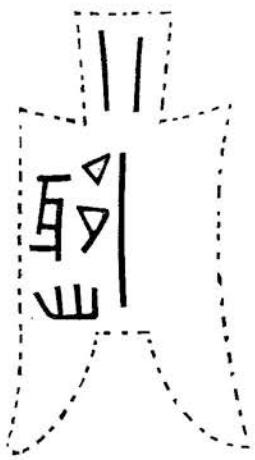
Æ. Size 2·1.

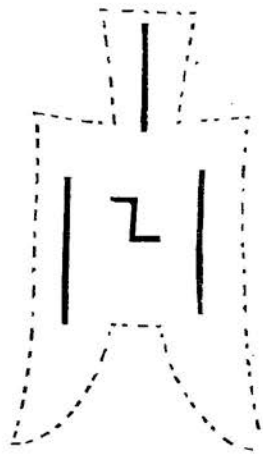
References:—K.T.H., 元, VII., ff. 11, 12.—S.T.H., Po-y 上, f. 7.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 11 *v*.

---

(869)

Ye- 邪
shan. 山
Variant of legend on (859).





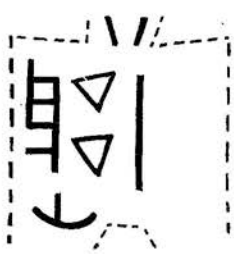
己
ki.
sixth character of the denary cycle.

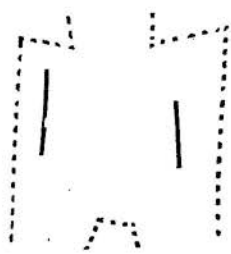
Æ. Size 3·2.

---

(870)

Ye-
shan.
Variant of legend on (859). The lower character corrupted.





No legend nor mark but the two ornamental lines.

Æ. Same size.

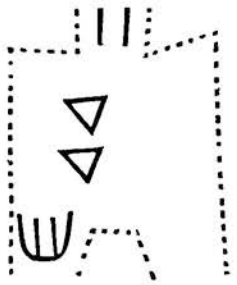
---

(871) Obverse. Reverse.

Ye-

shan.

Same legend as on (859). The left-hand character dropped.



Same reverse as (870).

Æ. Size 3·2.

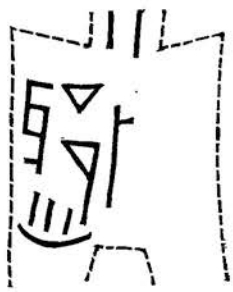
---

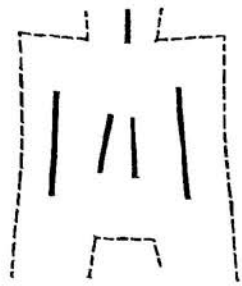
(872)

Ye-

shan.

Variant of the legend on (859).





二

erh

'2.'

Æ. Same size.

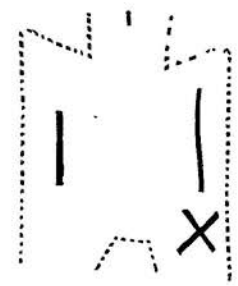
---

(873)

Ye-

shan.

Variant of the legend on (859).



五

wu

'5.'

Æ. Same size.

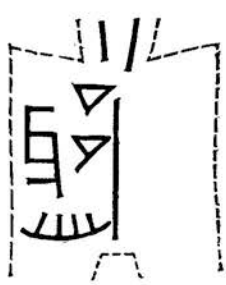
---

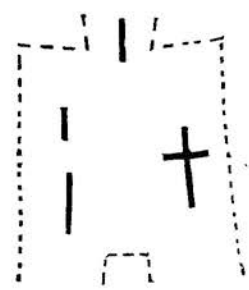
(874)

Ye-

shan.

Variant of the legend on (859).





十

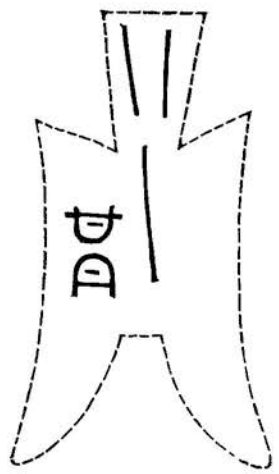
shih

'10.'

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 元 VII., ff. 12, 13.—H.P.W.T.K., III., f. 11.—S.T.H., 元 II., f. 2.

(875) OBVERSE. REVERSE.



甘 (=邯)
丹 (=鄲)
Kan
Tan.

No legend nor other mark than the three ornamental lines.

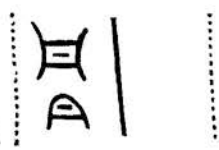
Æ. Size 3·2.

Kan Tan was the capital city of the state of Tchao (403 B.C.) and answered to a hien of the same name in Kuang-p'ing fu (lat. 36° 40′, long. 114° 40′), in S. Tchihli See Spade-Money series (111).

---

(876)

Kan
Tan.
Same legend as on (875), inverted.



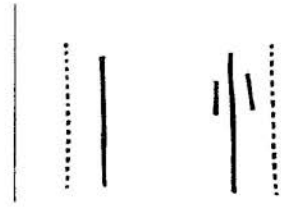
Same reverse as (875).

Æ. Same size.

---

(877)

Kan
Tan
Same legend as on (875).
Unimportant variety.



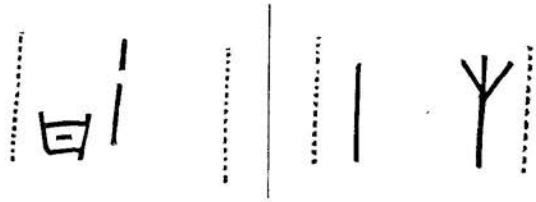
二 *erh* '2.'

Æ Same size.

---

(878)

Tan.
Variant of legend on (875).
Upper character dropped.

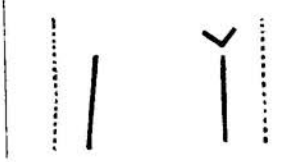


七 *ts'ih* '7.'

Æ. Same size.

(879) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kan
Tan.
Same legend as on (875).
Unimportant variety.



八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Size 3·2.

(880)

Kan
Tan.
Variant of legend on (875).

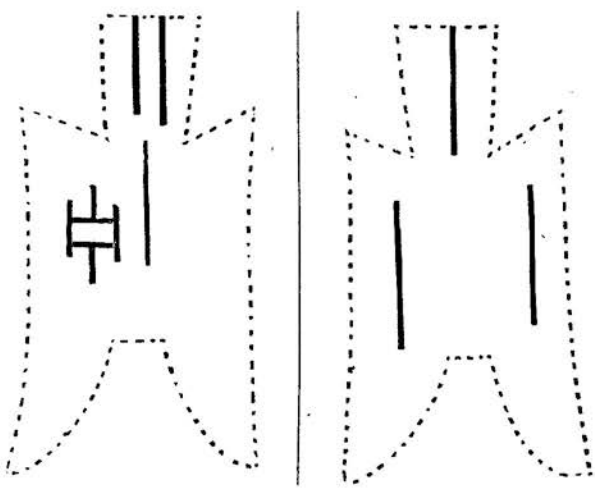
八 *pah* '8.'

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H. 元 VIII., ff. 15, 16.—S.T.H., 元, II., ff. 2, 3.—H.P.W.T.K. III., f. 39.

(881)

成
(=城)
Tcheng.



No legend nor other mark but the three ornamental lines.

Æ. Same size.

Tcheng otherwise *Tch'ing*, formerly in S. Shantung. See above (407).

Reference:—K.T.H. 元 VII., f. 13 *v*.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY.

From the seventh to the second century B.C.

The practice of using metal knives in barter began, as well as for all other metal implements of daily use, in remote antiquity (see p. 1, and Introduction). But the relative convenience of their shape for carrying, because of the ring of the handle, did no doubt somewhat facilitate the spreading of the custom. The first piece, 44, of the following collection, belongs to the sort of money which had grown from the ancient practice, in the Shantung peninsula, outside of the Chinese political authority, and is probably anterior to the seventh century B.C.

The introduction of the Knife-money in the state of Ts'i, conterminous with the above peninsula, is attributed, in a rather legendary way, to the following circumstances, circà 650 B.C. At the eve of an expedition, the soldiers of the Duke Hwan, of Ts'i, proved dissatisfied with the stringent regulations on weights and money which had previously been enacted by the Prime Minister Kwan-tze (see pp. 4, 18, and Introduction). Their General, afraid of their being disloyal, granted to them the authorization of making use of their metal knives for barter. The people were delighted with the innovation, which was giving them a more convenient medium of exchange, and adopted it eagerly. Hwai-nan tze, who died in 122 B.C., and to whom we are indebted for the preceding story, says, that in his time, they were still faithful to the practice, and, despite the changes and modifications which had happened in the currency, they continued to cast Knife-money similar to the patterns of former times. This is apparently the explanation of the peculiar deformation of the inscriptions which were no longer understood, and present in some cases an unusual degree of difficulty in decipherment. In 135 B.C. all private casting of money was strictly forbidden.

The legends of several types of the Knife-Money are more interesting than those of many in the other series. The formula *Tsi fan wang tze kiu hwa* (928-944) which indicates that this currency when returned will be again reviving (*i.e.* repaid), is highly suggestive of the information

required to show the newly restored money in the state of Ts'i. And when the habit was well established there was no more use for such explanations, and the legends were successively reduced to four and three characters. See **56** p. 232, and (950) **59** p. 234.

Those of the associated-names-series, **52-55** (922-927), offer some more information on the interesting fact that associations of traders or guilds of towns issued money, a fact disclosed in other series, **6, 7, 39** (442-453, 478, 479), and on which see Introduction. The most interesting is the specimen **55** which exemplifies a currency issued for the travelling merchants between Tsih-moh in the Shantung peninsula, and Kwan-tchung, the capital of the state of Ts'in, in Shansi.

The geography of the Knife-Money, except the above case, is limited to the Shantung peninsula and conterminous region. This matter, and the trade-routes suggested by the associated names, the decipherment of the legends, and the weights and measures are treated of in the Introduction.

A. Larger sort. (I.) Older series. *a.* Various single names.

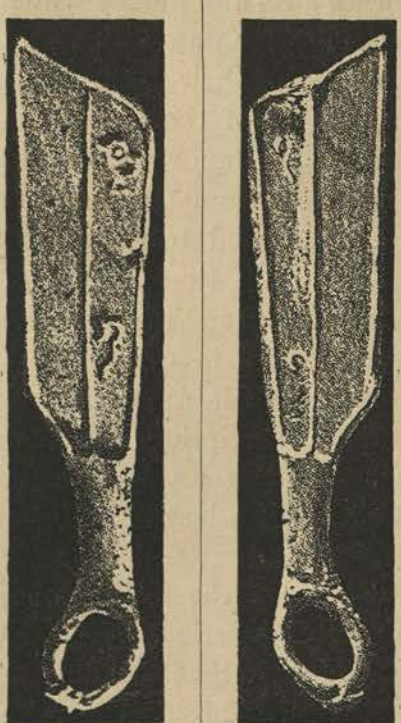
(*Gardner Coll.*)

44.

Obverse. Reverse.

Tsih 刂

yh. 邑



Tsih

yh.

i.e. Tsih city, perhaps an earlier name of the following *Tsih-moh*. See above (487-490), of the *Pu*-Money series. The forms of the characters are a revival of some very ancient ones.

Same name as on the reverse.

Æ. Size 6·5. Wt. 953.

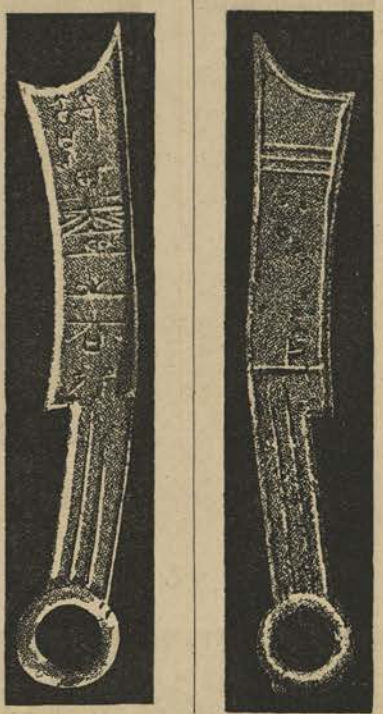
IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

A. Larger sort. (II.) Later series.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

45.

Obverse. Reverse.



Tsih 節
moh 墨
yh 阝
tchi 之
kiu 去
hwa 化

i.e. "Currency of *Tsih-moh* city."

三 *san* 'Three'

十 *shih* 'ten.'

上 *shang* 'High.'

Æ. Size 7·4. Wt. 798.

Tsih-moh was an important trading place of the Shantung peninsula, in the state of Tsi, during the Civil Wars. In 279 B.C. it was conquered by the northern state of Yen. Its name is preserved in that of a hien in Lai-tchou fu (lat. 34° 15′, long. 120° 44′), in E. Shantung.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

46.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tsih 節
moh 墨
yh 卩
tchi 之
kiu 去
hwa 化

i.e. "Currency of *Tsih-moh* city."

Variant of legend on **45**.

三 *san* '3.'

十 *shih* '10.'

星 *sing* 'star.

Æ. Size 7·6. Wt. 840.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

47.

OBV.

Tsih moh yh tchi kiu hwa. "Currency of *Tsih-moh* city."

REV.

San shih. Sing. "Three ten. Star."

Æ. Size 7·3. Wt. 810.

48.

Obv.

Tsih moh yh tchi kiu hwa. "Currency of *Tsih-moh* city."

Rev.

San shih. Sing. "Three ten. Star."

Æ. Size 7·2 Wt. 740.

49.

Obv.

Tsih moh yh tchi kiu hwa. "Currency of *Tsih-moh* city."

Rev.

San shih. ⊥ *T'u.* "Three ten. Earth."

Æ. Size 7·4. Wt. 770.

Other issues of the same Knife-Money, *Tsih moh yh tchi kiu hwa,* with the same obverse (variants unimportant), have the following reverses. The two first symbols, excepting on (892-894), which have not the second, are the three horizontal lines for *san,* 'three,' and the sign for 10, which varies from a single dot, a globule, or a

vertical line, to a combination of the latter with a central dot or thicker part, as in the preceding specimens. The only differences of importance is marked by the third or last symbol, which alone is reproduced here in facsimile. The legends read from top to bottom.

(882) 三十化 *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchangeable.

(883) 三十去 *San shih. Kiu.* Three ten. Return.

(884) 三十工 *San shih. Kung.* Three ten. Work.

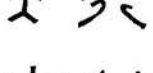
(885) 三十屮 *San shih. Tch'eh.* Three ten. Sprout.

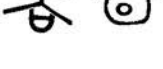
(886) 三十亻(=化) *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchangeable.

(887) 三十七(=化) *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchangeable.

(888) 三十吉 *San shih. Kih.* Three ten. Lucky.

(889) 三十上 *San shih. Shang.* Three ten. High.

(890)  三十大行 *San shih. Ta Heng.* Three ten. Great going.

(891)  三十去甘 *San shih. Kiu. Kan.* Three ten. Return. Good.

(892) 三 工 *San. Kung.* Three. Work.

(893) Same as (890) 三大行 *San. Ta Heng.* Three. Great going.

(894) 三 星 *San. Sing.* Three. Star.

(895) Plain, no mark.

All Æ. Same size.

For the same obverse, with other names on the reverse, see (924-927) in Associated-names-series.

References:—K.T.H., Heng III., ff. 2-5.—S.T.H., Heng I., ff. 19-21.—H.P.W.T.K., I., ff. 1-3.—T.S.T., XXI., ff. 44, 45.

A currency of the same shape and device, but of smaller size, was issued with the following symbols on the reverse. The obverse is similar to the preceding series typified in **48, 49**, p. 217, with unimportant differences.

(896)		去	*Kiu*	To depart.
(897)		屮	*Tch'eh*	Sprout.
(898)		工 (upside down)	*Kung*	Work.
(899)		氏	*She*	Family.
(900)		匕 (=化)	*Hwa*	Exchangeable.
(901)		上	*Shang*	High.
(902)		上 ?	*Shang*	High.
(903)		日 (in a circle)	*Jih*	Sun.
(904)		一	*Yh*	One.
(905)		六	*Luh*	Six.
(906)		八	*Pah*	Eight.
(907)		九	*Kiu*	Nine.
(908)		十	*Shih*	Ten.
(909)		Plain, no mark.		

All Æ. Size 5·7.

References :—K.T.H. Heng, III., ff. 5-8.—S.T.H., Heng, I., ff. 21, 22.—H.P.W.T.K., I., f. 4.—T.S.T., XXI., f. 46.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

50.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

'An- 安
yang 易 (=陽)
tchi 之
kiu 去
hwa 化

i.e. 'Currency of 'An-yang.'

三 *san*
十 *shih*
化 *Hwa*

i.e. Three ten. Exchangeable.

Æ. Size 7·1. Wt. 896.

'An-yang, so called in 257 B.C.; now in Tchang-teh fu, N. Honan. (See Pu-Money, Square-footed series, **29-32**, pp. 83, 84.)

51.

OBV.

'An-yang tchi kiu hwa. "Currency of 'An-yang."

REV.

San shih. 上 *Shang.*
Three ten. High.
(Specimen broken.) Æ. Size 6·7. Wt. 756.

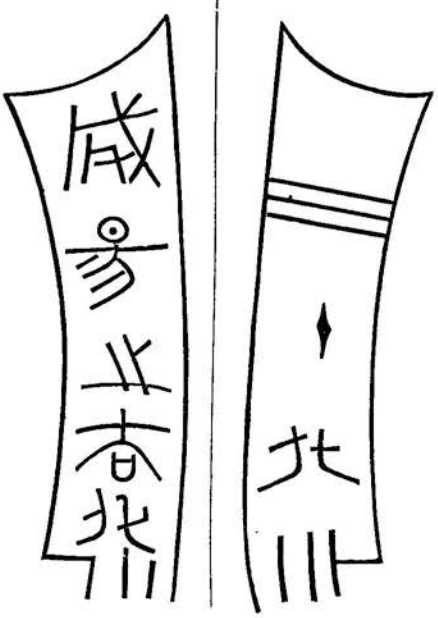
There are other issues of the same obverse, with the following symbols; the last symbol of the reverse only is given here in facsimile, as follows:—

(910)		三十星	*San shih.*	*Sing.*	Three ten.	Star.
(911)		三十工	*San shih.*	*Kung.*	Three ten.	Work.
(912)		三十屮	*San shih.*	*Tch'eh.*	Three ten.	Sprout.
(913)		三十一	*San shih.*	*Yh.*	Three ten.	One.
(914)		三十二	*San shih.*	*Erh.*	Three ten.	Two.
(915)		三十六	*San shih.*	*Luh.*	Three ten.	Six.
(916)		三十七	*San shih.*	*Ts'ih.*	Three ten.	Seven.
(917)		三十八	*San shih.*	*Pah.*	Three ten.	Eight.
(918)		三十九	*San shih.*	*Kiu.*	Three ten.	Nine.
(919)		三十十九?	*San shih.*	*Shih kiu.*	Three ten.	Nineteen.
(920)		三		*San.*	Three.	

Æ. Size 6·7.

References:—K.T.H. Heng, ff. 8-12.—S.T.H. id., I., ff. 23, 24.—H.P.W.T.K.I., ff. 5-8.—T.S.T., XXI., ff. 42-44.

(921) OBVERSE. REVERSE.



Tcheng 成 (=城)
yang 易 (=陽)
tchi 之
kiu 去
hwa 化

i.e. 'Currency of Tcheng-yang.'

三 *san*
十 *shih*
化 *Hwa*

i.e. Three ten. Exchangeable.

Æ. Same size.

Tcheng-yang, during the Civil Wars period, was 90 *li* south of modern *P'u-tchou* (lat. 35° 48′, long. 115° 33′), in Shantung.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

A. Larger sort. *b*. Associated names.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **52.**

Ts'i	齊
Yng	呂 (=營)
ling	陵
yh	邑
Tso	左
yh	阝
tchi	之
kiu	去
hwa	化

i.e. 'Currency of Yng-ling city, (and of) Tso-yh, in Ts'i.'

三	*san*
十	*shih*
孫	*Sun*

i.e. Three ten. Grandson.

The last is figured by a revival of one of the many ornamental and fanciful corruptions of the old form.

Æ. Size 6·7. Wt. 854.

Yng-ling answered to the modern Tchang-loh (lat. 36° 42′, long. 118° 58′), in Ts'ing-tchou fu, E. Shantung. *Tso-yh* answered to the modern Wen-hi, in Kiang-tchou (lat. 35° 29′, long. 111°, 03′), Shansi.

---

(922) The same obverse was issued with a plain reverse.

Æ. Same size.

Reference:—K.T.H. Heng I., f. 9.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **53.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ts'i	齊
Tsih	節
'An-	安
yang	昜 (=陽)
fan	返
wang	往
kiu	去
hwa	化

i.e. 'Returnable-reviving currency of Tsih, and 'An-yang in Ts'i.'

三	*san.*	Three
十	*shih.*	Ten
上	*Shang.*	High.

Æ. Size 7·0. Wt. 1044.

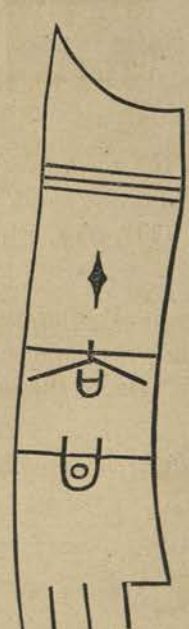
Tsih for Tsih-Moh, as, **45-49**, pp. 215 *sq.*, and *'An-yang*, as, **29, 32, 50, 51**, (910, 920).

---

(923)

Ts'i	齊
Tsih	節
'An-	安
yang	昜
fan	返
wang	往
tze	玆
kiu	去
hwa	化

i.e. 'Returnable-reviving currency of Tsih, and 'An-yang in Ts'i.'

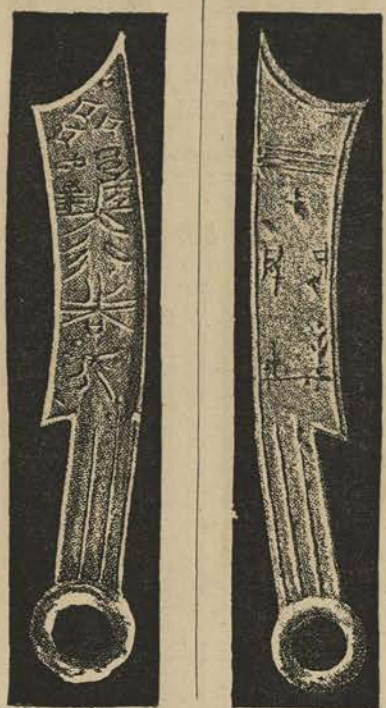


三	san
十	*shih*
去	*kiu*
廿	*kan*

Æ. Same size.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **54.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



Ts'i 齊

Tsih- Yng- 卽 (=節) 墨 呂 (=營) 陵

mo ling

ta 大

heng 行

tchi 之

kiu 去

hwa 化

i.e. 'Currency of the great going of Tsih-moh and Yng-ling, of Tsi.'

三 *san.* Three

十 *shih.* ten.

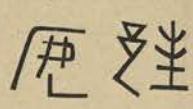
開 *Kai-*

封 *fung.*

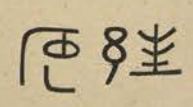
Æ. Size 7·8. Wt. 1278.

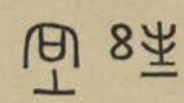
Tsih-moh in Shantung, as **44-49, 53** above. *Yng-ling* is the modern *Tchang-loh* 昌樂, in Tsing-tchou fu (lat. 36° 42′, long. 118° 58′), Shantung. *Kai-fung* is still the name of a prefecture (lat. 34° 52′, long. 114° 33′) in Honan.

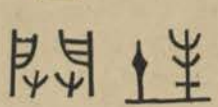
Knife-Money of *Tsih-moh*, E. Shantung, with the same obverse as **45-49**, 882-895, was issued with the following names on the reverses. The wood-cuts do not reproduce the two first and always the same symbols 三十:

(924)  三 十 安 往 *san shih. 'An. Wang.*

'An for *'An-yang*, as **29, 32, 50, 51** (910-920).

(925)  Variant of (924).

(926)  Variant of (924).

(927)  三十 開封 *san shih. Kai-fung.* *Kai-fung* as on the obverse of **54.**

Æ. Size 7.

References :—K.T.H., heng III., ff. 1, 2.—S.T.H., heng I., ff. 18, 19.—T.S.T., XXI., f. 45.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **55.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ts'i	齊
Kwan	關
tchung wang	中 往
liu	旅
heng	行
ku	賈
fan	返
tze	欤
kiu	去
hwa	化

i.e. 'Returnable-reviving currency of all travelling traders of Ts'i and Kwan-tchung.'

三 *san.* Three.

星 *sing.* Star.

Figure in relief of a man holding a pole with a flag.

兩 五 *liang. Wu.*

i.e. 'Five liang.

Æ. Size 8·1. Wt. 1480.

Kwan-tchung was the name of the capital of the great state of Ts'in, then on its growing way to the empire. The merchants of Ts'i used to go there on commercial expeditions. See above **37**, **38** p. 108 and (460, 784, 794).

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

A. Larger sort. *c.* Ts'i series. 1. Six-character legends.

(928)

OBVERSE.

Ts'i 齊
fan 返
wang 往
tze 玆
kiu 去
hwa 化

i. e. 'Returnable-reviving currency of Ts'i.'

REVERSE.

Only the three transversal lines,

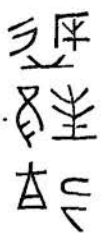
三 *san.* Three.

Æ. Size 7.

The same legend appears on the following issues (929-944), with some important variants in the second, third, and fourth symbols which alone are here given in facsimile, and with different reverses, as follows:

(929)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.



Variant of the legend on (928).

Only the three transversal lines,

三 *san.* Three.

Æ. Same size.

---

(930)

OBVERSE.

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

REVERSE.

三 *san.* Three
十 *shih.* ten.

Æ. Size 7.

---

(931)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

三 · *san*
十 *shih*

Same shape as (930).

Æ. Same size.

---

(932)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

三 *san*
十 *shih*

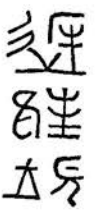
Same shape as (930).

Æ. Same size.

---

(933)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.



Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
亻 *hwa* Exchange.
(=化)

Æ. Same size.

(934)

OBVERSE.

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

REVERSE.

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
亻 *hwa* Exchange.
(=化)

Æ. Size 7.

---

(935)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

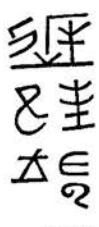
三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
亻 *hwa* Exchange.
(=化)

Æ. Same size.

---

(936)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.



Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
匕 *hwa* Exchange.
(=化)

Æ. Same size.

---

(937)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

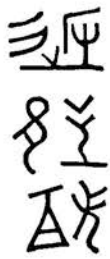
三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
星 *sing* Star.

Æ. Same size.

(938)

OBVERSE.

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.



Variant of the legend on (928).

REVERSE.

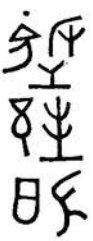
三 *san* Three.
星 *sing* Star.

Æ. Size 7.

---

(939)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.



Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
口 *wei* A circle.

Æ. Same size.

---

(940)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three.
上 *shang* Above.

Æ. Same size.

---

(941)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
星 *sing* Star.

Æ. Same size.

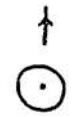
(942)

OBVERSE.

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

REVERSE.



三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
星 *sing* Star.

Æ. Size 7.

---

(943)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
化 *hwa* Exchange.

Æ. Same size.

---

(944)

Ts'i
fan
wang
tze
kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on (928).

三 *san* Three
十 *shih* ten.
中 *tchung* Middle.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., heng I., ff. 1-5.—S.T.H., heng I., ff. 1-4.—H.P.W.T.K., I., ff. 8, 9.—T.S.T. XXI., f. 47.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

A. Larger sort. *c.* Ts'i series. 2. Four-character legends.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

56.

OBVERSE.

Ts'i 齊
tchi 之
kiu 去
hwa 化

i.e. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REVERSE.

三 *san*
十 *shih*
星 *sing*

i.e. Three ten. Star.

Æ. Size 7·1. Wt. 643.

57.

Ts'i tchi kiu hwa.

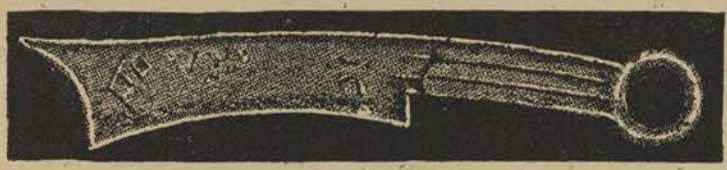
Same as **56.**

Plain, no mark.

(Representative specimen.) Æ. Size 6·6. Wt. 1020.

58.

Obv.



Ts'i tchi kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 化 *San shih. Hwa.*

Æ. Size 6.9. Wt. 677.

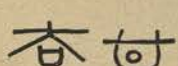
The same obverse, *Ts'i tchi kiu hwa,* was also issued with the following reverses:

(945) 三十化 *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchange.

(946) 三十上 *San shih. Shang.* Three ten. Above.

(947) 三十人 *San shih. Jen.* Three ten. Man.

(948) 三十口 *San shih.* Three ten. A circle.

(949)  三十去甘 *San shih. Kiu. Kan.* Three ten. *Kiu.* Good.

All Æ. Same size.

References :—K.T.H. heng I., ff. 6-8.—S.T.H., heng I., ff. 4-6.

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IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

A. Larger sort. *c.* Ts'i series. 3. Three-character legends.

(950)

Obverse.			Reverse.		
Ts'i	齊		三	*san*	Three
tchi	之		十	*shih*	ten,
hwa	化		亻 (=化)	*hwa*	Exchange.

Æ. Size 7·.

Reference:—K.T.H. heng I., f. 8.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **59.**

Obverse.		Reverse.		
Ts'i	齊	三	*san*	
kiu	去	十	*shih*	
hwa	化	去	*kiu*	

i.e. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

i.e. 'Three ten.'

Kiu.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 713.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

60.

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 上 *San shih. Shang.* Three ten. Above.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 704.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

61.

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 口 *San shih wei.* Three ten. A circle.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 777.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

62.

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 可 *San shih. K'o.* Three ten. Can.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 725.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **63.**

Obv.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 卜 *San shih. P'u.* Three ten. Divining.

Æ. Size 6·8. Wt. 658.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **64.**

Obv.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 土 *San shih. T'u.* Three ten. Earth.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 730.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **65.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 化 *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchange.

Æ. Size 6·8. Wt. 768.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **66.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

San shih. (?) Three ten. (?)

Æ. Size 6·8. Wt. 581.

---

(951)

OBVERSE.

Ts'i kiu hwa.

Variant of the legend on **66**.

REVERSE.

三 十 亻

San shih 亻 *hwa.*
(=化)

Æ. Same size.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **67.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 吉 *San shih. Kih.* Three ten. Lucky.

Æ. Size 7·2. Wt. 773.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **68.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 廿 *San shih. Kan.* Three ten. Sweet.

Æ. Size 7·2. Wt. 744.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **69.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 屮 *San shih. Tch'eh.* Three ten. Sprout.

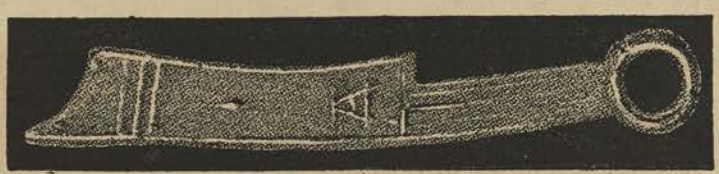
Æ. Size 7·2. Wt. 693.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **70.**

Obv.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.



三 十 且 *San shih. Tsi'e.* Three ten. And.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 720.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **71.**

Obv.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 工 *San shih. Kung.* Three ten. Work.

Æ. Size 7·1. Wt. 755.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **72.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

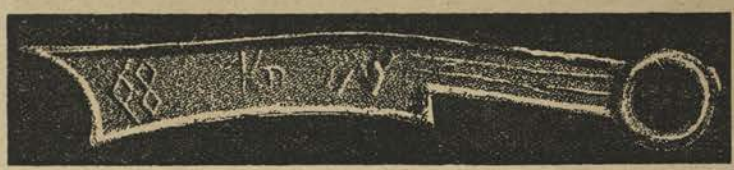
REV.

三 十 土 *San shih. T'u.* Three ten. Earth.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 690.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **73.**

OBV.



Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 行 *San shih. Heng.* Three ten. Going.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 749.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **74.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 生 *San shih. Seng.* Three ten. Produce.

Æ. Size 7·3. Wt. 746.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **75.**

Obv.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

Rev.

三 十 禾 *San shih. Ho.* Three ten. Grain.

Æ. Size 7·2. Wt. 940.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **76.**

Obv.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

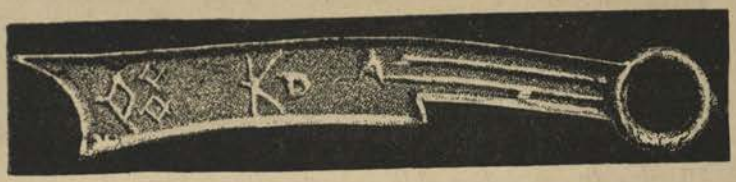
Rev.

三 (十) 可 *San (shih). Ko.* Three ten. May.

Æ. Size 6·9. Wt. 740.

(*Gardner Coll*.) **77.**

OBV.



Ts'i kiu (*hwa*). '(Currency) of Ts'i.'

REV.

三 十 上 *San shih. Shang.* Three ten. Above.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 683.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **78.**

OBV.

Ts'i kiu hwa. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

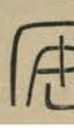
REV.

三 十 上 *San shih. Shang.* Three ten. Above.

Æ. Size 7·3. Wt. 727.

Similar issues in shape and size, with the same legend *Ts'i kiu hwa* on the obverse, have the following reverses. The last character only is given in facsimile.

(952) 三 十 安 *San shih. 'An.* Three ten. Peace.

(953)  三 十 安 *San shih. 'An.* Three ten. Peace.

(954) 三十央 *San shih. Yeng.* Three ten. Enlarge.

(955) 三十下 *San shih. Hia.* Three ten. Below.

(956) 三十丘 *San shih. Kiu* Three ten. Hills.

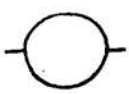
(957) 三十㚔(=陰) *San shih. Yn.* Three ten. *Yn.*

(958) 三十昜(=陽 *San shih. Yang.* Three ten. *Yang.*

(959) 三十立 *San shih. Li.* Three ten. Up.

(960) 三十白 *San shih. Peh.* Three ten. White.

(961) 三十星 *San shih. Sing.* Three ten. Star.

(962)  三十口 *San shih. Hwei.* Three ten. Enclosure.

(963) 三十日 *San shih. Jih.* Three ten. Sun.

(964) 三十大 *San shih. Ta.* Three ten. Great.

(965) 三十才 *San shih. Tsai.* Three ten. Skilfulness.

(966) 三十止 *San shih. Tche.* Three ten. To stop.

(967) 三 十 之(?) *San shih. Tchi.* (?) Three ten. To.

(968) 三 十 匕 (=化) *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchange.

(969) 三 十 亻 (=化) *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchange.

(970) 三 十 七 *San shih. Ts'ih.* Three ten. Seven.

(971) 三 十 之 *San shih. Tchi.* Three ten. To.

(972) 三 十 万 *San shih. Wan.* Three ten. Myriad.

(973) 三 十 半 *San shih. P'an.* Three ten. Half.

(974) 三 十 屮 *San shih. Tch'eh.* Three ten. Sprout.

(975) 三 十 二 *San shih. Erh.* Three ten. Two.

(976) 三 十 亻 (=化) *San shih. Hwa.* Three ten. Exchange.

(977) 三 十 之 (turned aside) *San shih. Tchi.* Three ten. To.

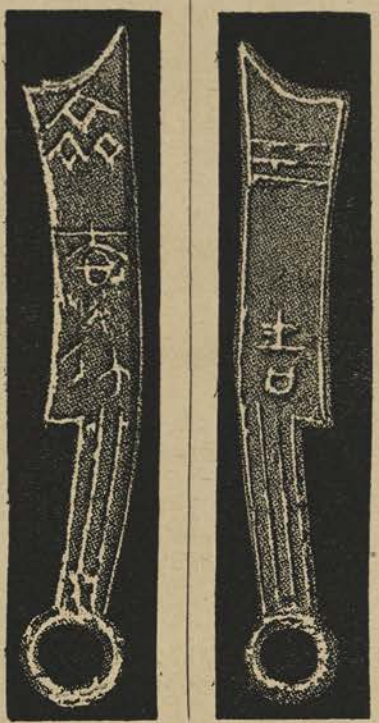
Æ. All same size.

References:—K.T.H., 亨 II., ff. 8-12.—S.T.H., 亨 I., ff. 6-17.—H.P.W.T.K. I., ff. 13-19.—T.S.T., XXI., ff. 33-40.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

79.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



Ts'i 齊
kiu 去
hwa 化

i.e. 'Currency of Ts'i.'

三 *san.* Three.

吉 *kih.* Lucky.

Æ. Size 7·. Wt. 770.

Other issues of the same size and shape with a similar obverse, *Ts'i kiu hwa*, have the following signs on the reverses. The second symbol only is given in facsimile.

(978)	生	三 生	*San.*	*Sing.*	Three. Star.
(979)	甘	三 甘	*San.*	*Kan.*	Three. Good.
(980)	且	三 且	*San.*	*Tsiu.*	Three. Moreover.
(981)	正	三 正	*San.*	*Tcheng.*	Three. Right.
(982)	○	三 口	*San.*	*Hwei.*	Three. Enclosure.

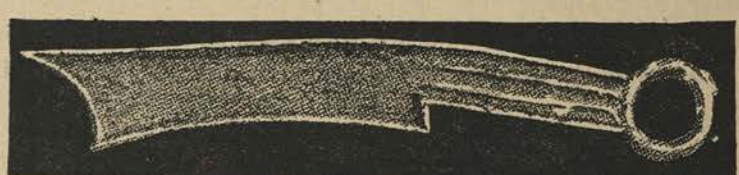
(983)	可	三 可	*San.*	*Ko.*	Three.	Suitable.
(984)	化	三 化	*San.*	*Hwa.*	Three.	Exchange.
(985)	七	三 七	*San.*	*Ts'ih.*	Three.	Seven.
(986)	匕	三 匕 (=化)	*San.*	*Hwa.*	Three.	Exchange.
(987)	几	三 (?)	*San*	(?)	Three.	(?)
(988)	大	三 大	*San.*	*Ta.*	Three.	Great.
(989)	文	三 文	*San.*	*Wen.*	Three.	Ornament.

Æ. All same size.

References :—K.T.H., 亨 II., ff. 2-12.—H.P.W.T.K. I., ff. 19.

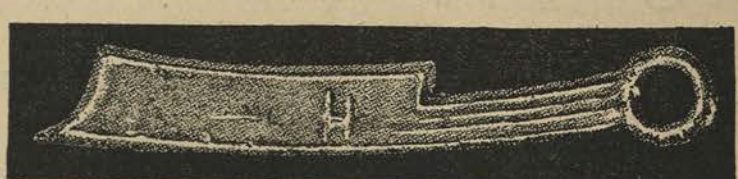
80.

Obv.



No legend.

Rev.



十 工 *Shih. Kung.* Ten. Work.

Æ. Size 7·2. Wt. 756.

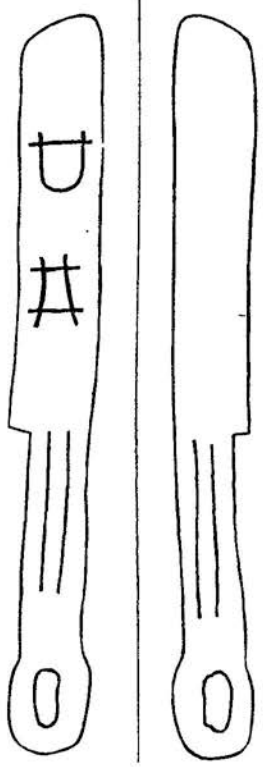
IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *a*. Various series.

(990) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kan- 甘

Tan 丹



Plain, no legend, nor marks.

Kan-Tan was the capital of the state of Tchao (403 B.C.), in S. Tchihli. See above, Spade-Money (111) series and Pu-Money (875) series, also (1226) below.

Æ. Size 5·2.

Other issues with same plain reverse exhibit the following variants on the obverse:—

(991) (992) (993)

Kan.

Tan.

Æ. Same size.

(994) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kan-Tan.

Variant of (990).

艸 *Tch'eh,* 'Sprout.'

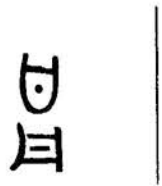
Æ. Size 5·2.

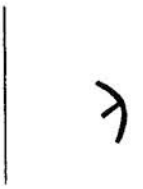
---

(995)

Kan-Tan.

Variant of (990).





匕 (=化) *Hua,* 'Exchange.'

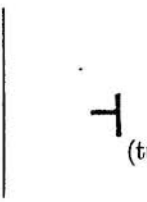
Æ. Same size.

---

(996)

Kan-Tan.

Variant of (990).



六 *luh,* 'Six.'

(turned on side)

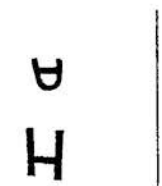
Æ. Same size.

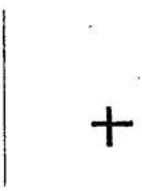
---

(997)

Kan-Tan.

Variant of (990).





十 *shih,* 'Ten.'

Æ. Same size.

References:—H.P.W.T.K. II., f. 20.—K.T.H., heng 十四, ff. 1, 2.—S.T.H., heng 三, f. 8.

OBV. (998) (999) (1000) (1001) (1002)

成 *Tcheng.*

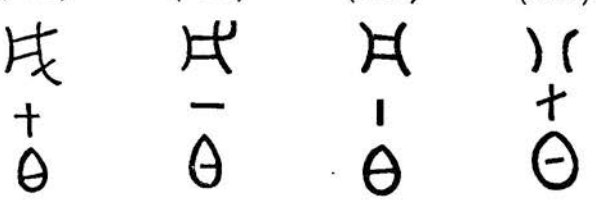
白 *Peh.*

REV. Plain, no marks.

Æ. Same size.

Tcheng is perhaps the name of a place, as (407) and (881). *Peh* is not identified.

OBV. (1003) (1004) (1005) (1006)



REV. Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 5·2.

References :—K.T.H., heng 十 四, ff. 3, 4.—S.T.H., heng 三, f. 8.—H.P.W.T.K. II., f. 20.

OBV. (1007) (1008) (1009) (1010) (1011)

REV. Plain.

化 (=化)
Hwa,
'Exchange.'

北
peh,
'north.'

中
tchung,
'middle.'

交
kiao,
'cross.'

Æ. Same size.

OBV. (1012) (1013) (1014) (1015) (1016)

REV.

文
Wen,
Ornament.

二
erh,
'2.'

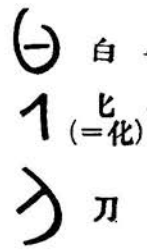
六
luh,
'6.'

六
luh,
'6.'

十
shih,
'10.'

Æ. Same size.

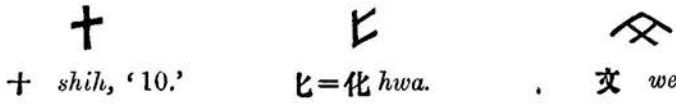
OBV. (1017) (1018) (1019)



白 *Peh* 化 *hwa* (=化) 刀 *tao.*

白 *Peh.* 白 *Peh.*

REV.



十 *shih,* '10.' 匕=化 *hwa.* 文 *wen.*

Æ. Size 5·2.

OBV. (1020) (1021) (1022) (1023) (1024)

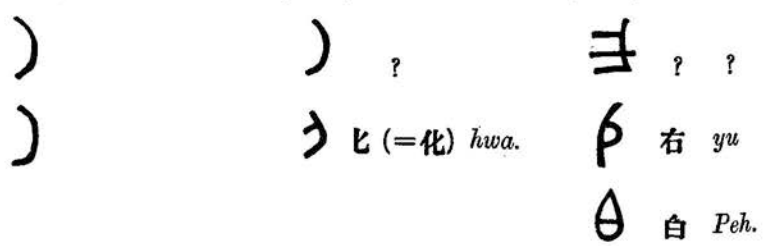
shaped as (1020) 白 *Peh.*

REV.

五 *Wu,* 'Five.' 六 *luh,* 'six.' 六 *luh,* 'six.' 六 *luh,* 'six.' 七 *ts'ih,* 'seven.'

Æ. Same size.

OBV. (1025) (1026) (1027)



? ? ? 右 *yu* 白 *Peh.*

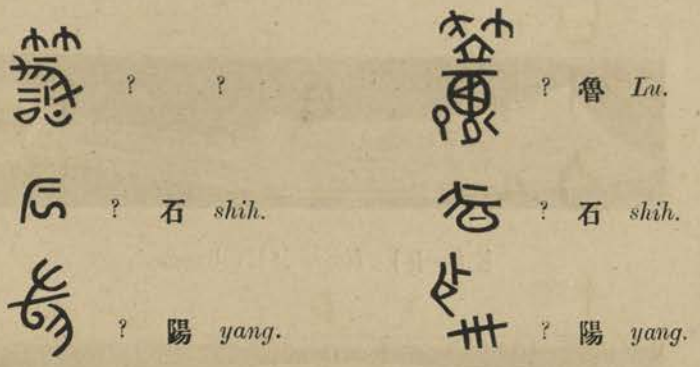
REV.

一 *yh,* '1.' 匕 (=化) *hwa.* Plain, no mark.

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., 亨十四, ff. 4,5,6.—S.T.H., 亨三, f. 9.—S.T.T. XXI., f. 47.

OBV. (1028) (1029)



? ? ? 魯 *Lu.*

? 石 *shih.* ? 石 *shih.*

? 陽 *yang.* ? 陽 *yang.*

REV. Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size 5·2.

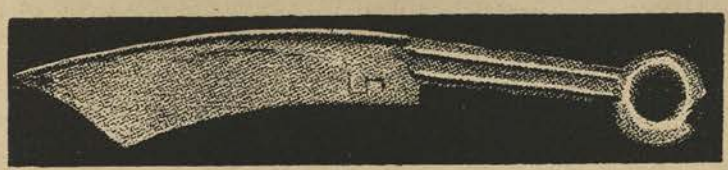
References:—K.T.H., 亨 十 四, f. 10.—H.P.W.T.K., I., f. 21.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *b*. Pointed series.

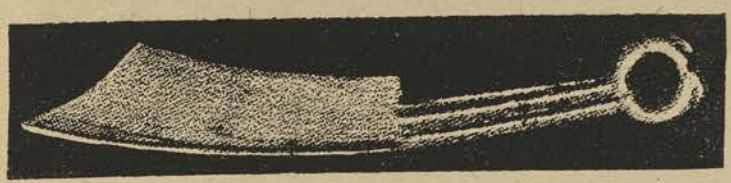
81.

OBV.



己 *Ki.* Sixth of the denary cycle.

REV.



Plain.

Æ. Size 6·4. Wt. 233

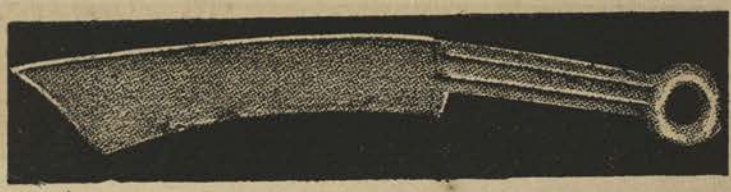
(*Gardner Coll.*)

82.

Obv.

化 (=化) *Hwa*, 'Exchange.'

Rev.



Plain.

Æ. Size 6·1. Wt. 247.

83.

Obv.

Plain.

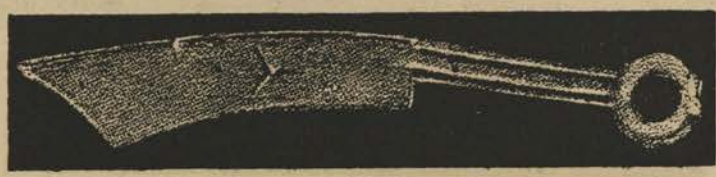
Rev.

木 *Muh.* 'A Tree.'

Æ. Size 61·. Wt. 210.

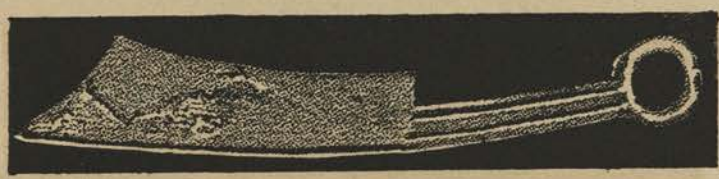
84.

Obv.



七 *Ts'ih,* 'Seven.'

Rev.

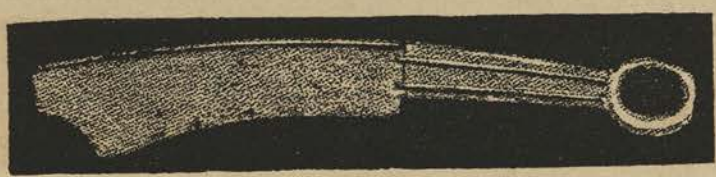


Plain.

Æ. Size 6·1. Wt. 250.

85.

Obv.



Plain.

Rev.

八 *Pah,* 'Eight.'

(Specimen broken.) Æ. Size 5·9. Wt. 247.

Other issues of the same shape and size, the obverse plain, bear the following signs on the

Rev. (1030) (1031) (1032) (1033) (1034)

(turned up)

一 三 五 五 六

yh, '1.' *san*, '3.' *wu*, '5.' *wu*, '5.' *luh*, '6.'

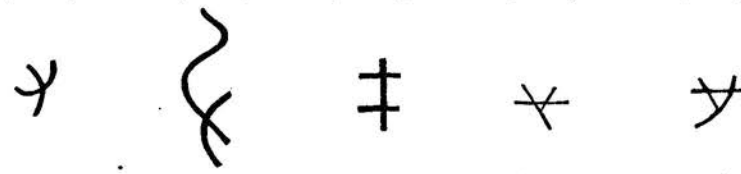
Rev. (1035) (1036) (1037) (1038) (1039)

(turned up)

八 九

luh, '6.' *luh*, '6.' *pah*, '8.' *kiu*, '9.'

Rev. (1040) (1041) (1042) (1043) (1044)



(turned up) (upside down)

九 九 廿 廿

kiu, '9.' *kiu*, '9.' *jih*, '20.' *jih*, '20.'

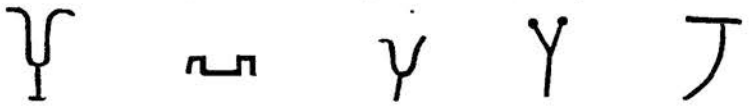
Rev. (1045) (1046) (1047) (1048) (1049)

(turned up)

六 *luh*, 丁 *ting*, '6.' 八 *pah*, 一 *yh*, '8.' Variant of (1046) 乙 *yh*, 2nd of the denary cycle. 丙 *ping*, 3rd of the denary cycle.

4th of the denary cycle. '1.'

Rev. (1050) (1051) (1052) (1053) (1054)



(turned up)
丙 *ping*.
3rd of the denary cycle.

丁 *ting*,
4th of the
denary cycle.

Rev. (1055) (1056) (1057) (1058) (1059)

己 *ki*,
6th of the denary cycle.

卯 *mao*,
4th of the
duodenary cycle.

mao,
as
(1058).

Rev. (1060) (1061) (1062) (1063) (1064)

mao,
as (1058).

mao,
as (1058).

mao,
as (1058).

mao,
as (1058).

(turned up)
巳 *se*,
6th of the
duodenary cycle.

Rev. (1065) (1066) (1067) (1068) (1069)

(turned up)
se,
as (1064).

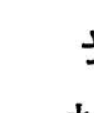
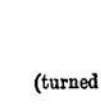
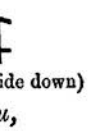
(turned up)
se,
as (1064).

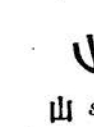
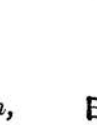
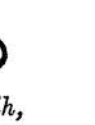
(turned up)
se,
as (1064).

午 *wu*,
7th of the
duodenary
cycle.

未 *wei*,
8th of the
duodenary
cycle.

Rev.	(1070)	(1071)	(1072)	(1073)	(1074)
		(turned up)			
	丁 *ting*, as (1054) and (?).	丁 *ting*, 卯 *mao*, 4th of the sexagenary cycle.	*ting*, *mao*, as (1071).	*ting*, *mao*, as (1071).	*ting*, *mao*, as (1071).

Rev.	(1075)	(1076)	(1077)	(1078)	(1079)
				 (turned upside down)	
	ting, *mao*. Variant of (1071).	*ting*, *mao*. Variant of (1071).	土 *t'u*, 'earth.'	*t'u*, Variant of (1077).	*t'u*, as (1077).

Rev.	(1080)	(1081)	(1082)	(1083)	(1084)
					
	t'u, as (1077).	水 *shui*, 'water.'	山 *shan*, 'mountain.'	日 *jih*, 'the sun.'	*jih*, as (1083).

Rev.	(1085)	(1086)	(1087)	(1088)	(1089)
	(turned up)	(turned up)			
	旦 *tan*, 'dawn.'	*tan*, as (1085).	stars. (Tail of the Great Bear ?)	上 *shang*, 'above.'	中 *tchung*, 'middle.'

REV. (1090) (1091) (1092) (1093) (1094)

(turned up)
下 *hia*,
'below.'

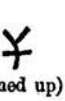
hia,
Variant of
(1090).

hia,
Variant of
(1090.)

大 *ta*,
'great.'

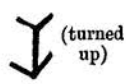
(turned up)
ta,
as (1093).

REV. (1095) (1096) (1097) (1098) (1099)



(turned up)
大 *ta*,
as (1093).

ta,
as (1093).



(turned up)
ta,
as (1093).

生 *sing*,
'to produce.'

sing,
as (1098).

REV. (1100) (1101) (1102) (1103) (1104)

sing,
Variant of
(1098).

sing,
Variant of
(1098).

氏 *she*,
'family.'

(turned up)
文 *wen*,
'ornament.'

工 *kung*,
'work.'

REV. (1105) (1106) (1107) (1108) (1109)

行 *heng*,
'going.'

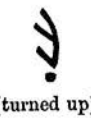
heng,
as (1105).

heng,
as (1105).

匕=化 *hwa*,
'exchange.'

(corrupt)
hwa,
as (1108).

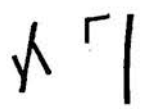
Rev.	(1110)	(1111)	(1112)	(1113)	(1114)
	(abridged)		(abridged)	(abridged)	(abridged)
	hwa, as (1108).	亻(=化) *hwa*, 'exchange.'	*hwa*, as (1111).	*hwa*, as (1111).	*hwa*, as (1111).

Rev.	(1115)	(1116)	(1117)	(1118)	(1119)
					
		(turned up)			(turned up)
	口 *hwa*, 'enclosure.'	易 *yh*, 'change.'	*yh*, as (1116).	*yh*, as (1116).	刀 *Tao*, 'knife.'

Rev.	(1120)	(1121)	(1122)	(1123)	(1124)
	tao, as (1119).	*tao*, as (1119).	*tao*, as (1119).	*tao*, as (1119).	*tao*, as (1119).

Rev.	(1125)	(1126)	(1127)	(1128)	(1129)
	a square.	Variant of (1125).	Unknown?	万 *wan*, 'myriad.'	*wan*, as (1128).

Rev.	(1130)	(1131)	(1132)	(1133)	(1134)
	wan, (?) as (1128).	井 *tsing*, 'a well.'	卩 *tsih*, 'a joint.'	干 *yü*, 'to.'	a knife.

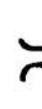
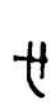
Rev.	(1135)	(1136)	(1137)	(1138)	(1139)
					
	邑 卯 *yh mao.*	工 *kung.* 卯 *mao.*	Undeciphered.	Undeciphered.	(?)化 *hwa*, 'exchange.'

References:—K.T.H. 亨 九, ff. 1-17; 十, ff. 1-14; 十一, ff. 1-12; 十二, ff. 1-11; 十三, ff. 1-10.—S.T.H. 亨 三 ff. 2-6.—H.P.W.T.K. II., f. 18.—T.S.T., ff. 51, 52.

Other issues of the same size and shape, or with occasional minor differences, in length or in curve, the reverse plain, bear the following marks:

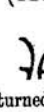
Obv.	(1140)	(1141)	(1142)	(1143)	(1144)
					(turned up)
	一 *yh*, 'one.'	二 *erh*, 'two.'	五 *wu*, 'five.'	六 *luh* 'six.'	*luh*, as (1143).

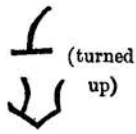
Obv.	(1145)	(1146)	(1147)	(1148)	(1149)
	(turned up)	(turned up)			
	六 *luh*, 'six.'	七 *ts'ih*, 'seven.'	*ts'ih*, as (1146).	*ts'ih*, as (1146).	*ts'ih*, as (1146).

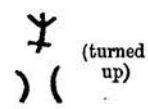
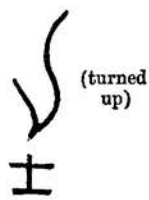
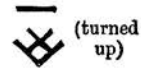
Obv.	(1150)	(1151)	(1152)	(1153)	(1154)
					
	八 *pah*, 'eight.'	九 *kiu*, 'nine.'	*kiu*, as (1151).	*kiu*, as (1151).	廿 *jeh*, 'twenty.'

Obv.	(1155)	(1156)	(1157)	(1158)	(1159)
	万 *wan*, 'myriad.'	*wan*, as (1155).	*wan*, as (1155).	乙 *yh*, 2nd of the denary cycle.	*yh*, as (1158).

Obv.	(1160)	(1161)	(1162)	(1163)	(1164)
			(turned up)	(turned up)	
	yh, as (1158).	丁 *ting*, 4th of the denary cycle.	*ting*, as (1161).	*ting*, as (1161).	己 *ki*, 6th of the denary cycle.

Obv.	(1165)	(1166)	(1167)	(1168)	(1169)
					 (turned up)
	ki, as (1164).	*ki*, as (1164).	壬 *jen*, 9th of the denary cycle.	卯 *mao*, 4th of the duodenary cycle.	*mao*, as (1168.)

Obv.	(1170)	(1171)	(1172)	(1173)	(1174)
		 (turned up)		(turned up)	
	mao, as (1168).	六 *luh* 丁 *ting,* 'six.' 4th of the denary cycle.	*luh* *ting,* Variant of (1171)	*luh* *ting,* Variant of (1171).	八 *pah* 丁 *ting,* 'eight.' 4th of the denary cycle.'

Obv.	(1175)	(1176)	(1177)	(1178)	(1179)
	 (turned up)	 (turned up)	 (turned up)	(turned up)	(turned up)
	八 *pah* 未 *wei,* 'eight.' 8th of duo-denary cycle.	九 *kiu* 土 *t'u,* 'nine.' 'earth.'	文 *wen* 一 *yh,* 'ornament.' 'one.'	匕(=化) *hwa* 一 *yh,* 'exchange.' 'one.'	匕(=化) *hwa* 'exchange.'

Obv.	(1180)	(1181)	(1182)	(1183)	(1184)
	hwa, as (1179).	*hwa,* as (1179).	*hwa,* as (1179).	*hwa,* as (1179).	*hwa,* as (1179).

Obv.	(1185)	(1186)	(1187)	(1188)	(1189)
				(turned up)	(corrupt)
	hwa, as (1179).	*hwa,* as (1179).	*hwa,* as (1179).	易 *yh,* 'change.'	*yh,* as (1188).

Obv.	(1190)	(1191)	(1192)	(1193)	(1194)
	(turned up)	(turned up)	(turned up)	(turned up)	
	yh,	*yh*,	元 *yuen*,	*yuen*,	日 *jih*,
	as (1188).	as (1188).	'origin.'	as (1192).	'the sun.'

Obv.	(1195)	(1196)	(1197)	(1198)	(1199)
		(turned up)			(turned up)
	土 *t'u*,	*t'u*,	*t'u*,	屮 *tch'eh*,	*tch'eh*,
	'earth.'	as (1195).	as (1195).	'sprout.'	as (1198).

Obv.	(1200)	(1201)	(1202)	(1203)	(1204)
		(turned up)		(turned up)	
	木 *muh*,	*muh*,	王 *wang*,	文 *wen*,	公 *kung*,
	'tree.'	as (1200).	'ruler.'	'ornament.'	'prince.'

Obv.	(1205)	(1206)	(1207)	(1208)	(1209)
		(turned up)	(turned up)	(turned up)	(turned up)
	大 *ta*	*ta*,	*ta*,	*ta*,	*ta*,
	'great.'	as (1205).	as (1205).	as (1205).	as (1205).

Obv.	(1210)	(1211)	(1212)	(1213)	(1214)
					(turned up)
	上 *shang*, 'above.'	*shang*, as (1210).	下 *hia*, 'below.'	于 *yü*, 'to.'	*yü*, as (1213).

Obv.	(1215)	(1216)	(1217)	(1218)	(1219)
			(turned up)		(several sizes)
	行 *heng*, 'going.'	化 *hwa* (?), 'exchange.'	刀 *tao*, 'knife.'	*tao*, as (1217).	*tao*, as (1217).

Obv.	(1220)	(1221)	(1222)	(1223)	(1224)
	吉 *ki*, 'lucky.'	Un-deciphered.	Un-deciphered.	Un-deciphered.	口 *hwei*, 'round.'

Obv.	(1225)	(1226)
	戶 *hu*, 'door.'	Unknown.

References :—K.T.H. heng 九 ff. 1-20; 十 ff. 4, 6-14; 十一 ff. 1, 3-12; 十二 ff. 2, 4-11; 十三 ff. 3-6, 8.—S.T.H., heng 三 ff. 1, 4.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 18, 19.

The following series of the same shape and size, have marks on Obv. and Rev. as follows:

(1227)

Obverse.			Reverse.		
-Tan	丹 ?		(turned on side)	六	*luh*, 'six.'
Kan-	甘 ?				

Kan-Tan (turned up ?), the capital of the state of Tchao, and on (111, 875, 990) above.

(1228)

yh 'one.'	一			六	*luh*, 'six.'

(1229)

yh 'one.'	一			八	*pah*, 'eight.'

(1230)

yh 'one.'	一		(turned up)	丁	*ting*, 4th of the denary cycle.
				卯	*mao*, 4th of the duodenary cycle.

(1231)

ts'ih 'seven.'	七		(turned up)	丙	*ping*, 3rd of the denary cycle.

(1232)

pah 'eight.'	八		(turned up)	一	*yh*, 'one.'
				卯	*mao*, 4th of the duodenary cycle.

(1233)

Obverse.			Reverse.		
shih 'ten.'	十	𠂆	廿	廿	*jih* 'twenty.'

(1234)

hwei a circle.	回	C	丁	于	*yü* 'to.'

(1235)

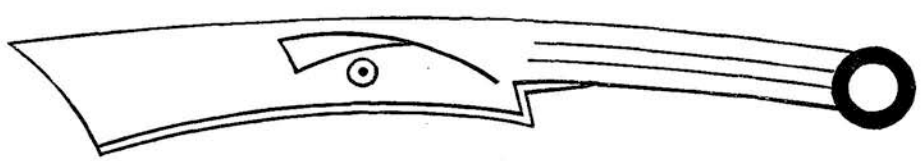
ping 3rd of the denary cycle.	丙	丫 (turned up)	丫	*ping.* Same as obverse.

References:—K.T.H., heng 九, ff. 10, 11, 13-15, 18.—S.T.H., heng 三, ff. 5, 7.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *c.* Ming series.

(1236) Obverse.



明 *ming.*

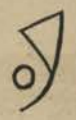
Reverse.

匕 (=化) *hwa* 'exchange.'

Æ. Size 5·1.

Ming or *Ming yh* 明邑 was in the state of Tchao (Tchihli) during the period of the Civil Wars. In 281 B.C. Tchao Siang Wang of Ts'in conquered the town with the help of the King of Wei.

OBV. (1237) (1238)

Same as (1236).  *ming.* Variant of (1236).

REV.) undeciphered. 田 田 *tien* 'land.'

Æ. Size 5·1.

References:—K.T.H., heng 四, f. 1. S.T.H., heng 二, f. 1.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *c.* Ming series. 1. Square-point class.

86.

OBV.

明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

REV.

No legend.

Æ. Size 5·3. Wt. 201.

87.

OBV.

明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

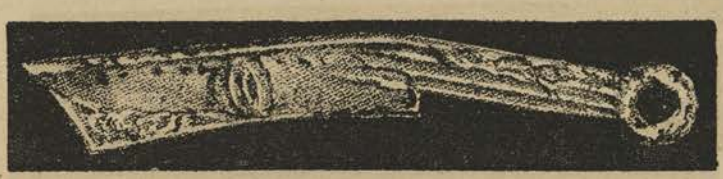
REV.

No legend.

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 305.

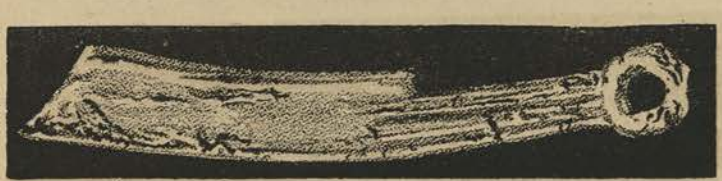
88.

OBV.



明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

REV.



No legend.

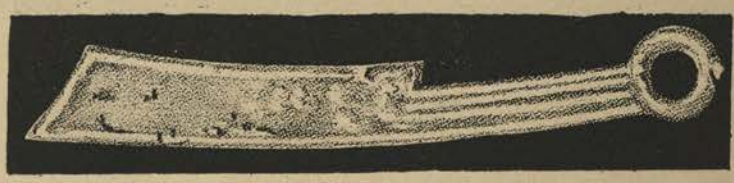
Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 240.

89.

Obv.

明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

Rev.



五 *wu* 'five.'

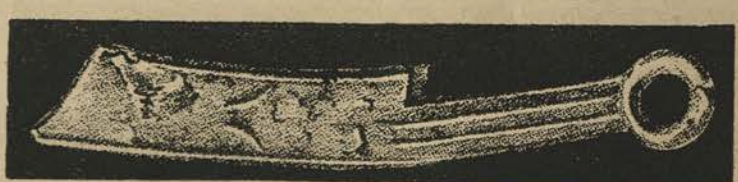
Æ. Size 5·3. Wt. 254.

90.

Obv.

明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

Rev.



八 *pah* 'eight.'

Æ. Size 5·6. Wt. 273.

Other issues of the same size and shape bear the following marks:

Obv.	(1239)	(1240)	(1241)	(1242)	(1243)	
						ming, as (1236).
Rev.	Plain.				(upside down)	
		一 *yh* 'one.'	五 *wu* 'five.'	*wu* 'five.'	六 *luh* 'six.'	

Obv.	(1244)	(1245)	(1246)	(1247)	(1248)	
						ming, as (1236).
Rev.						
	八 *pah* 'eight.'	*pah* 'eight.'	乙 *yh* 2nd of the denary cycle.		工 *kung* 'work.'	

Æ. Size 5·3.

Reference:—K.T.H., heng 四, ff. 2-4.

Other issues of the same shape, a little larger in size, bear the following marks:—

Obv.	(1249)	(1250)	(1251)	(1252)	(1253)	
						ming, as (1236).

Rev. (1249) (1250) (1251) (1252) (1253)

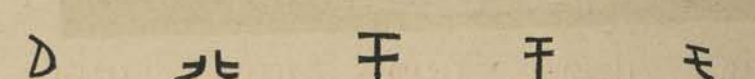
七 *ts'ih* 匕 (=化) *hwa* 下 *hia* 上 *shang* 刀 *tao*
'seven.' 'exchange.' 'below.' 'above.' 'knife.'

Æ. Size 5·5.

Obv. (1254) (1255) (1256) (1257) (1258)

ming, as (1236).

Rev.



刀 *tao* 化 *hwa* 干 *kan* *kan* 扜 *yü*
'knife.' 'exchange.' 'shield.' (?) 'shield.' (?) 'to.'

Æ. Same size.

References:—K.T.H., heng 四, ff. 5, 6.—S.T.H., heng 一, ff. 1-2.

91.

Obv.

明 *ming*. Same as (1236).

Rev.

No legend.

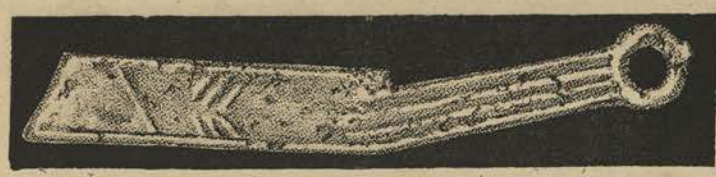
Æ. Size 5·5. Wt. 209.

92.

OBV.

明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

REV.

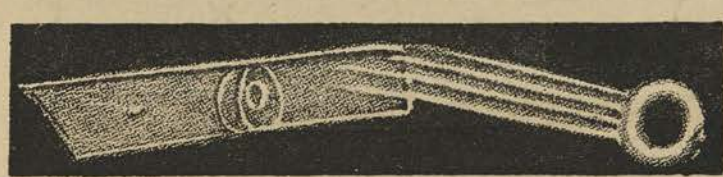


行 *heng* 'going.'

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 258.

93.

OBV.



明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

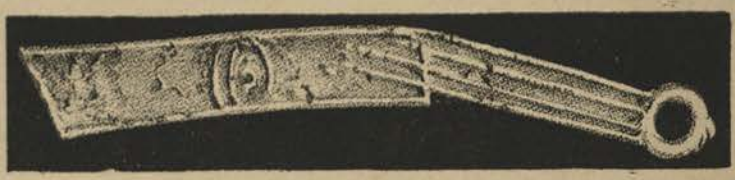
REV.

行 *heng* 'going.'

Æ. Size 5·5. Wt. 253.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **94.**

OBV.



明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

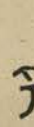
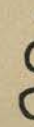
REV.

行 *heng* 'going.'

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 255.

Other issues of the same shape, design, and size, with the same obverse, bear the following marks on the

REV.	(1259)	(1260)	(1261)	(1262)	(1263)
	一 *yh* 'one.'	二 *erh* 'two.'	三 *san* 'three.'	五 *wu* 'five.'	上 *shang* 'above.'

REV.	(1264)	(1265)	(1266)	(1267)	(1268)
					
	(corrupted) 下 *hia* 'below.'	長 *tch'ang* 'long.'	云 *yun* 'say.'	(corrupted) Undeciphered.	(?) 六 *luh* 'six.' 一 *yh* 'one.'

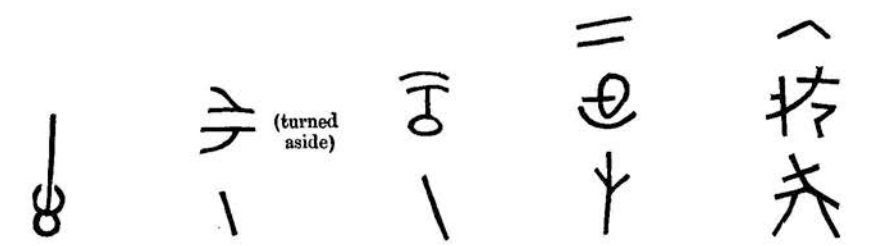
Æ. Size 5·4.

Three other issues bear: 六 *luh* 'six,' 廿 *nien* 'twenty' (upside down), 山 *shan* 'mountain.'

References:—K.T.H, heng 四, ff. 7, 8.—S.T.H., heng 二, ff. 3, 4.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 51, 52.

Other issues of the same size, shape, and design, with a similar obverse inscribed *ming*, bear the following marks on the

Rev. (1269) (1270) (1271) (1272) (1273)



一 *yh* 'one.' 丱 *kwan* 'hair- 云 *yun* 'to say.' 二 *erh* 'two.' 八 *pah* 'eight.'
台 *tai* 'eminent.' [tuft.' 一 *yh* 'one.' (?)西 *si* 'west.' ? ? ?
一 *yh* 'one.' 七 *ts'ih* 'seven.' 十 *shih*
六 *luh* 'sixteen.'

Rev. (1274) (1275) (1276) (1277) (1278)

八 *pah* 'eight.' (?)刀 *tao* 'knife.' 六 *luh* 'six.' „ *luh* 'six.' „ *luh* 'six.'
上 *shang* 'above.' 廿 *nien* 'twenty.' 我 *wo* 'myself.' „ *wo* 'myself.' „ *wo* 'myself.'
台 *tai* 'eminent.' 十 *shih* 'ten.' 卅 *sah* 'thirty.'
一 *yh* 'one.'

Rev. (1279) (1280) (1281) (1282) (1283)

六 *luh* 'six.' (corrupted) ? ? 五 五 (corrupted)
我 *wo* 'myself.' un- 七 *ts'ih* *wu wu* un-
deciphered. 'seven.' 'fifty-five.' deciphered.

REV. (1284) (1285) (1286)

(corrupted)
undeciphered.

(corrupted)
行 *heng*
'going.' ?

戔=錢 *tsien*
'money.'

Æ. Size 5·4.

References:—K.T.H., heng 四, ff. 10, 11.—S.T.H., heng 二, ff. 2, 3.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *c*. Ming series. 3. Left class.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **95**.

OBV.

明 *ming*. Same as (1236).

REV.

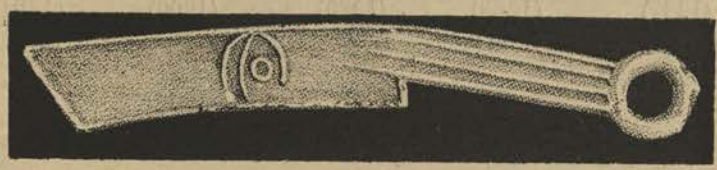
左 上 *tso shang*. 'Left.' 'above.'

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 239.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

96.

OBV.



明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

REV

左 下 *tso hia.* 'Left.' 'below.'

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 241

97.

OBV.

明 *ming* Same as (1236).

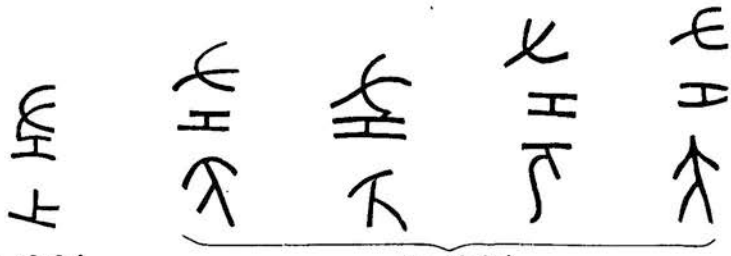
REV.

左 *tso* ? ?

Æ. Size 5·5. Wt. 245.

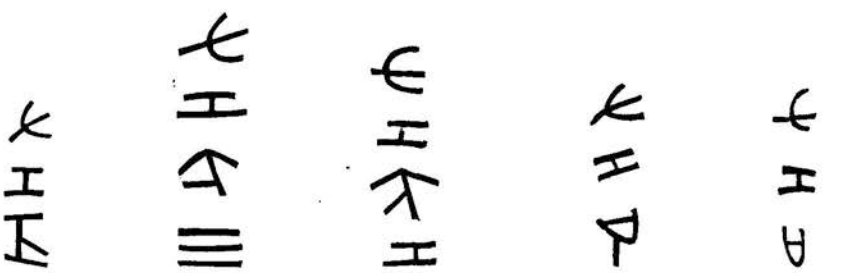
Other issues of the same shape, design, and sign, with a similar obverse inscribed *ming*, as (1236), bear the following marks on the

Rev. (1287) (1288) (1289) (1290) (1291)



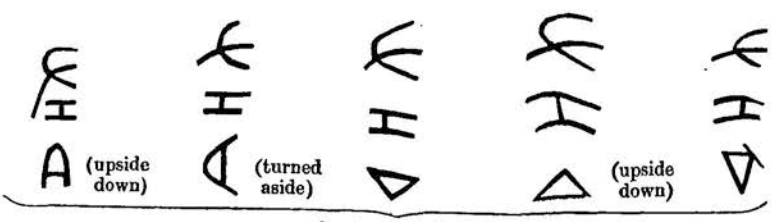
左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.'
上 *shang* 'above.' 下 *hia* 'below.'

Rev. (1292) (1293) (1294) (1295) (1296)



左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.'
下 *hia* 'below.' „ *hia* 'below.' „ *hia* 'below.' 口 *keu* 'mouth.' „ *keu* 'mouth.'
一 *yh* 'one.' 三 *san* 'three.' 工 *kung* 'work.' 一 *yh* 'one.'

Rev. (1297) (1298) (1299) (1300) (1301)



左 *tso* 'left.'
口 *keu* 'mouth.'

Rev. (1302) (1303) (1304) (1305) (1306)

左 *tso* 'left.'
刀 *tao* 'knife.'

,, *tso* 'left.'
匕=化 *hwa* 'exchange.'

Rev. (1307) (1308) (1309) (1310) (1311)

左 *tso* 'left.'
吉 *kih* 'lucky.'

,, *tso* 'left.'
亏 *hu* ?

,, *tso* 'left.'
文 *wen* 'ornament.'

,, *tso* 'left.'
行 *heng* 'going.'

Rev. (1312) (1313) (1314) (1315) (1316)

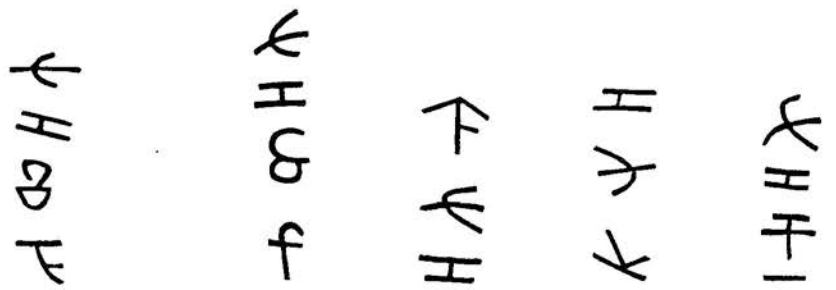
左 *tso* 'left.'
乙 *yh* 2nd of denary cycle.

,, *tso* 'left.'
甲 *kia* 1st of denary cycle.

,, *tso* 'left.'
己 *ki* 3rd of denary cycle.

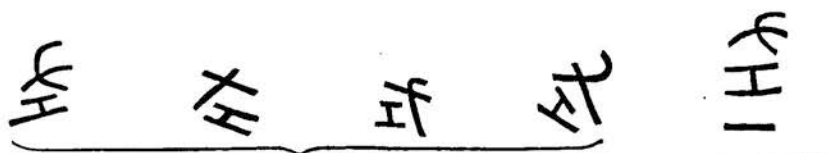
,, *tso* 'left.'
(?) 台 *tai* 'eminent.'

Rev. (1317) (1318) (1319) (1320) (1321)



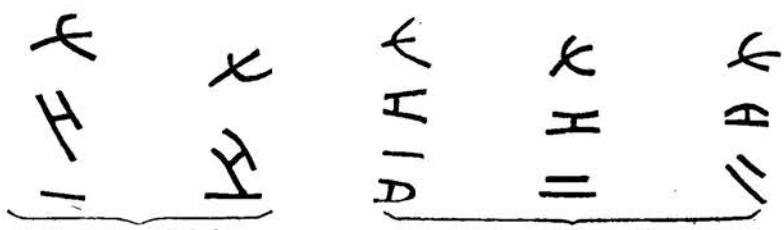
左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.' 下 *hia* 'below.' „ *tso* 'left.'
台 *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tso* 'left.' 干 *kan* 'shield.'
下 *hia* 'below.' 千 *ts'ien* 'thousand.' 一 *yh* 'one.'

Rev. (1322) (1323) (1324) (1325) (1326)



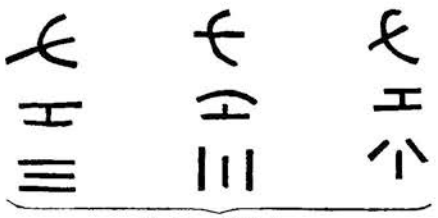
左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.'
一 *yh* 'one.'

Rev. (1327) (1328) (1329) (1330) (1331)



左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.'
一 *yh* 'one.' 二 *erh* 'two.'

Rev. (1332) (1333) (1334) (1335) (1336)

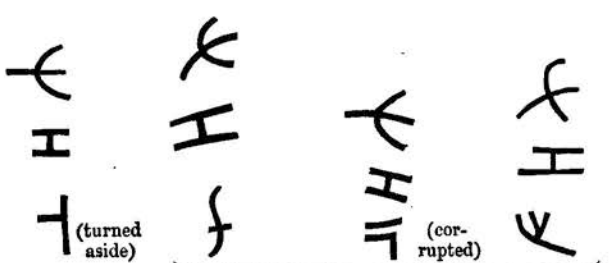


左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.'
三 *san* 'three.' 四 *sze* 'four.' 五 *wu* 'five.'

Rev. (1337) (1338) (1339) (1340) (1341)

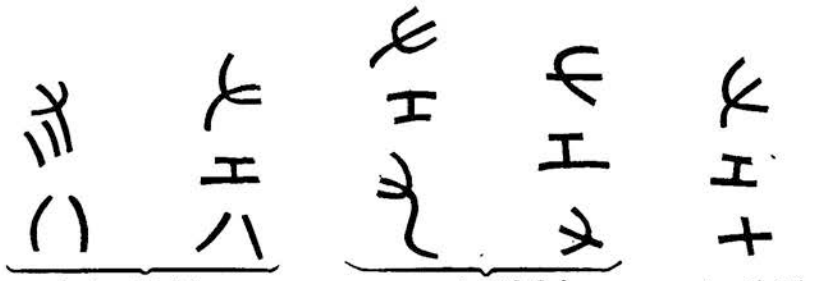
左 *tso* 'left.'
六 *luh* 'six.'

Rev. (1342) (1343) (1344) (1345) (1346)



左 *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.' „ *tso* 'left.'
六 *luh* 'six.' 七 *ts'ih* 'seven.' 八 *pah* 'eight.'

Rev. (1347) (1348) (1349) (1350) (1351)



左 *tso* 'left.'
八 *pah* 'eight.'

„ *tso* 'left.'
九 *kiu* 'nine.'

„ *tso* 'left.'
十 *shih* 'ten.'

Rev. (1352) (1353) (1354) (1355) (1356)

左 *tso* 'left.'
廿 *nien* 'twenty.'

„ *tso* 'left.'
卅 *sah* 'thirty.'

Rev. (1357) (1358)

左 *tso* 'left.'
五 *wu*
十 *shih* 'fifty.'

„ *tso* 'left.'
千 *ts'ien* 'thousand.'

Æ. Size 5·2.

References:—K.T.H., heng 五, ff. 1-14.—S.T.H., heng 二, f. 5.—T.S.T., XXI., ff. 48, 51.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 7-16.

KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *c*. Ming series. 4. Right class.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **98.**

OBV.

明 *ming*. Same as (1236).

REV.

右 刀 五 *yu tao wu* 'right. knife. five.'

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 234.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **99.**

OBV.

明 *ming*. Same as (1236).

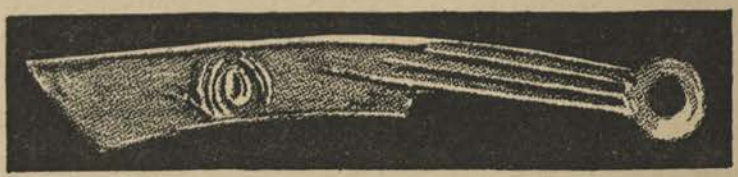
REV.

右 七 *yu ts'ih* 'right. seven.'

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 243.

100.

Obv.



明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

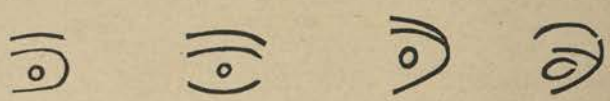
Rev.

右 十 一 *yu shih yh* 'right. eleven.'

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Size 5·2. Wt. 369.

Other issues of the same shape, design, and size, bear the following legends:

Obv. (1359) (1360) (1361) (1362)



明 *ming.* Same as (1236).

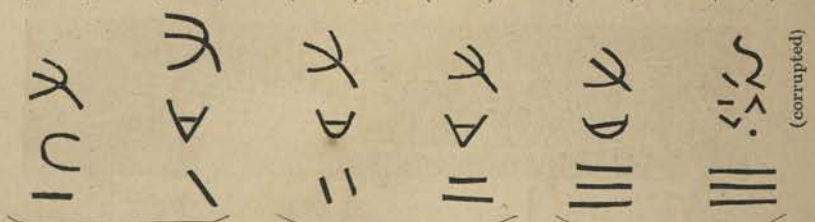
Rev.

右 *yu* 'right.'

Æ. Same size.

The following issues of the same shape, design, and size, with a similar obverse inscribed *ming* 明, bear the following legends on the

Rev. (1363) (1364) (1365) (1366) (1367) (1368)



右 *yu* 'right.'
一 *yh* 'one.'

〃 *yu* 'right.'
二 *erh* 'two.'

〃 *yu* 'right.'
三 *sân* 'three.'

Rev. (1369) (1370) (1371) (1372) (1373)

右 *yu* 'right.'
四 *sze* 'four.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
„ *sze* 'four.'
口 *keu* 'mouth.'

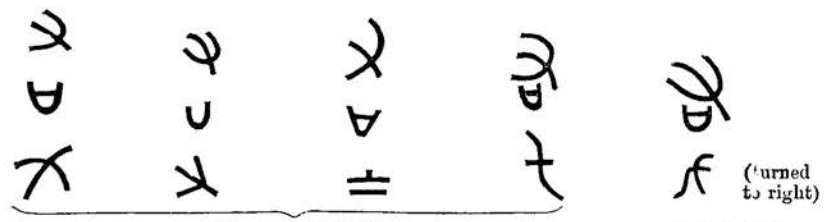
„ *yu* 'right.'
五 *wu* 'five.'

Rev. (1374) (1375) (1376) (1377) (1378)

右 *yu* 'right.'
五 *wu* 'five.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
六 *luh* 'six.'

Rev. (1379) (1380) (1381) (1382) (1383)



右 *yu* 'right.'
七 *ts'ih* 'seven.'

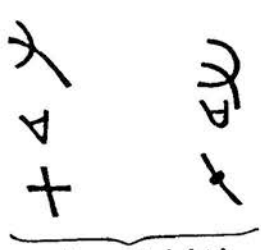
„ *yu* 'right.'
九 *kiu* 'nine.'

Rev. (1384) (1385) (1386) (1387) (1388)

右 *yu* 'right.'
九 *kiu* 'nine.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
十 *shih* 'ten.'

Rev. (1389) (1390) (1391) (1392) (1393)



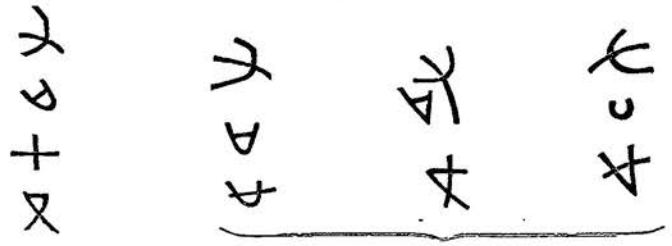
右 *yu* 'right.' 十 *shih* 'ten.'

„ *yu* 'right.' 一 *shih yh* 'eleven.'

„ *yu* 'right.' 二 *shih erh* 'twelve.'

„ *yu* 'right.' 四 *shih sze* 'fourteen.'

Rev. (1394) (1395) (1396) (1397) (1398)



右 *yu* 'right.' 十 *shih* 五 *wu* 'fifteen.'

„ *yu* 'right.' 廿 *nien* 'twenty.'

„ *yu* 'right.' 千 *ts'ien* 'thousand.'

E. Size 5·4.

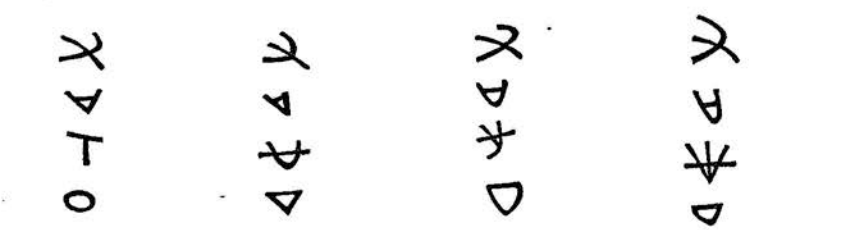
References:—K.T.H. heng 六, ff. 2-6, 11.—T.S.T., XXI., ff. 47-50.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 7-16.

Other issues of the same shape, size, and design, with the obverse inscribed 明 *Ming*, thus: , or with unimportant variants, bear the following legends:

Rev. (1399) (1400) (1401) (1402) (1403)

右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'
一 *yh* 'one.' 二 *erh* 'two.' 三 *san* 'three.' 六 *luh* 'six.'
口 *ḳeu* 'mouth.' „ *keu* 'mouth.' „ *keu* 'mouth.' „ *keu* 'mouth.'

Rev. (1404) (1405) (1406) (1407)



右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'
(?) 六 *luh* 'six.' 廿 *nien* 'twenty.' 卅 *sah* 'thirty.'
口 *keu* 'mouth.' „ *keu* 'mouth.' „ *keu* 'mouth.'

Æ. Size 5·4.

References:—K.T.H. heng 六, ff. 7, 8.—H.P.W.T.K., II., ff. 1-16.

In the following issues, which do not otherwise differ from the preceding, the name *Ming* of the obverse is written thus, , and the reverses are the following:

Rev.	(1408)	(1409)	(1410)	(1411)
	右 *yu* 'right.'	„ *yu* 'right.'	„ *yu* 'right.'	„ *yu* 'right.'
	文 *wen* 'ornament.'	台 *tai* 'eminent.'	„ *tai* 'eminent.'	„ *tai* 'eminent.'
	二 *erh* 'two.'	一 *yh* 'one.'	三 *san* 'three.'	廿 *nien* 'twenty.'

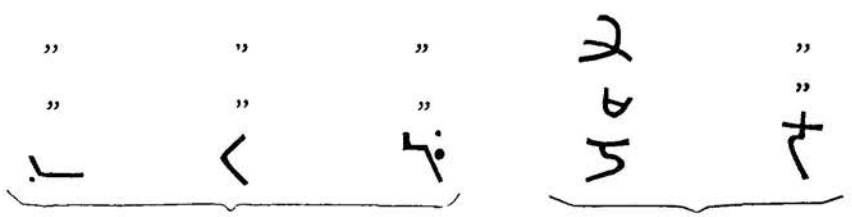
Æ. Size 5·4.

References:—K.T.H. heng 六, ff. 8-10.—S.T.H. heng II., ff. 8-10.—T.S.T. XXI., ff. 47-50.

The following issues, which bear cyclical marks on the reverses, and are incomplete in that respect, have the obverses inscribed *Ming*, thus :

Rev.	(1412)	(1413)	(1414)	(1415)	(1416)
			„	„	„
			„	„	„
	右 *yu* 'right.'		„ *yu* 'right.'		
	甲 *kia* 1st of denary cycle.		乙 *yh* 2nd of denary cycle.		

Rev. (1417) (1418) (1419) (1420) (1421)



右 *yu* 'right.'
乙 *yh* 2nd of denary cycle.

„ *yu* 'right.'
丁 *ting* 4th of denary cycle.

Rev. (1422) (1423) (1424)

右 *yu* 'right.'
丁 *ting* 4th of the denary cycle.

„ *yu* 'right.'
己 *ki* 6th of the denary cycle.

„ *yu* 'right.'
午 *wu* 7th of the duodenary cycle.

Æ. Size 5·2.

Reference :—K.T.H. heng 六, ff. 9, 10—H.P.W.T.K., II., ff. 7-16.

Other issues of the same shape, size, and design, inscribed 明 *Ming*, thus on the obverse, bear the following legends:

Rev. (1425) (1426) (1427) (1428) (1429)

右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'

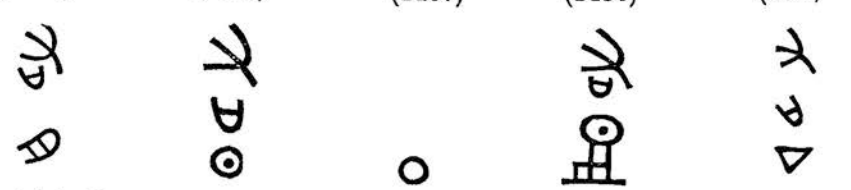
匕 (=化) *hwa* 'exchange.' (?) (?) (?) (?)

Rev. (1430) (1431) (1432) (1433) (1434)

右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'

吉 *kih* 'lucky.' 禾 *ho* 'grain.' 文 *wen* 'ornament.' 立 'standing up.'

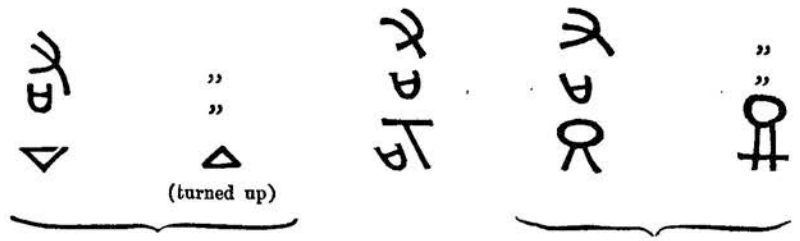
Rev. (1435) (1436) (1437) (1438) (1439)



右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'

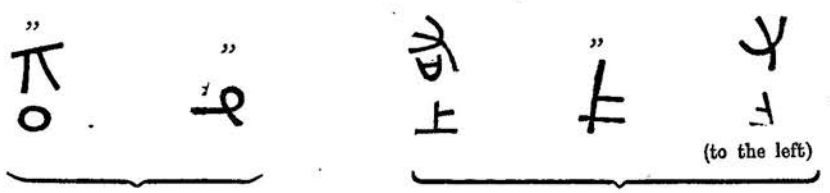
月 *yueh* 'moon.' 星 *sing* 'star.' 日 *jih* 'sun.' 旦 *tan* 'star.' 口 *keu* 'mouth.'

Rev. (1440) (1441) (1442) (1443) (1444)



右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'
口 *keu* 'mouth.' 可 *ko* 'can.' 只 *tchi* 'only.'

Rev. (1445) (1446) (1447) (1448) (1449)



右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'
只 *tchi* 'only.' 上 *shang* 'above.'

Rev. (1450) (1451) (1452) (1453) (1454)

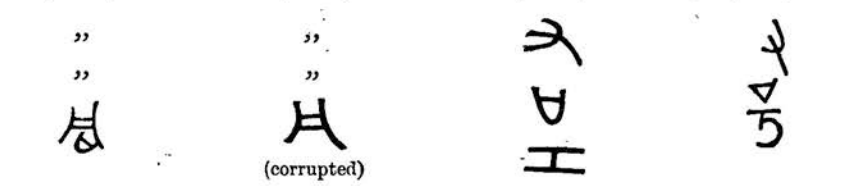
右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'
上 *shang* 'above.' 中 *tchung* 'middle.' 下 *hia* 'below.' „ *hia* 'below.'
口 *keu* 'mouth.' 工 *kung* 'work.'

Rev. (1455) (1456) (1457) (1458)

右 *yu* 'right.'
邑 *yh* 'city.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
周 *tchou* 'perfect.'

Rev. (1459) (1460) (1461) (1462)

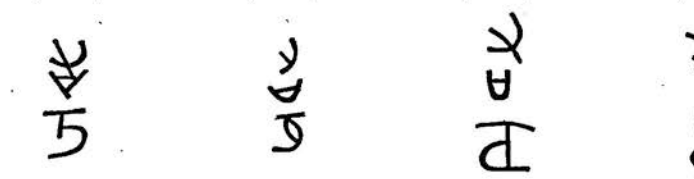


右 *yu* 'right.'
周 *tchou* 'perfect.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
工 *kung* 'work.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
万 *kao* 'effort.'

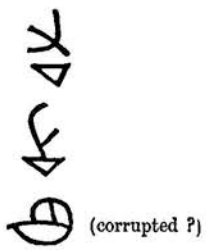
Rev. (1463) (1464) (1465) (1466)



右 *yu* 'right.'
万 *kao* 'effort.'

„ *yu* 'right.'
台 *tai* 'eminent.'

REV. (1467) (1468) (1469) (1470)



(corrupted ?)

右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right. „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'
台 *tai* 'eminent.' 大 *ta* 'great.' 王 *wang* 'royal.' 屮 *tch'eh* 'sprout.'
旦 *tan* 'dawn.' 口 *keu* 'mouth.'

Æ. Size 2·1.

On the following issues, not otherwise dissimilar from the preceding, the *Ming* of the obverse is written thus . On the reverses are the following legends :

REV. (1471) (1472) (1473) (1474) (1475)

下 *hia* 'below.' 文 *wen* 'ornament.' 台 *tai* 'eminent.'
右 *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.' „ *yu* 'right.'

Æ. Size 5·2.

References :—K.T.H. heng 六, ff. 11, 12; 七, ff. 1-11.—S.T.H. heng 二, ff. 6-8.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 7-16.

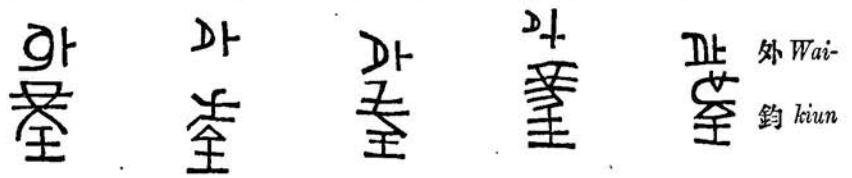
IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued.*)

B. Smaller sorts. *c.* Ming series. 5. Wai-kiun class.

All the obverses bear *Ming* 明, written thus , with small variants.

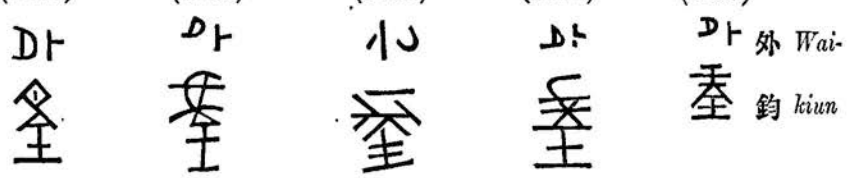
The reverses have the following legends:

Rev. (1476) (1477) (1478) (1479) (1480)



i.e. 'Foreign kiun' (a weight).

Rev. (1481) (1482) (1483) (1484) (1485)

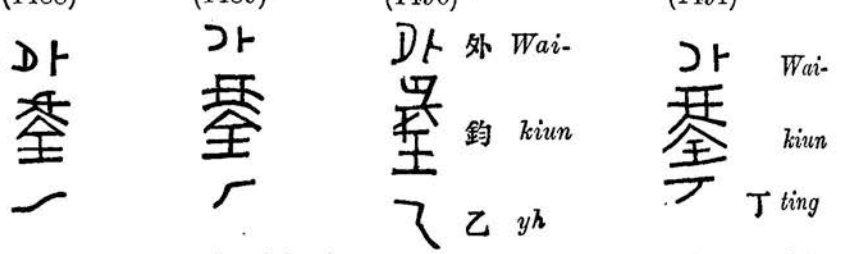


i.e. 'Foreign kiun' (a weight).

Rev. (1486). *Wai-kiun,* as (1479), with — *yh* 'one' below.'

Rev. (1487). *Wai-kiun,* as (1484), with — *yh* 'one' below.

Rev. (1488) (1489) (1490) (1491)



'Foreign kiun.'
2nd (of denary cycle).

'Foreign kiun.
4th (of denary cycle).

Æ. Size 5·1.

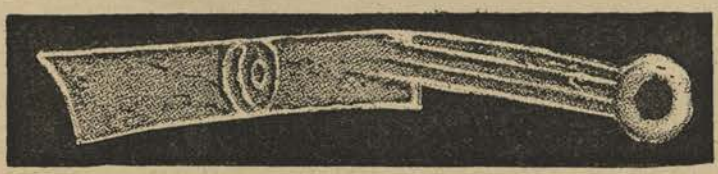
References:—K.T.H. heng 七, ff. 11 *v.* 13.—S.T.H. heng 二, ff. 8, 9.—H.P.W.T.K. II., ff. 16-17.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

B. Smaller sorts. *c*. Ming series. 6. Tai class.

101.

OBV.



明 *Ming*.

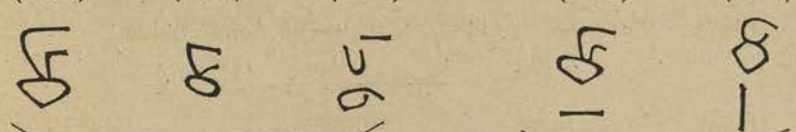
REV.

台 *tai* 'eminent.' 九 *kiu* 'nine.'

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 241.

Other issues present the following legends. *Ming* is generally written thus or with small variants, on the obverse. On the reverse are the following:

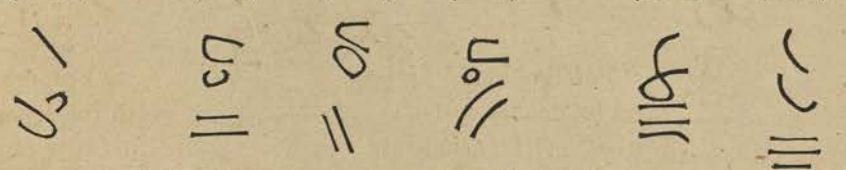
REV. (1492) (1493) (1494) (1495) (1496)



台 *tai* 'eminent.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
一 *yh* 'one.'

REV. (1497) (1498) (1499) (1500) (1501) (1502)

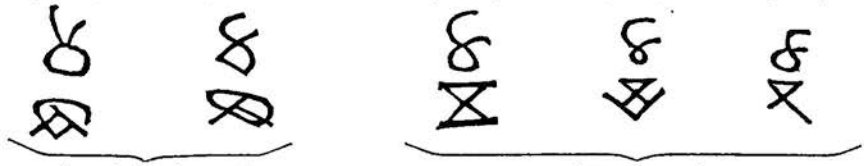


台 *tai* 'eminent.'
一 *yh* 'one.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
二 *erh* 'two.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
三 *san* 'three.'

Rev. (1503) (1504) (1505) (1506) (1507)



台 *tai* 'eminent.'
四 *sze* 'four.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
五 *wu* 'five.'

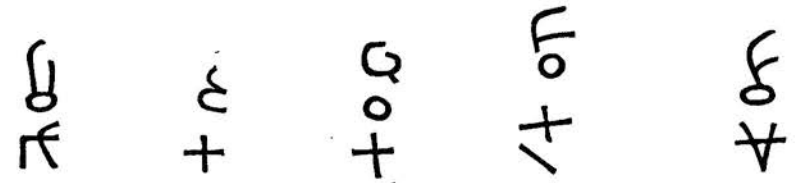
Rev. (1508) (1509) (1510) (1511) (1512)

台 *tai* 'eminent.'
六 *luh* 'six.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
七 *ts'ih* 'seven.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
八 *pah* 'eight.'

Rev. (1513) (1514) (1515) (1516) (1517)



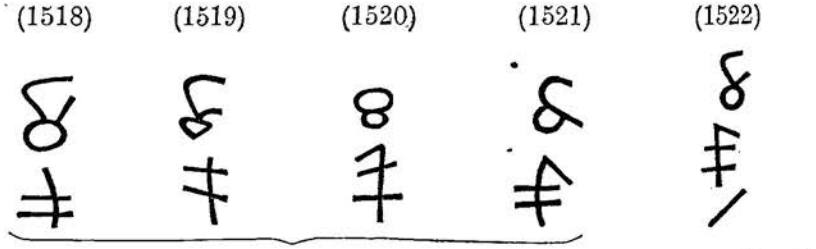
台 *tai* 'eminent.'
九 *kiu* 'nine.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
十 *shih* 'ten.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
„ *shih*
一 *yh* 'eleven.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
廿 *nien* 'twenty.'

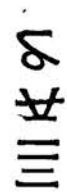
Rev. (1518) (1519) (1520) (1521) (1522)



台 *tai* 'eminent.'
„ *nien* 'twenty.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
„ *nien*
十 *shih*
一 *yh* 'twenty-one.'

Rev. (1523)



台 *tai* 'eminent.'
〃 *nien*
四 *sze* 'twenty-four.'

(1524)

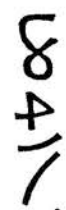
〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
卅 *sah* 'thirty.'

(1525)

〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
五 *wu*
十 *shih* 'fifty-one.'

(1526)

(1527)



〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
〃 *wu*
八 *pah* 'fifty-eight.'

Rev. (1528)

台 *tai* 'eminent.'
七 *ts'ih*
十 *shih* 'seventy.'

(1529)

〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
九 *kiu*
〃 *shih* 'ninety.'

(1530)

(upside down)

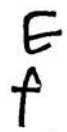
〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
〃 *kiu*
〃 ? 'ninety.'

(1531)

〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
〃 *kiu*
二 *erh* 'ninety-two.'

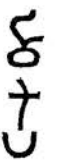
Rev. (1532)

(1533)



台 *tai* 'eminent.'
千 *ts'ien* 'thousand.'

(1534)



〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
十 *shih* 'ten.'
口 *keu* 'mouth.'

(1535)

(1536)

〃 *tai* 'eminent.'
乙 *yh* 2nd of denary cycle.

Rev. (1537) (1538) (1539) (1540) (1541)

台 *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.'
丁 *ting* 4th of denary cycle. 上 *shang* 'above.' 下 *hia* 'below.' „ *hia* 'below.'
— *yh* 'one.'

Rev. (1542) (1543) (1544) (1545) (1546)

台 *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.'
后 *heu* 'queen.' 吉 *kih* 'lucky.' 工 *kung* 'work.' 匕=化 *hwa* 'exchange.'

Rev. (1547) (1548) (1549) (1550) (1551)

台 *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.'
文 *wen* 'ornament.' 丂 *kao* 'effort.' ? ? ?

Rev. (1552) (1553) (1554) (1555) (1556)

台 *tai* 'eminent.'
一 *yh* 'one.'
七 *ts'ih*
六 *luh* 'seventy-six.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
„ ? ?

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
平 *kwa* 'stride.'

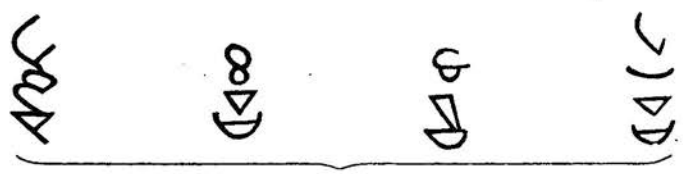
Rev. (1557) (1558) (1559) (1560)

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
其 *ki* 'he.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
王 *wang* 'king.'

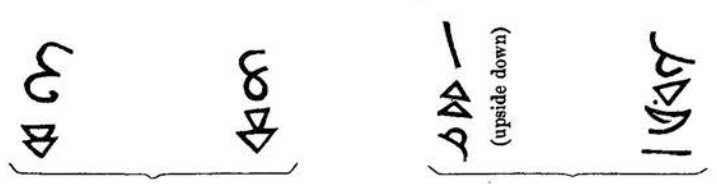
„ *tai* 'eminent.'
邑 *yh* 'city.'

Rev. (1561) (1562) (1563) (1564)



„ *tai* 'eminent.'
邑 *yh* 'city.'

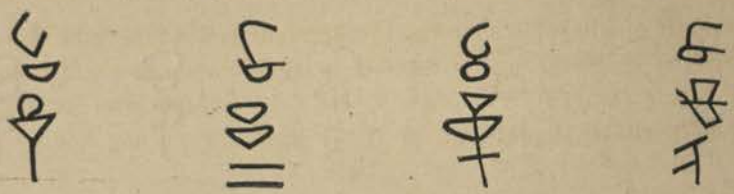
Rev. (1565) (1566) (1567) (1568)



„ *tai* 'eminent.'
邑 *yh* 'city.'

„ *tai* 'eminent.'
„ *yh* 'city.'
一 *yh* 'one.'

REV. (1569) (1570) (1571) (1572)



„ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.' „ *tai* 'eminent.'

邑 *yh* 'city.' „ *yh* 'city.' „ *yh* 'city.' „ *yh* 'city.'

一 *yh* 'one.' 二 *erh* 'two.' 十 *shih* 'ten.' 下 *hia* 'below.'

Æ. Size 5·2.

References:—K.T.H., heng 八, ff. 1-14.—S.T.H., heng 二, ff. 9-11.—H.P.W.T.K. II., f. 17.

IV. KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

C. Unknown and doubtful sorts.

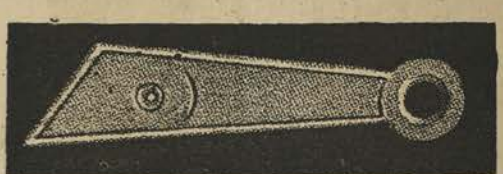
102.

OBV.

齊 去

Tsi *kiu.*

REV.



明 *ming.*

Æ. Size 3·1. Wt. 334.

A representative specimen of a spurious issue made from written descriptions (as in the *Kin ting Tsien luh* K. II., f. 6), for unaware collectors.

(1573)

A silver knife of the same shape as the preceding, but larger in size, said to have been discovered in Shantung, is figured in the K'ien Lung's Museum Catalogue, section of Money (*Kin ting Tsien luh*, K. II., f. 1). The legend on the obverse (the reverse is uninscribed) should read 齊太公去 *Ts'i Tai Kung Kiu*.

Æ. Size ·6.

(1574)

A knife of same shape and size, without inscription, with two central lines lengthwise, is figured in the same catalogue, K. I., f. 3.

Æ. Same size.

103.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

? ?

易 *yang* (=陽)

? ?

之 *tchi*

? ?

? ?

之 *tchi*

去 *kiu*

化 *hwa*

No legend.

Only three horizontal lines as in the *Tsi* type.

Æ. Size 5·4. Wt. 339.

V. SUNDRY SHAPES.

OBV. (1575)

各 *Ko*
六 *luh*
朱 *tchu*

i.e. 'Each six *tchus* (weights).'

(1576)

半 *Pan*
兩 *liang*

i.e. 'Half ounce.'

OBV. (1577)

半 *Pan*
兩 *liang*

i.e. 'Half ounce.'

(1578)

? ?

Undeciphered.

Æ. Size as figured.

Reverse not inscribed, and convex.

This somewhat curious currency, which, as a matter of fact, was a metallic substitute for the cowries, and for that reason is sometimes called 'Shell-Money,' has received the quaint appellatives of 'Ghost's heads' 鬼頭 *Kwei tou* and 'Ants noses' money' 蟻鼻錢 *Y-pi tsien*. It was issued, according to tradition, by the care of Sün-siok Ngao, Prime Minister of Tchwang, king of Tsu (S. Honan, Hupeh, &c.) who ruled in 612-589 B.C.

References:—K.T.H., *tcheng* III. f. 15.—H.P.W.T.K. VI., ff. 16, 17.

(1579) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Ts'i

Undeciphered.

Undeciphered.

Plain, no legend.

Æ. Size as figured.

References :—Kin ting tsien luh, K. II., f. 4.

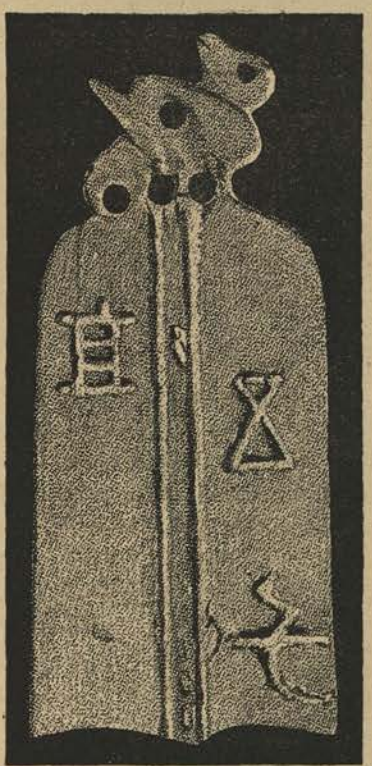
104.

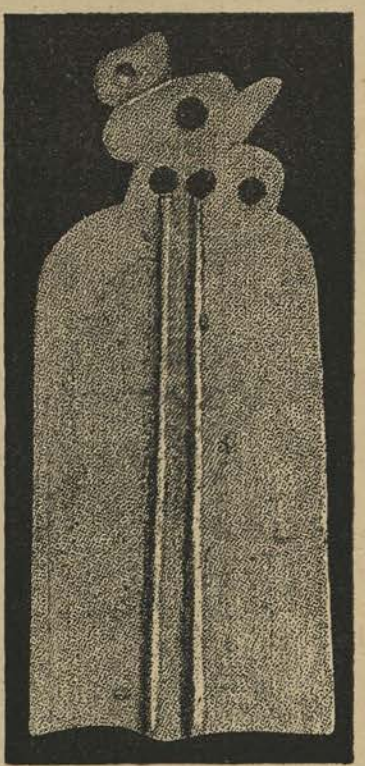
且.

Ts'ie

wu 五

tsien 千





i.e. '*Ts'ie.* Five thousand.'

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Size 3·8. Wt. 695.

The first character in the Li-shu, the two others in the Siao-tchuen styles of writing. *Ts'ie,* perhaps for *Ts'ie kü* 且居, which was E. of Siuen-hwa fu in Chihli.

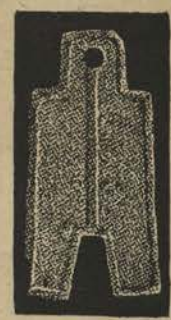
VI. NEW PU-MONEY.

a. HAN Period. Interregnum. Wang Mang, rebel, A.D. 7-22.

105.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

布 序
百 四



No legend.

-pu. Siü-

-peh. Sze-

i.e. 'Class Pu. Four hundred.'

Æ. Size 1·4. Wt. 86.

106.

布 中
百 六

No legend.

-pu. Tchung-

-peh. Luh-

i.e. 'Middle Pu. Six hundred.'

Æ. Size 5·8. Wt. 158

107.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

布 壯
百 七

-pu. Tchwang-

-peh. Ts'ih-

No legend.

Same as **106.**

i.e. 'Full Pu. Seven hundred.'

Æ. Size 1·85. Wt. 173.

OBV. (1580)

布 小
百 一

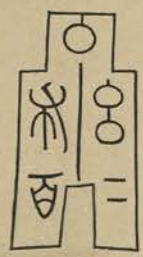
-pu. Siao-

-peh. Yh.

i.e. 'Small Pu. One hundred.'

OBV. (1581)

布 幺
百 二



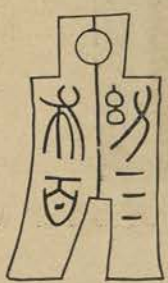
-pu. Yao-

-peh. Erh-

i.e. 'Little Pu. Two hundred.'

OBV. (1582)

布 幼
百 三



-pu. Yu-

-peh. San-

i.e. 'Young Pu. Three hundred.'

OBV. (1583)

布 差
百 五

-pu. Tso-

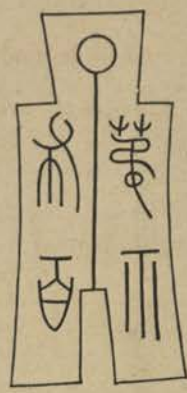
-peh. Wu-

i.e. 'Serial Pu. Five hundred.

Obv. (1584)

布 第 -pu. Ti-

百 八 -peh. Pah-



i.e. 'Class Pu. Eight hundred.'

Obv. (1585)

布 次 -pu. Ts'e-

百 九 -peh. Kiu-

i.e. 'Classified Pu. Nine hundred.'

Æ. Sizes as figured.

Rev. All without legend. Only a central line lengthwise, as **105-107.**

Reference :—K.T.H., *Ii* III., ff. 10-12.

108.

Obverse.

布 大

千 黃
(=橫)

-pu. Ta-

-ts'ien. Hwang-

i.e. 'Great Pu. Worth 1000.'

Reverse.

No legend.

Æ. Size 2·15. Wt. 147.

109.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to preceding. Same legend.

Æ. Size 2·15. Wt. 212.

110.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **108.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 2·15. Wt. 175.

111.

OBVERSE and REVERSE slightly different.

(Representative Specimen.) Æ. Size 2·05. Wt. 152.

Similar types on a slightly larger scale, but without indication of value, were issued as follows:—

(1586) OBVERSE 布小 *Siao Pu*, like on (1580).

Æ. Size 1·5.

(1587) OBVERSE 布幺 *Yao Pu*, like on (1581).

Æ. Size 1·6.

(1588) OBVERSE 布幼 *Pu*, like on (1582).

Æ. Size 1·7.

(1589) OBVERSE 布厚 *Siu Pu*, like on **105.**

Æ. Size 1·8.

(1590) OBVERSE 差布 *Tso Pu*, like on (1583).

Æ. Size 1·8.

(1591) OBVERSE 布中 *Pu*, like on **106.**

Æ. Size 1·9.

(1592) OBVERSE 布壯 *Tchwang Pu*, like on **107.**

Æ. Size 1·9.

(1593) OBVERSE 布第 *Ti Pu* like on (1584).

Æ. Size 2·.

(1594) OBVERSE 布次 *Ts'e Pu*, Variant of (1585).

Æ. Size 2·.

(1595) OBVERSE 布大 *Ta Pu*, like on **108.**

Æ. Size 2·1.

All REVERSES with a central line downwards.

(*Lockhart Coll.*) **112.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

布貨

Pu Ho.

No legend.

i.e. Currency, literally, 'Exchangeable-goods cloth.'

Æ. Wt. 245.

This type is one of those which has always been counterfeited, and from the literal meaning such pieces have occasionally been made use of as counters.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

113.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to preceding. Same legend.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 217.

114.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 240.

115.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 252.

116.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 202.

117.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 225.

118.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 230.

119.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 246.

120.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 254.

121.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 270.

122.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 274.

123.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **112.** Same legend. Later issue.

Æ. Size 2·2. Wt. 324.

VI. NEW PU-MONEY (*continued*).

b. Unknown, dubious.

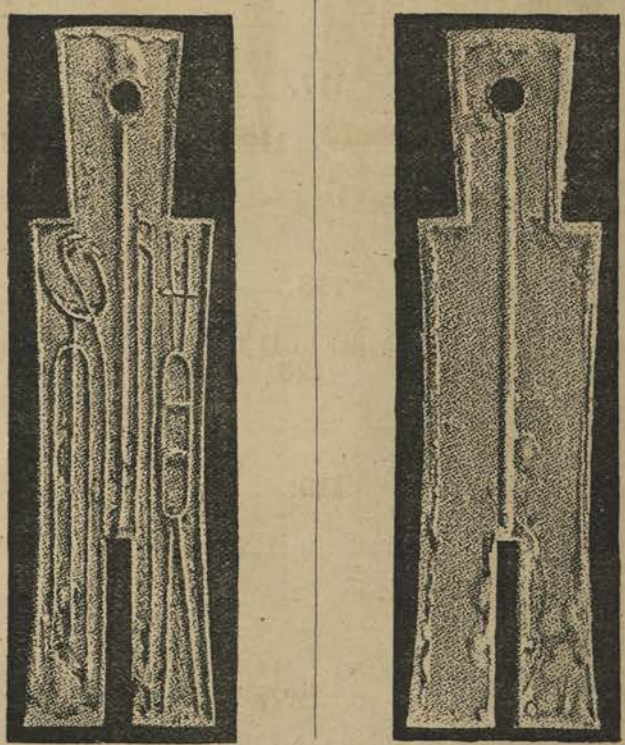
124.

布 貨

-pu. Ho-

'Money.'

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



Æ. Wt. 1530.

This specimen is likely genuine, but apparently not as a current piece of money.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

125.

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

當 殊

十化 戔

Tang *Shu*

shih hwa. tsien

貨 十

ho. *Shih*

i.e. 'Shu Money, value 10 *hwa.*'

Æ. Size 3·8. Wt. 524.

126.

Same as **125**,
with slight variants.

Same as **125**.
The character + worn out.

Æ. Size 3·8. Wt. 497.

127.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to preceding. Same legend.

Æ. Size 3·8. Wt. 380.

128.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **125.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 3·8. Wt. 480.

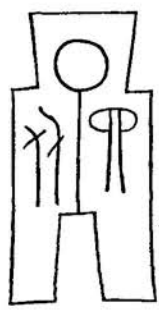
129.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **125.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 3·8. Wt. 490.

(1596)

OBVERSE.

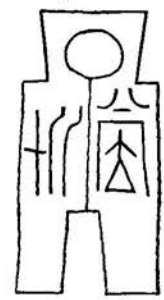


錢 四
(=錢)

-tsien. *Sze-*

i.e. 'Four money-piece.'

REVERSE.



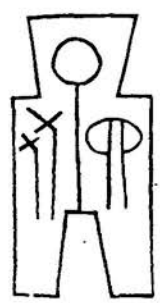
十 化 當

-shih hwa. *Tang-*

i.e. 'Value 10 *hwa.*'

Æ. Size 1.5.

(1597)



錢 四
(=錢)

-tsien. *Sze-*

i.e. 'Four money-piece.'

十 化 當

-shih hwa. *Tang-*

i.e. 'Value 10 *hwa.*'

Æ. Size 1·5.

References:—K.T.H., *Yuen* I., f. 15.—H.P.W.T.K., IV., f. 20.

VII. NEW KNIFE-MONEY.

a. HAN Period. Interregnum.

Wang Mang 王莽 A.D. 7-22.

Issues of second year *Kü-sheh* 居攝二年 *Kü-sheh erh nien* (=7 A.D.)

130.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

刀 *K'i-*

-tao.

Wu 五

peh. 百

No legend.

i.e. '*K'i* knife. Five hundred.'

Æ. Wt. 243.

131.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

刀 栔

-tao. K'i-

Wu 五

peh. 百

No legend.

i.e. '*K'i* knife. Five hundred.'

Æ. Wt. 268.

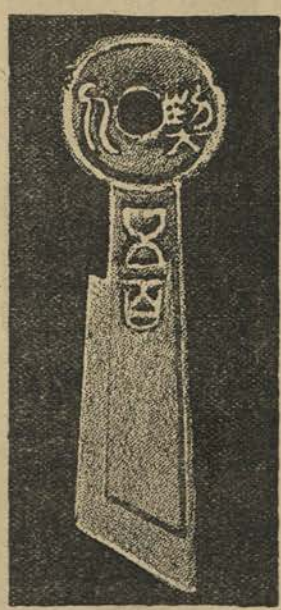
132.

刀 契

-tao. K'i-

Wu 五

peh. 百



No legend.

i.e. 'Binding-knife. Five hundred.'

Æ. Wt. 180.

Representative specimen of a doubtful type.

133.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

刀 梁

-tao. *K'i-*

Wu 五

peh. 百

No legend.

i.e. '*K'i* knife. Five hundred.'

Æ. Wt. 195.

Representative specimen. The type itself is doubtful.

134.

OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **133.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 3·. Wt. 147.

135.

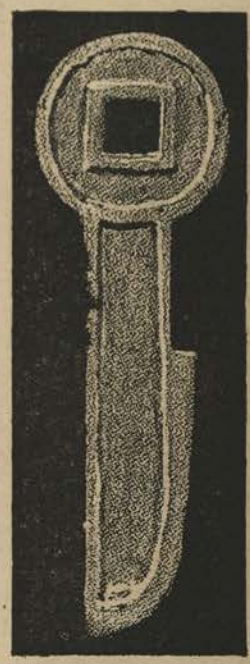
OBVERSE and REVERSE nearly similar to **133.** Same legend.

Æ. Size 3·. Wt. 149.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

136.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



刀 ?

Tao. ?

Wu 五

peh 百

No legend.

i e. '? Knife. Five hundred.'

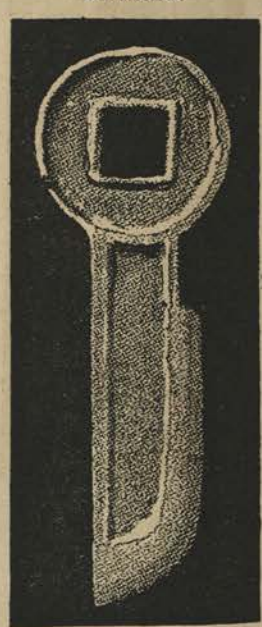
Æ. Wt. 315.

Representative specimen of a more than doubtful type.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

137.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



yh 一

tao 刀

(inlaid in gold)

Ping 平

wu 五

tsien 千

No legend.

i.e. 'One tao. Equal to five thousand.'

Æ. Wt. 515.

138.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

yh 一
tao 刀
Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

No legend.

i.e. 'One tao. Equal to five thousand.'

Æ. Wt. 215.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

139.

yh 一
tao 刀
Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

No legend.

i.e. 'One tao. Equal to five thousand.'

140.

OBVERSE and REVERSE similar to **139**, but smaller.

Æ. Size 2·7. Wt. 200.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

141.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

wu 五 (on side)

Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

No legend.

i.e. 'Five. Equal to five thousand.'

Æ. Wt. 207.

142.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

yh — (gilt)
tao 刀 (gilt)

Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

No legend.

i.e. 'One tao. Equal to five thousand.'

(Imitative specimen.) Æ. Wt. 505.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

143.

OBVERSE and REVERSE similar to **142.**

Æ. Same size. Wt. 495.

144.

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

yh 一
tao 刀
Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

i.e. 'One tao. Equal to five thousand.' | *i.e.* 'Equal to five thousand.'

Æ. Wt. 512.

145.

OBVERSE and REVERSE similar to **144.**

Æ. Same size. Wt. 505.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

146.

Similar to **144**, but the 一 刀 of the obverse is not gilt.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 498.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

147.

OBVERSE and REVERSE similar to **144.**

Æ. Same size. Wt. 500.

148.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

yh 一
tao 刀
Ping 平
wu 五
tsien 千

No legend.

i.e. 'One knife. Equal to five thousand.'

Æ. Wt. 198.

VII. NEW KNIFE-MONEY (*continued*).

b. Unknown and dubious sorts.

149.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

square *fang* 方
inch *tsun* 寸
seven *ts'ih* 七
money *ho* 貨 / *pu* 布
five *wu* 五
hundred *peh* 百

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 199.

Specimen doubtful, of an uncertain type.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY.

From about 950 B.C. to 622 A.D.

About 947 B.C., during the reign of the King Muh 穆, of the Tchou dynasty, enactments were made for the optional redemption by mulcts and fines, of penalties such as branding, mutilation, or death. The culprit was allowed to exonerate himself by paying 100, 200, 500, or 1000 *hwan* 鍰, or pieces of Ring-Money in copper.

This statement of the Shu-king (part v., bk. xxvii.) shows that the Ring-Money was then well known, at least as an official unit of currency. Its shape however does not seem to have circulated to the same extent as those of the Spade-, Pu-, or Knife-Money, most probably because it was in appearance more fiduciary than the latter, whose shapes were those of implements of daily use. Various attempts to promote its use proved unsuccessful. We do not realize how far the monetary laws of 1032 B.C. made it acceptable, and the known attempt of King Wang of Tchou in 523 B.C. was a complete failure. It lingered until the Ts'IN (in 221 B.C.) and the HAN (in 195 B.C.) dynasties adopted it definitively for their currency. It has passed through several phases, being at first (*a*) without inscription (as on 1598, below), then inscribed (*b*) with its value or weight (as on **150**, 1599-1605, **156-164**, **168**, **169**, 1619, 1620, below), and (*c*) with geographical names (as on **151-155**, 1606-1615, **165-167**, 1616, 1618, below), like the other shapes of money.

The interesting feature of associated names of towns for the issue of money, which we have already met with in the Spade-Money (p. 16), the Pu-Money (pp. 115-120, 128), and the Knife-Money (pp. 223-226) above, occurs again in a few and last instances on **154**, **155**, 1611, below.

For convenience of reference the types are arranged in two divisions, according to the central hole being round or square; the latter, theoretically and historically being the older, comes first, notwithstanding a current statement among Chinese numismatists, which is discussed in the Introduction, as well as many other questions connected with the beginnings of the Round-Money.

The habit of inscribing this currency with its value, nominal or real, lasted with few exceptions until the beginning of the T'ang dynasty, when the modern type of money, the modern style of writing, or nearly so, and the use of the names of years or period (*nien hiao*) as legend, were finally adopted, and are still in current practice.

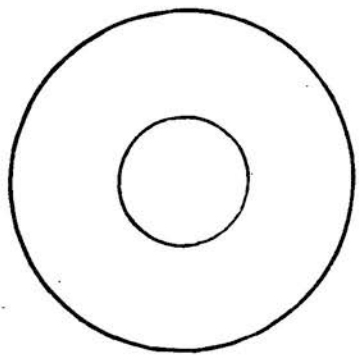
(I.) With round hole. *a*. No legend.

OLDEST PERIOD.

(1598)

OBVERSE.

No legend nor mark of any kind.



REVERSE.

Same as obverse.

No legend nor mark of any kind.

Æ. Size as figured.

How late such a pattern was used is undetermined, but it lasted apparently until the Civil Wars, 481 B.C. Of this uninscribed class no smaller specimen of a fractional value is known.

(I.) With round hole. *b*. Value only.

LATER PERIOD.

(1599)

員 半
(=圜)

-hwan. *Pan-*

i.e. 'Half a round.'

Plain, no legend nor marks.

No rim. Æ. Size 1·1.

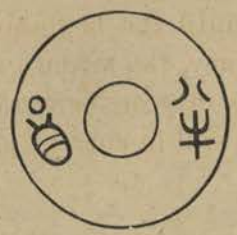
(1600)

半 員
(=圜)

-hwan. Pan-

i.e. 'Half a round.'

Obverse.



Reverse.

Plain, no legend nor marks.

No rim. Æ. Size. 1·1.

The above Half-round-Money is certainly much later than the preceding uninscribed type. Its date is probably like that of the following, the period of the Civil Wars 481-255 B.C.

Reference:—K.T.H. Li I., ff. 7, 14.

150.

珠[6]
四[5] 重[1]
十[4] 一[2]
兩[3]

Tchung yh liang
shih sze tchu.

i.e. 'Weight 1 liang 14 tchus.'

Plain, no marks nor rims.

Æ. Wt. 171.

(1601)

珠[6]
四[5] 重[1]
十[4] 一[2]
兩[3]

Tchung yh liang
shih sze tchu.

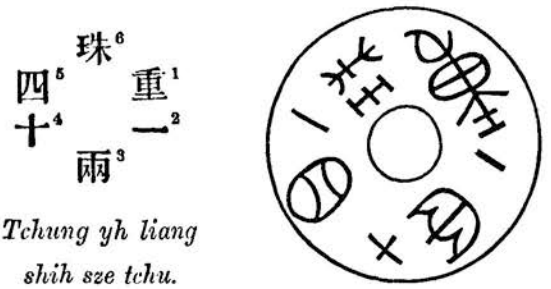
i.e. 'Weight 1 liang 14 tchus.'

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

(1602)

OBVERSE.



Tchung yh liang
shih sze tchu.

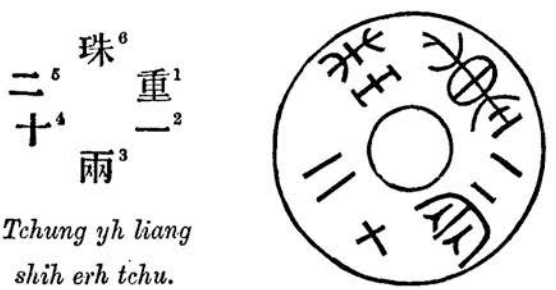
i.e. 'Weight 1 liang 14 tchus.

REVERSE.

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

(1603)



Tchung yh liang
shih erh tchu.

i.e. 'Weight 1 liang 12 tchus.

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

(1604)

Tchung yh liang
shih erh tchu.

i.e. 'Weight 1 liang 12 tchus.'

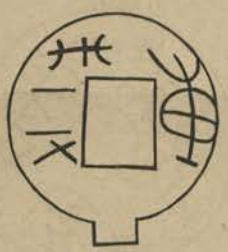
Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

(1605) Obverse. Reverse.

朱[4] (=珠)
二[3]
十[2] 重[1]

Tchung shih erh tchu.



Plain, without any marks.

i.e. Weight 12 tchu.

Æ. Size as figured.

Reference :—K.T.H. Li I., ff. 10-12.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

(I.) With round hole. *c*. Geographical names.

(*Gardner Coll.*) **151.**

垣

Yuen.

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Wt. 153.

About the end of the Civil War (481-255 B.C.) *Yuen* was on the frontier of the states of Tchou 周 and of Tchao 趙. It was the name given by the conqueror, Tchao Siang Wang, of Ts'in, to the region of *Pu-fan* and *Pi-she* (S.-W. Shansi), in 290 B.C. See above, Pu-Money series **17**, p. 28, and (252-259) pp. 61, 62. See also (161) p. 38, which perhaps belongs to the same place of issue.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

152.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain, no marks.

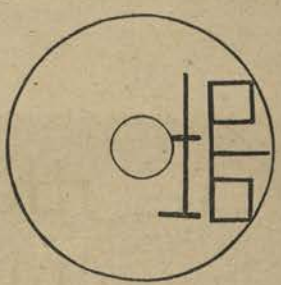
垣

Yuen.

Same as **151.**

Æ. Wt. 103.

(1606)



垣

Yuen.

Same as **151.**

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

(1607)

垣
(turned over)

Yuen.

Same as **151.**

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

Several other issues of the same type are known, with but slight differences.

References :—K.T.H. Li I., ff. 3, 4.—S.T.S.T. I., f. 19.

153.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

長垣一釿

Tch'ang-yuen yh kin.

Plain, no marks.

i.e. 'One kin of Tch'ang-yuen.'

Æ. Wt. 108.

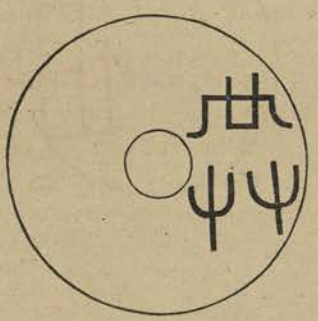
Tch'ang yuen was in the North-East of the modern *hien* of the same name (lat. 35° 18′, long. 114° 56′), in Tchih-li.

The same type was severally issued with small differences.

(1608)

共

K'ung.



Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

(1609)

共

K'ung.

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

K'ung was the modern 輝 *Hui* hien (lat. 35° 30′, long. 114°) in Honan.

(1610)

Several issues of the same type exhibit variants in the legend between (1608) and (1609).

Reference :—K.T.H. *Li* k. I., ff. 5, 6.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

154.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain, without any marks.

赤[3] 屯[2]
金[4] 共[1]

T'uan
tch'eh *K'ung*
kin

i.e. 'Red metal of K'ung and T'uan.'

Æ. Wt. 141.

To be read from right to left upwards; the second sign is upside down.

K'ung, in N. Honan, as on legend (1608, 1609). *T'uan*, apparently for *T'uan liu* 屯留, mentioned in the Annals of the Bamboo books in 370 and 358 B.C., and located where is now the modern Tch'ang-tze in Lu-'ngan fu (lat. 36° 05′, long. 112° 50′), in Shansi. See Pu-Money series **25** (278), pp. 66, 67. It is another instance of association for issuing money; see above pp. 16, 115-120, 128 and 223-226.

(1611)

Plain, without any marks.

金[4]
赤[3] 共[1]
屯[2]

kin
tch'eh
K'ung
T'uan

i.e. 'Red metal of K'ung and T'uan.

Æ. Size as figured.

To read from right to left downwards. Same names of place as on **154**.

Reference :—K.T.H. Li I., f. 6 *v.*

(*Gardner Coll.*) **155.**

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

金[4] 共[1]

二[3] 安[2]

K'ung *'An*

erh *kin*

Plain, without any marks.

i.e. 'Two kin of K'ung and 'An.'

Æ. Wt. 40.

Another case of association for the issue of money. See above, **154.**

K'ung, in N. Honan, as on (1608, 1609), **154**, (1611). *'An* is probably the same as *An-yang*, so called in 257 B.C., now in Tchang-teh fu, N. Honan, as on Pu-Money **29-32**, pp. 83, 84, Knife-Money **50**, p. 220.

(1612)

Specimens occur with the same legend, but in Siao-tchuen style of character, and of a smaller size, which are probably later imitations of the above.

(1613)

陰 齊
(=濟)

-yn. *Ts'i*

Geographical name.

Plain, no marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

Ts'i-yn, now *Tung-tchang* 東昌 fu (lat. 36° 37′, long. 116° 12′), in Shantung.

Reference :—K.T.H. Li I., f. 7.

(1614)

OBVERSE.

周 西

-Tchou. Si-

i.e. 'Western Tchou.'

REVERSE.

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

Issued probably about the end of the reign of Tchou Nan Wang 周赧王 314-256 B.C., the last of the decayed dynasty of Tchou who had his capital at Si Tchou 西周, now Sin-'An 新安 hien, in Honan-fu (lat. 34° 45′, long. 112° 06′), in Honan.

(1615)

周 東

-Tchou. Tung-

i.e. 'Eastern Tchou.'

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Size as figured.

Issued probably by Tung Tchou Kiun 東周君, the title of the last representative of the famous dynasty of Tchou, 258-249 B.C.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

(II.) With square hole. *a.* Value only.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

156.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 88.

化 寶

hwa. *Pao*

i.e. 'Valuable *hwa*.'
(A monetary unit.)

(*Gardner Coll.*)

157.

四 寶
化

sze *Pao*
hwa.

i.e. 'Valuable four *hwas*.'

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 110.

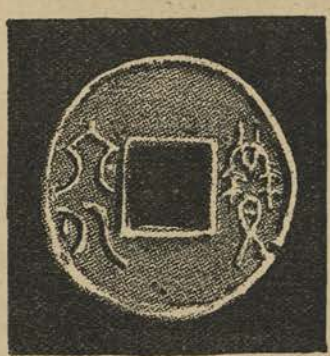
(*Gardner Coll.*)

158.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to **157**.

Æ. Wt. 88.

159.



六 寶
化

luh *Pao*
hwa.

i.e. 'Valuable six *hwas*.'

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 126.

(*Gardner Coll.*)

160.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Pao luh hwa.

Slightly different from **159**.

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 110.

161.

Pao luh hwa.

Slightly different from **159.**

Plain, without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 155.

162.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to **159.**

Æ. Wt. 115.

163.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to **159**.

Æ. Wt. 125.

All these types **156-163** were probably issued under King Wang 景王 of Tchou, about 523 B.C. On this question, which is difficult, of date and decipherment see Introduction.

164.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

貨 寶

-ho. *Pao-*

i.e. 'Precious.'

Plain,
without any marks.

(Representative specimen.) Æ. Wt. 119.

The type is probably a late fabrication.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

(II.) With square hole. *b.* Geographical names.

165.

刀 明

Tao *Ming*

i.e. 'Tao of Ming.'

Plain,
without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 45.

The word *tao*, 'knife,' had then lost its proper meaning, and was used simply as a unit of currency. The issue must belong to the period when the Knife-Money was superseded by the more convenient shape of the Round currency, in the third century B.C. *Ming* is the same town in the state of Tchao which issued so much Knife-Money. See above (1236), **86** sq., and also (1671) below.

166.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to **165**.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 36.

167.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to **165**.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 36.

168.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to **165**.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 36.

(1616)

Similar type with the OBVERSE inscription turned over, and from left to right, was issued smaller. REVERSE plain.

Æ. Size 0·8.

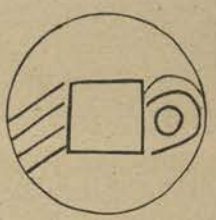
(1617)

OBVERSE.

四 明

Sze *Ming*

i.e. 'Four. Ming.'



REVERSE.

Plain,
without any marks.

Æ. Size 1·1.

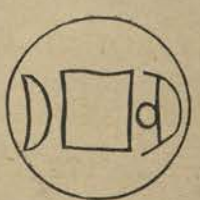
For *Ming* see above (1236).

(1618)

刀 明

Tao *Ming*

i.e. 'Knife. Ming.'



Plain,
without any marks.

Æ. Size 0·9.

A later issue.

169.

刀 一

Tao. *Yh*

i.e. 'One Tao.'

Plain,
without any marks.

Æ. Wt. 20.

A subdivisionary of the preceding currency.

170.

OBVERSE and REVERSE similar to **169**.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 23.

171.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to **168**.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 25.

(1619)

OBVERSE similar to **168** and **169**. On the upper part of the REVERSE 吓, *i.e.* 吉 *ki* 'Lucky.'

Æ. Same size.

(1620)

OBVERSE same legend turned over, and from left to right: 一 刀.

REVERSE plain, without any marks.

Æ. Same size.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

(II.) With square hole. *c.* Unknown and of doubtful date.

172.

OBVERSE.

尙
井 (?)
(?) 吾 斫
(?) 去

shang
shih (?)
(?) *wu* *kin*
(?) *kiu*

REVERSE.

Plain,
without any marks.

Æ.

Only known to me by the above, which is a false metallic cast of a mould for an ancient type, which by its style belonged to the period of the Civil Wars, but has been badly imitated and certainly altered.

(1621) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

第[1] 四[4] 兩[5] 重[3] —[2]

Ti sze liang. Tchung yh.

Plain, without any marks.

i.e. 'Series 1. Weight four *liang.*'

Æ. Size as figured.

Series 1 to 10 were probably issued, but hitherto two others only are known (K.T.H. *Li* I., f. 13). The only differences bear on the figure under the square hole.

OBV. (1622)

Tchung sze liang Ti Wu 五 *i.e.* (series) 5.

REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

OBV. (1623)

Tchung sze liang Ti Kiu 九 *i.e.* (series) 9.

REVERSE, plain.

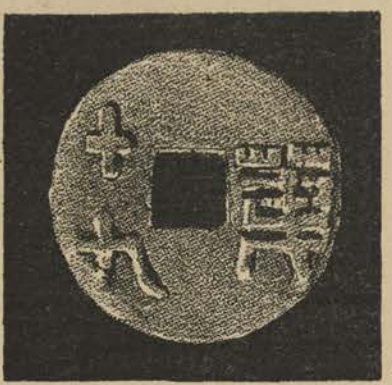
Æ. Same size.

173.

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

十 第
九

shih *Ti*
kiu.



Plain,
without any marks.

i.e. 'Series nineteen.'

Æ. Wt. 488.

This type is only one of a series differentiated by the number on the left side of the square. The following only are known hitherto (K.S.K. *Li* I., ff. 13, 14).

(1624) OBVERSE, 一 第 *Ti yh* 'Series One.' REVERSE, plain.
Æ. Size 1·4.

(1625) OBVERSE, 十 第 *Ti shih* 'Series Ten.' REVERSE, plain.
Æ. Same size.

(1626) OBVERSE, 十一 第 *Ti shih-yh* 'Series Eleven.' REVERSE, plain.
Æ. Same size.

(1627) OBVERSE, 十六 第 *Ti shih-luh* 'Series Sixteen.' REVERSE, plain.
Æ. Same size.

(1628)

OBVERSE, 第十八 *Ti shih-pah* 'Series Eighteen.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·3.

(1629)

OBVERSE, 'Series Nineteen.' Like **171**, but the figure for *nine* is turned to the right. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·2.

(1630)

OBVERSE, 'Series Nineteen.' Like (1629), but much larger in size. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·8.

(1631)

OBVERSE, 第十十 *Ti jih* 'Series Twenty.' REVERSE, plain.

Unlike the preceding, which are disposed from right to left, the present is arranged from top to bottom.

Æ. Size 1·4.

174.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

兩 半

-liang. *P'an-*

'Half an ounce.'

Plain, without marks or rims.

Æ. Wt. 600.

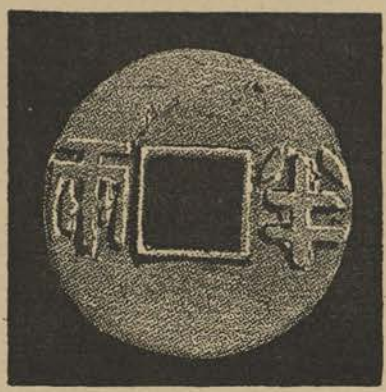
175.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

兩 半

-liang. *P'an-*

'Half an ounce.'



Plain, without marks or rims.

Æ. Wt. 350.

A late imitation.

176.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to preceding.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 250.

177.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to preceding.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 280.

178.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to preceding.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 240.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

Ts'in Dynasty 秦 紀

Five rulers, from 255 B.C. to 206 B.C.

The state of Ts'in, which for two centuries had gradually by successive encroachments assumed the leading position among the Chinese States then under the honorific authority of the Kings of Tchou, had reduced these rulers to a mere shadow of their former greatness. In 256 B.C. Yen Nan Wang 延 赧 王, the last of them, surrendered his dominions to Tchao Siang Wang 昭 襄 王 the Prince of Ts'in, then in the 53rd year of his reign. The struggle against the other Chinese States continued, and lasted specially with the semi-Chinese Southern State of Ts'u, whose centre was in Hupeh, and which was a concurrent for the Empire. It was only when the resistance of the latter was overcome that the Prince Tcheng 王 政 of Ts'in, in the 26th year of his reign, was enabled to declare himself 'The First Universal Emperor,' *She Hwang-ti* 始 皇 帝, thus far establishing the Chinese Empire in 221 B.C.

The currency was regulated on bi-metallism. The gold currency consisted of *Yi's* weighing one pound, as under the Tchou dynasty; and the metallic money was round with a square hole, like that under that dynasty, but the legend was *P'an liang*, or 'Half an ounce,' and the weight was corresponding to that design. "Henceforth, pearls, gems, tortoise-shells, silver, tin, and other things of the same kind, were used as implements, toys, and jewels, or hoarded in treasuries, and varied in price according to the market, but they were no longer used as money."

The mintage of the Ts'IN currency took place in Kwan tchung (name of the region of the capital, as above, p. 226).

(1632)

Obverse.

Reverse.

兩 半

-liang. *P'an-*

'Half an ounce.'

Plain, without marks or rims.

Æ. Size 1·4.

(1633)

兩 半

-liang. *P'an-*

'Half an ounce.'

Plain, without marks or rims.

Æ. Size 1·35.

(1634)

Obverse and Reverse nearly similar to preceding, with a slightly raised thin edge.

Æ. Size 1·35.

(1635)

Obverse similar to (1632) with the only difference that the two 人 inside of the character *liang* 兩 are like those of (1633).

Reverse plain, without marks or rims; but the pierced central square is turned with an angle straight upwards, in opposition to that of the obverse, which does not come through.

Æ. Size 1·35.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

Former Han Dynasty 前 漢 紀

Also called WESTERN HAN 西 漢, from the site of its capital at Tch'ang-ngan 長 安, near Si-ngan (fu), in Shensi.

Fifteen Rulers, from B.C. 206 to A.D. 24.

I. LIU P'ANG KAO TSU. 劉 邦 高 祖 B.C. 206—195.

II. YNG HWEI TI. 盈 惠 帝 B.C. 194—188.

As they judged the Money of the former dynasty too heavy and inconvenient to be used, the Emperors of the HAN dynasty, in the beginning of their rise, gave leave to the people to cast their own metallic currency. The absence of an official standard permitted the circulation of a variety of small pieces, irregular in size and weight, some of them as thin as elm-leaves (榆 莢).

179.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Plain, no edges nor marks.

Æ. Size 0·95. Wt. 24.

180.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Plain, no marks.

Æ. Wt. 38.

181.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Plain, no marks. Edges.

Æ. Size 0·70. Wt. 33.

(1636) OBVERSE and REVERSE. Plain, no marks. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·30.

(1637) OBVERSE. 兩 半 *liang. P'an.* REVERSE, plain. Large square hole.

Æ. Size 0·55.

(1638) OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to (1637). Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·50.

(1639) OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to (1637). Still smaller.

Æ. Size 0·40.

(1640) OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to (1637). Very small.

Æ. Size 0·30.

(1641) OBVERSE. 兩 *Liang,* 'ounce,' on the left. REVERSE, plain.

Æ Size 0·55.

(1642) OBVERSE. 半 *P'an,* 'half,' on the right. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·55.

(1643) OBVERSE. 半 兩 *P'an-liang.* Same legend as previously, but inverted. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·55.

(1644) OBVERSE. Same legend and arrangement as (1643). REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·45.

(1645) OBVERSE and REVERSE. Similar to (1643).

Æ. Size 0·30.

(1646) OBVERSE. *liang. P'an,* as (1637). Above and below the square hole are two lines, downwards. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·30.

(1647) OBVERSE. 兩 *liang,* repeated right and left of the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·40.

(1648) In many instances, the workmanship of these little pieces was so bad that one or the other, if not the two characters of the legend, was reduced to two horizontal lines.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

III. LIU SHIH KAO HOU. 呂氏高后 (Empress).

B.C. 187—180.

In the 2nd year (B.C. 186) the Empress ordered the issue of pieces of 8 *tchu* in weight, equal in value to the half-ounce currency of the preceding dynasty; but at the same time the profusion of thin money in circulation was such, that it was impossible to withdraw it, and it remained in use.

Some native numismatists have carried the distinction in classifying the Chinese money far beyond reasonable limits, and unto minute differences. Considering that the usual process of casting these pieces necessitated frequently the making of new moulds, producing indefinite varieties, we must neglect them as futile and childish. For instance, in the case of the *P'an-liang* 半兩 pieces, they make eight classes, which they call respectively :—

大形 *Ta-hing*, 'great form,' *i. e.*, those of larger size, like **174**, 1632, 1633.

長人 *Tchang-jen*, 'tall men,' *i. e.*, those where the two 人 inside the symbol 兩 *liang* are high, and extend nearly to the horizontal line above.

兩人 *Liang-jen*, 'two men,' *i. e.*, those where the same strokes inside are of middle size, and look like the symbol for man 人 twice repeated.

兩山 *Liang-shan*, 'two mountains,' *i. e.*, those where the said strokes inside are low, and more like "mountains" than "men."

長字 *Tchang-tze*, 'tall characters,' *i. e.*, those where the two characters of the legend are higher and narrower than the average, like **300**, below.

闊肉 *Kw'oh-juh*, 'ample flesh,' *i. e.*, those where the body of the piece is more substantial than in others.

闊字 *Kw'oh-tze*, 'wide characters,' *i. e.*, those where the characters of the legend are wider than the average.

十字 *Shih-tze*, '*shih*-like character,' *i. e.*, those where the central strokes of the symbol 兩 *liang* form a simple cross like the character 十, as on **256**, and sq. below.

Excepting the first, second, and last, which as far as possible have been carefully kept in the present work because of their chronological bearing, these distinctions have been neglected as impracticable. The pieces are generally either corroded or worn down, so as to make such minutiæ indistinguishable; and among those well preserved which permit of our seeing exactly the strokes, it happens that they cannot be arranged according to such distinctions; as these distinctions exist but as the extreme of variations occasionally produced by mere chance in the making of numerous moulds of a wavering type, and therefore were not intended as distinctive of the various issues.

182.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

兩 半

-liang. P'an-

'Half an ounce.'

Plain, without marks or rim.

Æ. Size 1·25. Wt. 92.

The outer form comes from the fact that they were cast in groups, and the pattern belongs to the *Liang-jen* type.

183.

兩 半

-liang. P'an-

'Half an ounce.'

Plain, without marks or rim.

Æ. Size 1·25. Wt. 125.

184.

OBVERSE. 兩半 *-liang. P'an-* 'Half an ounce.' REVERSE. Plain.

Of the *Liang-jen* type, and nearly similar to preceding.

Æ. Size 1·25. Wt. 124.

185, 186, 187.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **179.**

Æ. Same size.

Weights: **185,** 105. **186,** 68. **187,** 49.

(1649)

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to preceding, with edges slightly raised.

Æ. Size 1·2.

188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **183,** but rather smaller.

Æ. Size 1·1.

Weights: **188,** 72. **189,** 98. **190,** 55. **191,** 65. **192,** 73. **193,** 63.

194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **183, 188,** but still smaller.

Æ. Size 1·05.

Average Weight: 59.

207, 208.

OBVERSE. *-liang P'an-* REVERSE. Plain

Nearly similar to **183, 188, 194,** and smaller.

Æ. Size 1·

Weights: **207,** 47. **208,** 51.

209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **183, 188, 194, 209,** and smaller.

Æ. Size 0·95.

Average Weight: 40.

(1650) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as above. Under 兩 *liang,* are two strokes downwards to the left. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·25.

(1651) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as above. Under 兩 *liang,* the symbol *hwa.* REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·20.

(1652) OBVERSE, 半 兩 *P'an-liang.* same legend as above, but inverted. REVERSE, plain. Workmanship generally rude, and the spurs resulting from the casting in groups are often left.

Æ. Same size.

(1653)

半 兩

P'an-liang.

'half an ounce.'

(Two signs undeciphered.)

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

Plain:

no marks nor rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1654) OBVERSE, 半 *-liang. P'an-.* Same legend as above, but the symbol for *liang* is turned up. REVERSE, plain: no marks.

Æ. Size 1·20.

(1655) OBVERSE, 兩半 *-liang. P'an-.* Same legend as above, but the symbol for *P'an* is turned up. REVERSE, plain: no marks.

Æ. Same size.

(1656) OBVERSE, 兩兩 *liang liang.* REVERSE, plain: no marks.

Æ. Same size.

(1657) OBVERSE, *P'an* 半, above and below the square hole.
liang 兩 REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·10.

(1658) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as **182**, above. With an horizontal stroke above the square hole for 一 *yh*, 'one.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1659) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as preceding, with two perpendicular strokes below the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1660) OBVERSE, *P'an-liang, i.e.* same legend as above, inverted. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1661) OBVERSE, 半半 *-liang. P'an-* Same legend as above, with the character *liang* turned upside down. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1662) OBVERSE, 兩半 *-liang. P'an-* Same legend as above, with the character *p'an* turned upside down. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1663) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* Same legend as **182.**
REVERSE, same legend as on OBVERSE.

Æ. Same size.

(1664) OBVERSE, 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* twice repeated. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1665) OBVERSE, 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* with 丌 *ki* turned aside, above the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1666) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as above.
REVERSE, *P'an-liang* in deep; workmanship rude.

Æ. Same size.

(1667) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as above, with two large rings, one above, the other below the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1668) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as above, with two perpendicular strokes above the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1669) OBVERSE, *-liang. P'an-* as above, with 廿 = 二十 '21,' below the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1670) OBVERSE, 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* with 工 *kung* 'work,' on the side, above the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1671) OBVERSE, 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* with *ming-tao* written aside. On *ming-tao*, see above, **165.** REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1672) OBVERSE and REVERSE of the same size, without legend, marks, or rims. Belongs also to the same period.

Æ. Same size.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

IV. HENG HIAO WEN-TI 恒孝文帝 B.C. 179—157.

FIRST YEARS, B.C. 179—164.

(First) Nien-hao: *Hou-yuen* 後元 B.C. 163—157.

In his fifth year, *i.e.* B.C. 175, Heng Hiao WEN-TI, in order to eradicate the counterfeit money, brought into circulation pieces of four *tchu* only in weight, with the same former legend and value of *P'an-liang*, 'half an ounce.' Henceforth names were adopted for year-periods, and these year-names, or *Nien-hao* 年號, were used in the dating of any event, sometimes without reference to the title of the living ruler, whose personal name was always sacred, and carefully avoided. Until the Ming dynasty, the *Nien-hao* was usually changed several times during the same reign, with the occurrence of important events.

256.

OBVERSE.

兩半

-liang. P'a-n

'Half an ounce.'

REVERSE.

Plain, without marks or rims.

Æ. Size 1·0. Wt. 57.

The pattern belongs to the *Shih-tze* type, on which see p. 342.

257.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **256**, with larger central hole.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 50.

258, 259, 260.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **256**, smaller, with central hole of average size.

Æ. Size 0·95.

Weights: **258**, 40. **259**, 50. **260**, 60.

261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* REVERSE. Plain.

Nearly similar to **258**, but smaller in size. The differences in the forms of the characters are unimportant.

Æ. Size 0·90.

Average Weight: 36.

297.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* Same legend as above. A stroke upwards to the right over 半, for 一 *yh* 'one.' REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 35.

298.

OBVERSE. Same legend. Three perpendicular strokes under the square hole, for 三 *san*, 'three.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 36.

299.

OBVERSE. Same legend. With a dot under the square hole, on the edge inward. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 36.

300.

OBVERSE. Same legend, the characters narrower.
REVERSE, plain. Very large square hole.

Æ. Size 0·90. Wt. 37.

(1673) OBVERSE. Same legend. With a small circle on the right above the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1674) OBVERSE. Same legend. With two small circles, one above and one below the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1675) OBVERSE. Same legend. With a perpendicular stroke above the square hole, for 一 *yh*, 'one.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1676) OBVERSE. Same legend. With the perpendicular stroke below the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1677) OBVERSE. Same legend. With three perpendicular lines above the square hole, for 三 *san*, 'three.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ Same size.

(1678) OBVERSE. Same legend. With \|/ above the square hole, for 三 *san*, 'three.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1679) OBVERSE. Same legend. With /|\ below the square hole, for 三 *san*, 'three.' REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1680) OBVERSE. *P'an-liang.* Same legend inverted. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1681) OBVERSE. 半 半 *P'an p'an.* REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1682) OBVERSE. 兩 兩 *Liang liang.* REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Size 0·90.

(1683) OBVERSE. 兩 兩 *Liang liang,* as preceding, but the character on the right-hand side is upside down. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1684) OBVERSE. 半 *-liang. P'an-* The character *liang* is on the side
兩 below the square hole. REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

半
(1685) OBVERSE. 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* twice repeated, as shown.
兩 REVERSE, plain.

Æ. Same size.

INDEPENDENT AND CONTEMPORANEOUS CURRENCIES.

B.C. 179—157.

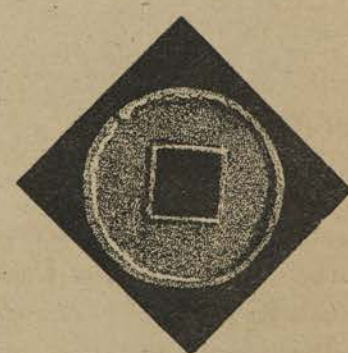
CURRENCY OF WU 吳 (Feudal State).

Under the reign of HIAO WEN TI the Chinese power was only half established over the region of Wu 吳, *i.e.* Kiangsu, and North of Tcheh-kiang and of Kiangsi provinces. The copper mines attracted a large number of lawless people, who cast counterfeit money, whence the endless varieties of the above *P'an-liang* series. 吳王濞 P'ei, Prince of Wu (*circa*, B.C. 160), worked the mines of the *Tsih Shan* 卽山: his currency being less alloyed than that of the official mintage, had a great success, and proved obnoxious to the government mints during the latter part of the reign of Wen-Ti, and that of his successor King-Ti. The following specimen, and types **302**, 1686, 1687, are most probably issues of his currency.

301.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.



銙 兩 *-tche. Liang-*
(= 錙)

'Double *tche*.'

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 64.

A *tche* was equivalent to six *tchu*, or quarter-ounce; so that two *tche* were the same as a *P'an-liang*, or 'half-ounce.'

(1686)

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

-tche. Liang-

'Double *tche.*'

Variant of legend on **301.**

No legend.

A rim outside.

Æ. Size 1·15.

(1687)

-tche. Liang-

'Double *tche.*'

Variant of legend on **301.**

No legend.

Æ. Size 1·15.

The chief difference of this type consists in the absence of rims.

CURRENCY OF TENG T'UNG (the Chinese Crœsus).

The same Emperor granted (*circà* B.C. 160) to a courtier Teng-t'ung 鄧通, the authorization of working the mines of the Copper Mountain *Tung Shan* 銅山 of *Yen Tao* 嚴道, now Ya-tchou fu in Azetchnen.

Teng-t'ung issuing copper money, acquired fabulous wealth, which made his name famous for ever as the Crœsus of China; his currency, like that of the Prince of Wu, being made of purer metal than that of the Government, was eagerly sought for by the people, at the expense of the Imperial exchequer. It was known as the 'Teng-she money' 鄧氏錢, but no exact information has been preserved as to its shape and design.

FORMER HAN DYNASTY (*continued*).

V. K'I KING TI 啟景帝, B.C. 156—141.

No change in the currency is recorded under his reign.

VI. TCH'EH WU TI 徹武帝, B.C. 140—87.

(First) Nien hao: Kien-Yüen 建元, B.C. 140—135.

In the first year of the period *Kien-Yüen* (B.C. 140) the current money, though bearing the legend *P'an-liang* (or 12 tchus) as before, was only weighing on an average four tchus. The Emperor Wu Ti, in order to rectify the anomaly, then issued pieces weighing three tchus only, in accordance with their legend *san-tchu* 三銖, 'three tchus.'

302.

OBVERSE. 'Three *tchu*' 銖三 *-tchu. San-*

REVERSE. No legend. Rims, as on the obverse.

(An apparent imitation.) Æ. Size 0·75. Wt. 35.

(1688) OBVERSE. *-tchu. San-* as **302.** REVERSE. No legend.

Thin rims on the obverse, none on the reverse.

Æ. Size 0·75.

(1689) OBVERSE. *-tchu. San-* as **302,** and a thin rim. REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Size 0·75.

FORMER HAN DYNASTY (*continued*).

Five years after their issue, *i.e.*, in B.C. 136, it was necessary to demonetize the *San-tchu* pieces, as they had been counterfeited, clipped, &c., and answered no more to their purpose. A currency somewhat similar to the former one was then issued. The chief characteristics of the new pieces were a rim slightly raised, and their device belonged to the *shih*, or cross type of the *P'an-liang* pattern. The raised edges were purposely made in order to prevent the pieces from being filed, as the former currency used to be by the people, with a view of taking the copper dust.

303.

OBVERSE. 兩半 *-liang. P'an-*
'Half-ounce.'
With a rim slightly raised.

REVERSE.
Plain, no rim.

Æ. Size ·1. Wt. 32.

304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313.

OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-*

REVERSE. Plain, no rim.

Nearly similar to **303.**

Æ. Same size.
Average Weight: 37.

314.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Same legend in modern characters.

(A late imitation.) Æ. Size 1·15. Wt. 37.

(1690) OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* as above; with two rings, one smaller above, and one larger below the square hole.

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1691) OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* as above; with a perpendicular stroke below the square hole, for 一 *yh*, 'one.'

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Size 0·90.

(1692) OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* as above; with a slanting stroke to the right below the square hole, for 一 *yh*, 'one.'

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1693) OBVERSE. *P'an-liang* as above; with two perpendicular strokes below the square hole, for 二 *erh*, 'two.'

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1694) OBVERSE. *P'an-liang* as above but inverted; with two strokes, as preceding.

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1695) OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* as above; with three perpendicular strokes above the square hole, for 三 *san*, 'three.'

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1696) OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* as above; with 五 *wu*, 'five,' on the right hand side, above the square hole.

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1697) OBVERSE. *-liang. P'an-* as above; with 十 *shih*, 'ten,' below the square hole.

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1698) OBVERSE. *P'an-liang* as above, but inverted.

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Same size.

(1699) OBVERSE. *P'an-liang* as preceding.

REVERSE. Plain.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·80.

(1700) OBVERSE. 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* The right-hand side character upside down.

REVERSE. Plain.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1701) OBVERSE. 半 半 *P'an pan.* The right-hand side character upside down.

REVERSE. Plain.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·90.

(1702) OBVERSE. 兩 半 *-liang. P'an-* Rude workmanship.

REVERSE. Plain.

(Iron.) Æ. Size 0·95.

The iron piece here inscribed, according to the trustworthy *Suh-tsiuen-huei* (Li I., f. 3), is important as the oldest issue in China of real money in iron. This metal had been used at the same time as the others, in lumps or as implements, during the barter period. No record has been preserved of this issue, which cannot have been made by the Government.

SILVER-TIN MONEY AND LEATHER BADGES.

VI. TCH'EH WU TI (*continued*).

(Fourth) Nien hao: Yüen-shou 元狩, B.C. 122—117.

The long reign of Wu Ti was a glorious one. His suzerainty was established over new parts of the south of China proper; and his generals, victorious over the Hiung-nu Turks, carried the Chinese arms and influence into Central Asia. Literature, Confucianist at first, Taoist afterwards, flourished; and a sort of Imperial Academy was established at *Shang-lin yuen* 上林苑 (at Fang Kung near Hien Yang, Shensi), to promote the study of classical history and wisdom. The Court was put on a gorgeous footing, and expenses were running high. For all these achievements an enormous quantity of money was wanted, and the current money, the base copper cash, not being sufficient to pay for these outlays, several sorts of representative currency were introduced, and, as always the case, led the State almost to the verge of financial ruin.

In the fourth year of the period *Yüen-shöu* (119 B.C.) a currency of white metal and deer-skin was made.

This white-metal currency consisted of three types of pieces of a different size and form, made of tin and silver melted together, and of a nominal value, far beyond the intrinsic.

The first was round, with a central round hole, and the figure of a dragon (Lung) as device; its name was *Tchuan* 撰, *i.e.*, 'Pattern,' its weight 8 *liang* (ounces), and its value 3000 copper *cash*.*

* The word *cash* is a convenient appellative for the Chinese copper pieces which are cast and not coined, and therefore have no right to be called coins. It is now widely used by Europeans in China and the East concurrently with the word *sapeque*, and is derived through the Portuguese *caixa*, formerly the Tamil *kāsu*, from the Sanskrit *kārsha*, a name for a small piece of money.

The second was smaller, and square, and its device was a horse; its weight 6 *liang*, and its value 500 copper cash.

The third was still smaller, and oblong, with a tortoise for device; its weight 4 *liang*, and its value 300 copper cash.

The end of this medal-like currency was sad. They were counterfeited on a great scale by the people, and the State officials as well. Their value diminished rapidly, the Emperor ceased to issue them, and before the end of a year after they had been first emitted, they were no more accepted in circulation.

No specimen seems to have survived of this ill-conceived and fanciful money, and their actual shape is not known beyond the aforesaid descriptions. Some spurious figures of them appear in several untrustworthy books on numismatics, chiefly Japanese, taken from made-up pieces of Japanese fabric in tin, which sometimes are met with in collections for sale to collectors.

The deer-skin currency, issued in the same year, was a sort of token or badge made in view of a narrower circulation. It consisted only of pieces of the skin of white stags reared in the Imperial parks, measuring a square foot, and embroidered on the hems, for which the kings, feudal princes, and noblemen, had to pay 400,000 copper cash a-piece, as they were compelled to wear them as badges of honour, without which entrance to Court and audience by the Emperor could not be obtained.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

As to the current money of the official standard, it was cast in all the provinces and districts. But the people counterfeited it so largely in casting debased and lighter pieces, that the nobles required that it should be ordered that a new kind of money be issued at the Imperial Court. The pieces were called *Yh-tcheh* 赤仄, which literally means 'red-bent,' from the supposed fact that their raised edge was made of red copper. One piece was worth 5 cash. The collectors of taxes used not to bring again the false *Yh-tcheh* in circulation as they did for the ordinary cash. In less than two years the new money was again very bad in consequence of counterfeiting, and as it was no more possible to use it at the legal rate, it was also abolished.

Genuine specimens of this currency are not found. And the explanation of their characteristics from their name is perhaps inexact, as it is only given by later authorities.

In the fifth year of the period *Yüen-shöu* (B.C. 118) the *P'an-liang* currency deteriorated, by incessant counterfeiting, was demonetized; and the famous *Wu-tchu* cash, the standard of the Han dynasty, which remained in circulation until the Sin dynasty (A.D. 581), notwithstanding other mintages, occasional and temporary, were first issued.

The Emperor Wu Ti, after his unsuccessful essays, was at last convinced that the evil was more deeply rooted than had hitherto been supposed, and that some more adequate measures had become necessary, as money ought to be made of a real value, according to its design. Accordingly, with these views, great changes were made in the monetary management of the empire. Every district and province was no more allowed, as formerly, to cast its own money. A State Mint was established in the capital of the empire, under the special direction of three high members of the Shang-lin Academy (cf. p. 358), who were appointed official Mint-masters. All the metallic currency formerly in

use was withdrawn, and brought to the Shang-lin Mint, to be melted and re-cast; and all money not issued by that mint was considered illegal. In the impossibility of suppressing the few false coiners who still remained, the Mint-masters, in the true Chinese fashion, made the most skilled of them workmen in the mint.

The new cash were well made, and for years to come could not be counterfeited.

315.

Obverse.		Reverse.	
銖 五 *-tchu. Wu-* 'Five tchus.'			No mark. A rim around the square hole.

Æ. Wt. 47.

The peculiarity of the early issues of this cash is, that on the obverse the central hole has no rim.

316.

Same legend as preceding.			Same as preceding.

Æ. Wt. 46.

317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333.

Obverse and Reverse. Nearly similar to **315** and **316**, but thinner.

Æ. Same size.

Average Weight: 30.

VIII. PING-KI SIUEN TI, 病已宣帝, B.C. 73—49.

(1)	Nien-hao,	PEN-SHE,	本始,	„ 73—70.
(2)	„	TI-TSIEH,	地節,	„ 69—66.
(3)	„	YUEN-K'ANG,	元康,	„ 65—62.
(4)	„	SHEN-TSIO,	神爵,	„ 61—58.

The circulation of the *Wu-tchu* cash runs smoothly from the beginning of their emission, and nothing is recorded until the second year of SIUEN TI, when it was found necessary to make this cash more regular in weight, and to introduce a slight change in the pattern. This change consisted in the addition of a raised edge at the lower side of the square on the obverse. The fact is shown by moulds in clay belonging to the reign of SIUEN TI which have been discovered in archæological finds, and in which the pieces were no longer cast in clusters. These moulds bear on their outsides the following dates:—

PEN-SHE,	1st year,	*i.e.* B.C. 73.	TI-TSIEH,	4th year,	*i.e.* B.C. 66.
„	2nd „	„ „ 72.	YUEN-K'ANG,	3rd „	„ „ 63.
„	4th „	„ „ 70.	SHEN-TSIO,	2nd „	„ „ 60.
TI-TSIEH,	2nd „	„ „ 68.	„	4th „	„ „ 58.

They are figured in the *Ku-tsiuen-hwei*, Tchin xiii., and in the *Suh-tsiuen-hwei*, Tchin iii.

(1703)

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

銖 五

-tchu. Wu-

'Five tchus.'

Regular rims.

No legend.

Æ. Size 1.

Characterized by the special arrangement of the rim on the obverse.

334, 335, 336, 337.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar to (1703).

Æ. Size 1.
Average Weight: 51.

338.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Nearly similar. Clipped.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 16.

(1704)

OBVERSE and REVERSE. With similar legend to (1703), on both sides

Æ. Same size.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

IX. SHEH YUEN TI 奭元帝, B.C. 48—33.

The counterfeiters in the long run proved to be stronger than the law of the land. They were more than 100,000 in number, and the disorder brought in by their mischievous doings reached a dangerous height. Proposals were seriously made by counsellors of the Throne to abolish the metallic currency, which had caused so much evil, and to substitute in its stead silk, cloth, grain, and tortoise-shell, as used to be employed in former times. But the advice of the Privy Council was also asked, and they judged that it was difficult to make a sudden change in the money which had been for a long time in circulation. At that time the Imperial Treasury amounted to 4000 millions, the Privy Treasury to 1800 millions, and that of the Mint to 2500 millions, copper cash.

XII. YEN PING TI 衍平帝, A.D. 1—5.

In spite of the disorders resulting from the continuous counterfeiting, the *Shang-lin* Mint had continued issuing the *Wu-tchu* cash. From the days of the Emperor Wu Ti (118 B.C.), when the Shang-lin began to make money, till the first year of the Emperor Ping Ti's reign, they had made copper cash to an amount of 280,000 millions of pieces.

XIII. JU TZE YNG 孺子嬰, A.D. 6—8.

Regency of Wang Mang.

(1) Nien hao, *Kiü-shêh* 居攝, A.D. 6—7.

The last emperor, Ping Ti, who was only nine years old when he ascended the throne, had been poisoned after four years by his Prime Minister, Siu Wang Mang. The grandson of Siuen Ti, then two years of age, was recognized Emperor by the same Wang Mang, who for three years to come was still satisfied with the Regency of the Empire. He introduced great changes into the currency, which makes the time during which he held the power, either as a Regent or Supreme Ruler, the most eventful period in the history of Chinese money.

Wang Mang began in A.D. 7, by annulling the decrees enacted by the Han dynasty, as he wanted to return to the money of the Tchou dynasty, where "the mother and the child" (*i.e.* divisionary piece) weighed in proportion to each other, similarly to those issued by *King Wang* in 523 B.C. (cf. **156—163** *supra*). A vague and misconceived tradition ascribes to him the emission of pieces of the same dimensions and designs, and it is perhaps this erroneous legend that caused the making by counterfeiters of such types as the No. **164** above, and the following as well.

339.

Obverse. | Reverse.

貨寶

-ho. Pao-

'Precious exchange.'

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 74.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

The Regent reintroduced, in a somewhat altered form, the knife-shaped money in two types, which he called *Ki-tao* 梁刀 (Nos. **130–136** above), and *Ts'o-tao* 錯刀 (Nos. **138–148** above). The number of *Ki-tao*, value 500 cash, was not inconsiderable: a copper mould in the collection of Li Tao-hien (*Ku-tsiuen-hui*, Tcheng 13, f. 17) bears the figures *Pah-tsien-wan* 八千萬 'eight thousand myriads,' which probably indicates a number of pieces issued therefrom.

Round pieces, similar to the head parts of the *Ki-tao* and *Ts'o-tao* knife-money, were issued as follows:—

(1705)

梁 刀

K'i- *-tao.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Rims similar to those of the obverse.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1706)

一 *yh*

刀 *tao*

(inlaid in gold.)

No legend.

Rims similar to those of the obverse.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1707)

一 *yh*

刀 *tso*

(incuse.)

No legend.

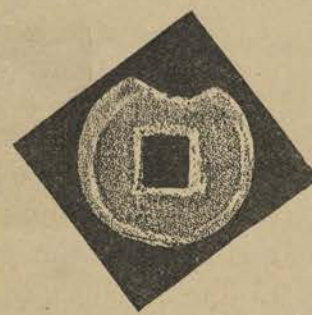
Rims similar to those of (1703).

Æ. Size 1·0.

340.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

yh 一
tao 刀



No legend.

Æ. Wt. 94.

In the same year (*i.e.* A.D. 7) the Regent Wang Mang put in circulation a new currency, which he called *Tsiuen* 泉, 'source;' thus reviving the old name, which had been replaced by *Tsien* 錢 in course of time.

It consisted of six types, large and divisionary, all represented in the following list (**341**, 1711, 1712, 1713, **344**, **345**):—

(*a*) **FIRST TYPE.**

341.

一 小直 泉

yh. Siao Tcheh tsiuen.

'Small source, value one.'

Similar to obverse, without legend. Outer rim thicker.

Æ. Wt. 22.

342.

Same legend as preceding.

Similar to preceding.

Æ. Wt. 22.

343.

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

Same legend as preceding. | Similar to preceding.

Æ. Wt. 23.

(1708)

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Both with legend similar, as (**341**), obverse.

Æ. Size 0·50.

(1709)

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Both with legend like the preceding, but that of the reverse is upside down.

Æ. Same size.

(1710)

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Without any legend; otherwise same fabric.

Æ. Same size.

(*b*) **SECOND TYPE.**

(1711)

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

yao shih yh- tsiuen. 十 幺 泉 一

'Little source, 1 ten.' | Similar to the obverse. Without legend.

Æ. Size 0·65.

(*c*) **THIRD TYPE.**

(1712)

yu shih. erh tsiuen. 十 幼 泉 二

'Young source, 2 tens.' | Similar to the obverse. Without legend.

Æ. Size 0·7.

(*d*) FOURTH TYPE.

(1713)

Tchung shih. san tsiuen. 十 中 三 泉

'Middle source, 3 tens.'

Obverse. Similar to the obverse.

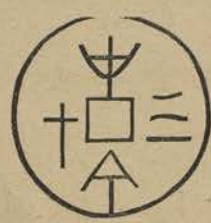
Reverse. Without legend.

Æ. Size 0·8.

(1714)

Tchung tsiuen san shih.

As above.



No legend.

Outside rim similar to obverse.

Thin rim round square hole.

Æ. Size 1·05.

(*e*) FIFTH TYPE.

Irregularly issued by private persons.

344.

十 壯 三 泉

Tchwang shih. Sze tsiuen.

'Full source, 4 tens.'

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 54.

(1715)

Tchwang tsiuen. Sze shih.

As above, with slight differences.

Similar to the obverse.

Without legend.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·85.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

(1716)

Sze tsiuen. Tchwang shih. 三泉壯十

Similar to the obverse.

Without legend.

Same legend, differently arranged. Æ. Size 1·05.

(*f*) **SIXTH TYPE.**

345.

OBVERSE.

Ta shih. Wu tsiuen. 大十五泉

'Great source, 5 tens.'

REVERSE.

No legend, nor marks.

Æ. Wt. 87.

346.

Ta tsiuen.
Wu shih.

Same legend as preceding.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 73.

347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354.

OBVERSE. Same legend, with slight differences.

REVERSE. Similar to preceding, without legend.

Æ. Same size.

Average Weight: 60.

355, 356, 357, 358.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Slightly different. Larger and thicker.

Æ. Size 1·10. Wt. 80.

359.

OBVERSE. Same legend, slightly different. REVERSE. Same, no legend.

(Broken.) Æ. Same size.

360.

OBVERSE.

Ta shih. Wu tsiuen. 大十五泉

Same legend as above.

The characters as on 1721.

REVERSE.

Regular rims.

No legend.

Size 0·85. Wt. 40.

361.

OBVERSE.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, slightly different.

REVERSE.

Similar to preceding.

(Clipped.) Æ.

362.

OBVERSE.

Ta
shih. *Wu*
tsiuen.

Same legend, of a different design.

REVERSE.

No legend.

A large pellet under.

Æ. Wt. 80.

(1717)

OBVERSE.

Ta
shih. *Wu*
tsiuen.

As above, but different in design.

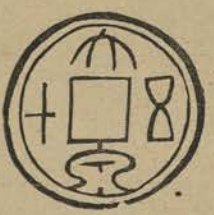
REVERSE.

Similar to obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1718)



Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, but different in design; double rim, and larger.

Only a simple rim round the square and circumference.

Æ. Size 1·05.

(1719)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and arrangement, with four lines radiating from the central square hole.

Only a simple rim round the square and circumference.

Æ. Size 1·05.

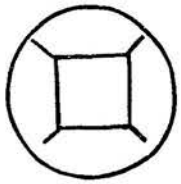
(1720)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and arrangement.

Obverse.

Reverse.



Four lines radiating from the central square hole.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1721)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and arrangement.

Three lines radiating from the central square hole.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·85.

(1722)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and design.

Large square hole.

Without legend, and similar to obverse.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·80.

(1723)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, arrangement and design.

Without legend, and similar to obverse.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·55.

(1724)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, arrangement and design.

Without legend, and similar to obverse.

(Very small.) Æ. Size 0·45.

(1725)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and arrangement, but deep incuse, and without rims.

With simple and thin rims round the square hole and circumference.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1726) OBVERSE.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, arrangement and design, as preceding.

REVERSE.

Plain, and without rims.

Æ. Size 0·90.

(1727)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, but with the *Ta* turned upwards.

Same design as obverse. Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1728)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, slightly different in design.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend as obverse, but turned, and read from right.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1729)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with slight differences.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, but turned, and read from left.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1730)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with slight differences.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, turned upside down.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1731) OBVERSE.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and design as preceding.

REVERSE.

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and design as obverse.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1732)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with a dot in the upper and lower parts of the sign *Wu*.

Same design as obverse.

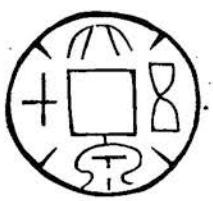
Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1733)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with four points inwards.



Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

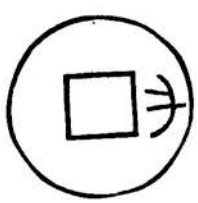
Same as obverse, and same design.

Æ. Size 1·05.

(1734)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and design as preceding, without the four points.



大 *Ta,* 'Great.'

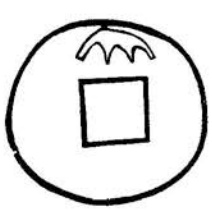
(Turned aside.)

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1735)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend and design as preceding.



Ta, 'Great.'

(Deep incuse.)

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1736)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with two cross strokes on the sign ┼ *shih.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·1.

(1737)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with one cross stroke on the sign *shih.*

Same design as obverse.

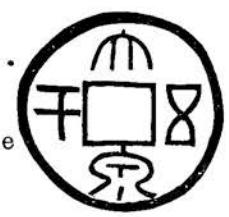
Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·05.

(1738)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with one top stroke over the sign *shih.*



Same design as obverse.

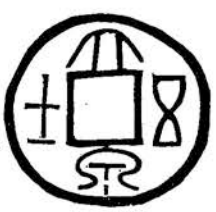
Without legend.

Æ. Same size.

(1739)

Ta tsiuen. Wu shih.

Same legend, with one horizontal stroke under the sign *shih.*



Same design as obverse.

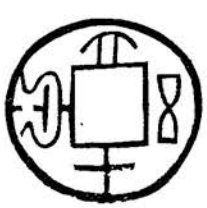
Without legend.

Æ. Same size.

(1740)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[4] *Wu*[2] *shih.*[3]

Same legend, differently arranged.



Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·05.

363.

OBVERSE.

Ta 大
Wu *shih.* 五 十
tsiuen. 泉

Same legend, arranged differently, like following.

REVERSE.

Same design.

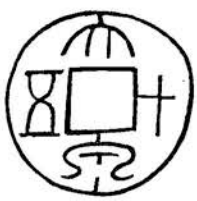
Without legend.

(Bad Specimen.) Æ. Size 1·10. Wt. 60.

(1741)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Same legend and design, with broader rims.



Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·10.

(1742)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Same legend, arrangement and design, as preceding.

Same design as obverse, without legend, with a stroke from upper right corner of square hole to outside rim.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1743)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Same legend, arrangement and design, with a dot in the upper and lower part of 五 *wu* (as in 1732).

Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 1.0.

(1744)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Same legend and arrangement.

Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·9.

(1745) OBVERSE.

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Same legend and arrangement.
Thin rims.

REVERSE.

Same design as obverse.

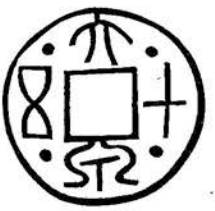
Without legend.

(Still smaller.) Æ. Size 0·7.

(1746)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Same legend and arrangement, with four dots.



Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·1.

(1747)

Ta
Wu *shih.*
tsiuen.

Same legend, differently arranged.

Same design as obverse.

Without legend.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1748)

Same legend, deep incuse.
Regular arrangement. No rims.

Ta
shih. *Wu*
tsiuen.

Plain; and, as obverse, without rims.

(Smaller.) Æ. Size 0·9.

(1749)

Ta
Wu *shih.*
tsiuen.

Same legend, but different arrangement and design.

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[4] *shih.*[3]

Similar to the obverse.

Æ. Same size.

(1750)

Obverse.	Reverse.
Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[3] *shih.*[4] Same legend, regular arrangement, in relief, with broad rims. Rare.	Outside rim thinner than obverse. No legend.

(Iron.) Æ. Size 1·0.

Perhaps issued by Kung sun Shuh, on whom see *infra*, p. 395.

(1751)

Ta[1] *tsiuen.*[2] *Wu*[3] *tchu.*[4]

'Great source, five *tchus*.'

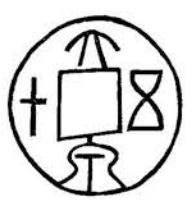
Outside rim similar to obverse. Broader rim round the square hole.

Æ. Size 1·0.

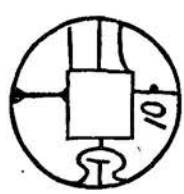
Similar in make and design to the currency *Ta tsiuen* of Wang Mang, and certainly a casual issue only of the same period, combining it with the *Wu tchu* type of currency of the Han dynasty (p. 361 *supra*).

(1752)

Ta shih. Wu tsiuen.



'Great source. Fifty.'



小一直泉 *Siao yh. Tcheh tsiuen.*

'Small source. Value one,'

Æ. Size 0·95.

A combination of the current *Ta tsiuen* type with the first type (**341** above) of the six issues of the year A.D. 7, at the time of the regency. An irregular type.

(1753)

OBVERSE.

Ta
shih. *Wu*
tsiuen.

Same legend.

REVERSE.

平 *Ping*
十 五 *shih. Wu*
當 *tang.*

'Equal worth Fifty.'

Æ. Size 0·90.

Most probably a private issue.

(1754)

Ta
tsiuen. *shih.*
Wu

Usual rims and no legend.

Æ. Size 1·0.

An irregular and fanciful arrangement of the current legend.
See Nos. 1740 and 1747.

Two sizes of larger specimens of *Ta tsiuen* issues are also in existence, as follows:—

(1755)

The current legend with the usual arrangement.

Ta
shih *Wu*
tsiuen.

The central square hole has the four sides curved and a thick rim, of which the angles are elongated and radiate to the circumference.

The usual square hole and rims.

Æ. Size 1·5.

(1756)

The current legend in the usual arrangement.

Ta
shih. *Wu*
tsiuen.

Square hole. Broad rims.

A crescent upwards over the square hole.
Broad rims.
The four sides of the square hole curved, and the angles elongated and radiating as in obverse of (1755).

Æ. Size 2·0.

INTERREGNUM.

SIN WANG MANG 新王莽, A.D. 9—22. Three *nien-hao*.

(1) Nien hao, SHE KIEN KWOH 始建國, A.D. 9—13.

At the end of the year *Tch'u She* 初始, second nien-hao of Ju-tze Yng's reign, Wang Mang dethroned the infant Emperor and assumed in his own name the supreme power.

In his second year, *i.e.* A.D. 10, he brought out some radical changes in the currency of the empire. He suppressed the KNIFE-MONEY issued by himself two years previously, and that for a curious reason. The family name of the Han dynasty, whose regular representative he had just dethroned, was *Liu* 劉. Wang Mang was struck by the fact that the written symbol of this name contained the characters 金 'metal' and 刀 'knife,' and that the 'metal knife' 金刀 currency would keep the remembrance of the *Liu* family, or Han dynasty, alive in the hearts of the people. Therefore the suppression was decided on, and took place without delay. He suppressed also, at one and the same time, by decree, the *Wu tchu* cash, the standard currency of the Han dynasty, and made several new sorts of currency of "gold, silver, tortoise-shells, cowries and copper *pu*."

In his new enactments, Wang Mang's mind was engrossed with the idea of superseding all souvenir of the eclipsed dynasty by a return to the old practices of the Tchou dynasty still cherished by the people. Accordingly the gold currency was regulated by and named 斤 *kin* 'pound,' which weight had the value of 10,000 copper *cash*. The silver currency was made in units of a *liu* 流, having a weight of eight liangs or ounces, and their value varied according to the purity of the metal. Those made of the silver found in the region of *Tchu-she* 朱提 of *Kien-wei* 犍爲 (S. of Tcheng-tu, centre of Szetchuen), being of better quality, were worth 1580 *cash*, while those made of an inferior quality of silver, found elsewhere in the empire, were only worth 1000. No

specimens of this gold and silver money are found, and no precise description of their design has been transmitted.

Of tortoise-shells, there were four different sorts, of various sizes and denominations, with different values, but the details have not been handed down to our time, in any book I know.

As to the cowrie currency, we are in a better position. There were five sorts of them, regulated as follows:—

(1) The great shells, 大 貝; 4 *tsun* or inches, 8 *fen* or 10ths in length; two of which formed a *pang* 朋, or pair; value 216 cowries.

(2) The bull shells, 牡 貝; 3 *tsun*, 6 *fen* in length; a pair of which was worth 150 cowries.

(3) The small shells, 幺 貝; 2 *tsun*, 4 *fen* in length; a pair of which was worth 30 cowries.

(4) The lesser shells, 小 貝; 1 *tsun*, 2 *fen* in length; a pair of which was worth 10 cowries.

(5) The smallest shells (*cypreæ monetæ*, or cowries), being smaller than 1 *tsun* 2 *fen*, were not fastened in pairs; each was worth three *cash*. Those which were smaller than six *fen* were not used for currency.

How much similar or different from the practices of remote times was this quaint currency is not ascertained (cf. Introduction). But the intelligent part of the people, and the merchants as well, objected to this revival of an antiquated system.

The copper currency then issued by Wang Mang was also peculiar, and presented a strong flavour of a revival. It consisted of the ten sorts of *Pu* 布 money which are illustrated above (pp. 302-304). Some later commentators, in a true Chinese spirit, always striving after allusions or symbolisms, have fancied that the design of this money was that of 'a shirt,' whence its appellation of *Pu*, lit. 'cloth,' or 'spread out.' But, as a historical fact, this far-fetched explanation does not meet the case, and the genealogy of its pattern is clear. The pattern of the *Pu* money of Wang Mang was altered from the shapes of the PU-MONEY of the Civil wars period (above, pp. 31—212), themselves degenerated forms of the WEIGHT-MONEY (above, pp. 18—30), which was derived from that of the SPADE-MONEY of former times (above, pp. 2, 4—17). As to the name of *Pu*, it was a local appellative for money in the former Chinese states of *Shang* 商 (E. Honan), and *Ts'i* 齊 (N. Shantung and S. Tchihli), which had survived and spread out its ancient limits:

To resume, the new currency, including the six classes of *tsiuen* 泉 issued since A.D. 7, consisted of twenty-eight different sorts, made of five different substances, and designated by six different denominations.

The people did not approve of these innovations, and objected to the large proportion of alloy in the metal of the copper money; and they continued to employ cash made on the 5-*tchu* pattern of the Han dynasty. They give vent to their feelings in a seditious popular little song:—

黃牛白腹 "The yellow bull has a white belly,
五銖當復 The five-*tchu* pieces ought to return."

黃 *Hwang*, 'yellow,' the Imperial colour, stands here for 'Imperial,' otherwise 皇 *Hwang* the Imperial title assumed by Wang Mang. The 'bull' 牛 with a white belly is a distinct allusion to the bull shells, the second class of the cowry currency, and its colour on one side. Now 'white' is in China the colour signifying 'evil,' and also that of mourning. The wish to put an end to Wang Mang's rule suggested in the allusions contained in the first verse was clearly put forth in the second, where the return of the Han dynasty is plainly implied.

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(2) Nien hao, T'IEN FUNG 天鳳 'Celestial Pheasant,' A.D. 14—19.

In the first year *T'ien Fung*, i.e., A.D. 14, Wang Mang, made aware at last of the severe distress of the people through his manifold and cumbrous money, abolished all the eccentric and other currency then in circulation. He issued in their stead two new types of copper money, one large and one small. The large one was of the *Pu* type and bore the legend *Ho-pu* 貨布, having the value of 25 *cash*. Specimens are illustrated above, No. **112**. The small ones were of the usual round pattern, and bore two legends; 布泉 *Pu-tsiuen* and 貨泉 *Ho-tsiuen*. Those with the design *Pu-tsiuen* (below, No. **364**) were apparently issued only for a short time, as they are seldom met with and do not present more than four varieties. The reverse has been the fate of the *Ho-tsiuen* (below, No. **365** *sq.*), which remained in circulation until after the end of Wang Mang's reign, and were largely counterfeited and varied.

364.

Obverse.	'Reverse.
tsiuen. *Pu* 泉 布 'Spreading source.'	Similar design. No legend.
	Æ. Size 1·0.

A faithful imitation but not a genuine specimen.

(1757)

tsiuen. *Pu* Same legend and arrangement. A large rim round the square hole and a half-ball over it.	Similar design. Æ. Same size.

(1758)

tsiuen. *Pu* Same legend and arrangement. Two radiating dashes from the upper angles of the square hole.	Similar design. Æ. Same size.

(1759)

tsiuen. *Pu* Same legend and arrangement. Two radiating dashes from the lower angles of the square hole.	Similar design. Æ. Same size.

365, 366, 367.

泉 貨 *tsiuen.* *Ho-* 'Spring of goods.' With a half-ball over the upper edge of the square hole.	No legend. Æ. Average Wt. 39.

368.

Obverse.	Reverse.
tsiuen. *Ho-* Same legend.	A dot over the square hole.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 30.

369.

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same legend, without any mark.	No legend.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 38.

370, 371, 372, 373, 374.

Obverse and Reverse. Legend and design nearly similar.

Æ. Same size. Average Weight 38.

375.

Obverse and Reverse. A dot over the upper right corner of the square hole on the obverse. Legend and design otherwise similar.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 43.

376.

Obverse and Reverse. A dash downwards from the lower left corner of the square hole on the obverse. Legend and design otherwise similar.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 40.

377.

Obverse and Reverse. Legend and design nearly similar.

(Clipped.) Æ.

378.

tsiuen. *Ho-* 泉 貨 Same legend, with a rim around the square hole.	No legend. Design similar to **364.**

Æ. Wt. 24.

379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Legend and design similar to preceding, with slight differences.

Æ. Same size. Average Weight 48.

398, 399, 400.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Legend and design nearly similar to **378**, but slightly smaller.

Æ. Size 0·85. Average Weight 31.

401, 402.

OBVERSE and REVERSE. Legend and design nearly similar to **378**, but much heavier.

Æ. Size . Wt. 138.

403.

OBVERSE.

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same legend as above,

with double rim round the square hole.

REVERSE.

Similar rims.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 258.

404, 405.

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same legend as above, much smaller.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 16.

(1760) OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same type, with half ball under lower edge of central square hole.

No legend.

Æ. Size 0·85.

(1761)

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same type, with half ball over upper edge, as on **365**.

Four dashes diverging towards circumference from the four corners of the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1762)

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same type.

A dot over the square hole.

One half ball over, and one under the upper and lower edges of the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

On obverse and reverse four diverging dashes, as on (1761) rev.

(1763)

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same type. Two dashes outwards from the two upper angles of the square hole.

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1764)

Several varieties occur of the same coins with one, two, or three dashes outwards as on the preceding types.

(1765)

tsiuen. *Ho-*

Same type.

With a downwards stroke over the square hole for 'one.'

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1766) OBVERSE. *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type.

With a horizontal stroke over the square hole for 'one.'

REVERSE.

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·85.

(1767) *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type.

五 *wu* 'five.' Top, to right.

On the right side of the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1768) *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type.

六 *luh* 'six.'

Over the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1769) *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type, larger.

— 'one,' left of square hole.

Æ. Size 0·9.

(1770) *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type.

二 'two,' left of square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1771) *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type.

‖ 'two,' under the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1772) *tsiuen.* *Ho-*

Same type.

‖‖ *ibid.*, 'three.'

Æ. Same size.

(1773)

Obverse.	Reverse.
tsiuen. *'Ho-* Same type.	三 'three,' right of square hole. Æ. Size 0·9.

(1774)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	IIII 'four,' over square hole. Æ. Same size.

(1775)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	IIII 'four,' under square hole. Æ. Same size.

(1776)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	三 'four,' left of square hole. Æ. Same size.

(1777)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	三 'five,' left of square hole. Æ. Same size.

(1778)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	八 八 *pah,* 'eight,' left or below square hole. Æ. Same size.

Specimens with seven 七, nine 九, and ten 十 have not been found.

Several varieties of reverses appear on some issues of the same type :—

(1779)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type, smaller.	A slanting stroke over the upper left angle of square hole. Æ. Size 0·85.

(1780)

Obverse.	Reverse.
tsiuen. *Ho-*	A large ball under the square hole.
Same type.	
A downwards stroke under square hole.	Æ. Size 0·85.

(1781)

tsiuen. *Ho-*	A ball on the right of the square hole.
Same type.	Æ. Same size.

(1782)

tsiuen. *Ho-*	朮 *p'in,* on the right of the square.
Same type, larger.	Æ. Size 0·95.

(1783)

tsiuen. *Ho-*	五 *wu* 'five,' under the square hole.
Same type, larger.	Æ. Size 1·15.

(1784)

tsiuen. *Ho-*	五 *wu* 'five,' top to left,
Same type.	left of the square hole.
	Æ. Same size.

Many specimens of Minters' fancies of the same type are often found; we shall mention only the most frequent:—,

(1785)

Ho- *tsiuen.* 貨 泉	No legend. Regular rims.
Same legend as preceding, inverted.	Æ. Size 0·85

1786)

tsiuen. *Ho-* 泉 貨	Same legend as obverse.
With half-ball, as **360.**	Æ. Same size.

(1787)

Obverse.	Reverse.
tsiuen. *Ho-* 泉 貨 Without the half-ball.	Same legend as obverse. With thin or thick rims.

Æ. Size 0·85.

(1788)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	Same legend as obverse, upside down. With thin or thick rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1789)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	Same legend as obverse, above and below, top to right.

Æ. Same size.

(1790)

tsiuen. *Ho-* Same type.	Same legend as obverse, above and below, top to left.

Æ. Same size.

(1791)

泉 *tsiuen.* 泉 貨 *tsiuen.* *Ho-* 貨 *Ho-*	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1792)

泉 *tsiuen.* 泉 貨 *tsiuen.* *Ho-*	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1793)

貨 *Ho.* On the right.	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1794)

Obverse.			Reverse.	
泉	*Tsiuen.*	On the left.	No legend.	Regular rims.

Æ. Size 1·10.

(1795)

𠂤	𠂤	*Ho*	*Ho.*	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·85.

(1796)

Same design as preceding, without the 亻 on the left side of the character. | No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1797)

泉	泉	*Tsiuen*	*Tsiuen.*	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1798)

Some rare specimens of an iron money of the usual type *tsiuen. Ho-*, size 0·95, exist, but it is not known that they were issued by Wang Mang. They may be a money of Kung-sun shuh (cf. page 395).

INDEPENDENT CURRENCIES WITH CHINESE LEGENDS DURING THE FORMER HAN DYNASTY AND INTERREGNUM.

From B.C. 206 to A.D. 24.

(*a*) COPPER CURRENCY OF THE YUEH-TI.

The Yueh-ti, a race of pink and white complexion, with large-sized noses, were flourishing in the N.W. borders of the principality of Ts'in (Shensi) in the third century B.C:, when the princes of that state were engaged in subduing their six co-states of the Chinese confederation. Through trade intercourse they became acquainted with two types of the Chinese currency of the period, such as the *Tchung yh liang* round type, figured No. 150 *suprà*, and those of the legend *Pan kin*, figured No. 117 *suprà*, which were disused at the time of the foundation of the empire in 221 B.C., though still existing in remote places.

After continuous wars, raging from B.C. 201 to B.C. 165, the Yueh-ti were expelled westwards from their settlements, between the modern An-si and Si-ning, of Kansuh province, by the Turks Hiung-nu, whose chief, or Shen-vu, made a drinking-cup with the skull of their ruler. They made their way to the west as far as Ferghana, in the immediate vicinity of which they established their quarters. About 143 B.C. their former neighbours the Wu-sun, a blue-eyed and fair-haired people, in concert with the Hiung-nu, attacked them from the rear, and compelled them to flee still further; and in 126 B.C. their principal settlements were on the north banks of the Oxus. Kitolo, their chief, advancing southwards, passed over the Hindu-Kush on the east, conquered the five kingdoms of Gandhāra, the Peshawar country, and established an advanced post in the city of Peshawar itself. The dominion of the Yueh-ti grew so as to form five principalities, two of which had Kabul and Bamián as capitals. About 40 B.C., one of these principalities subjugated the other four, and its chief, K'iu-tsiu-kioh, the Kujula Kasasa of the Indo-Scythian coins, established his sway over Bactria, Kabul, and Kophen, and invaded Parthia. He put an end to the Greek rulers in those regions, and reduced to

vassalage King Hermæus, who thus became the last of them. They issued conjointly a coinage of Greek fabric, which has been illustrated in the *Catalogue of Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India*, in the British Museum, by Prof. Percy Gardner, Litt. D., pp. 120, 121, and plate xxv, 1 and 2. These coins are bilingual, written in Greek on one side, and in the North-Indian alphabet, called the Aryan-Pali, on the other.

Two specimens of their copper (not iron) coins, of different types, were procured by Sir T. Douglas Forsyth at Khotan, in Chinese Turkistan (*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xlvii. p. 12), and published by Prof. Percy Gardner (in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1879, N.S., vol. xix, pp. 274—281), with a partial decipherment of the Aryan-Pali legend of the largest of the two.

(1799) The smaller specimen has on the

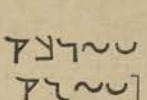
Obverse.	Reverse.
A horse to right, of non-Chinese style. Inscription entirely worn out.	半 金 *Pan kin.* A corrupted imitation of (117).

Æ. Size 0·75.

(1799*a*) The larger specimen is bilingual, as follows:—

A horse to right, similar to preceding. Inscription in Aryan-Pali from right to left, beginning above the horse, on the left:

In the centre an old form of 貝, for 'money,' surrounded by the legend; the whole within a border of labyrinthine pattern.



which reads:

Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa heramayasa.

金 ? ? 重 一 兩 四 銖

? ? *Tchung yh liang sze tchu.*

= '? ? worth one ounce four tchus.'

These sole representatives of a coinage issued by the Yueh-ti for their intercourse with the Chinese, then advanced east and west of the Tsung-ling mountains, suggest the probability of other issues still undiscovered.

(*b*) Iron Currency of Shuh (Sze-tchuen).

During the troubles which accompanied the fall of the usurper Wang Mang, in the first year *Keng-she* 更始, i.e. A.D. 23, *Kung-sun Shuh* 公孫述 took possession of *Tcheng-tu* 成都, the chief city of *Shuh* 蜀 (still the capital city of *Sze-tchuen*), proclaimed himself Governor 牧 of *Yh-tchou* 益州 (name of that region at the time). He made himself successively 'King of Shuh,' in A.D. 24, and *Tcheng Ti* 成帝, i.e. 'Perfect Emperor,' in the following year. His rebellion was eventually quashed, and himself killed, by a Chinese army, A.D. 36. During his fourteen years of independent rule, Kung-sun Shuh made himself known in numismatic records for his monetary innovation. He forbade the circulation of copper cash in his dominion, and issued in its stead iron money, two pieces of which had the value of one of copper.

The chief pattern of this currency was that of the *Wu-tchu* cash, as issued under the reign of Siuen Ti, B.C. 73—49 (cf. above, No. 1703), but some other patterns were apparently issued as well (cf. above, No. 1798). The *Hua yang kuoh tchi*, or 'Ancient Records relating to Pa and Shuh' (the present Sze-tchuen), by Tch'ang K'iü, of the fourth century, where the fact is chronicled, states that the people and traders all strongly objected to, and refused to accept, this monetary reform, which therefore can have lasted but a short time.

	Obverse.		Reverse.
(1800)	銖 五 *tchu* *Wu-* 'Five *tchus*.'		No legend. Regular rim. Iron. Size 0·95.
(1801)	*tchu* *Wu-*	Same pattern, with a rim above the upper edge of the square hole.	No legend. Regular rim. Iron. Same size.
(1802)	*tchu.* *Wu-*	Same pattern, with a semi-circle incuse on the upper edge of the square hole.	No legend. Regular rim. Iron. Same size.

VIII. ANCIENT ROUND-MONEY (*continued*).

The later Han Dynasty 後漢紀

Also called EASTERN HAN 東漢, from the site of its capital at Loh-yang 洛陽, in present Ho-nan.

Thirteen Rulers, from A.D. 25 to 220.

I. LIU SIU KWANG WU TI. 劉秀光武帝 A.D. 25—57.

(1) NIEN HAO *Kien-wu* 建武, A.D. 25—55.

The former Han dynasty had ended amidst troubles and internecine wars. Wang Mang had seen his authority gradually set at defiance in various provinces, and in A.D. 23 Liu Hiuen 劉玄, a scion of the house of Han, had proclaimed himself Emperor, with the Nien-hao *Keng-she* 更始, at Loh-yang. After a prolonged contest with Liu-siu and other insurgents, and a series of defeats, the usurper perished that same year at his capital in a revolt of his remaining troops, who beheaded him, and tore his corpse to pieces. Liu Hiuen, known in history as TI HIUEN 帝玄, maintained his nominal sway for two years, and was then compelled to abdicate in favour of his powerful kinsman Liu-siu, a descendant of KING TI, who ascended the throne in A.D. 25 under the title of Kwang Wu Ti, and founded the second Han dynasty. All these troubles had thrown disorder into the money affairs. The various currencies issued by Wang Mang had fallen into disrepute, and silk, cloths, metals in lumps, and corn, were again resorted to as in olden times.

In the second year *Kien Wu*, i. e. A.D. 26, as shown by the archæological find of a mould of that date, some *cash* of the pattern *Wu-tchu* 銖五 were cast, but the state of the country, still unpacified, required all the energies of the government. It was only on the ten times repeated request of the famous general Ma Yuen, then chancellor of Lung-si (S. of present Kan-suh), that, in A.D. 40, the 5-*tchu* cash were regularly brought into circulation, to the great satisfaction of the people.

398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

銖五

tchu. Wu-

'Five *tchus*.'

Æ. Average Wt. 46.

X. TCHI HWAN-TI 志桓帝, A.D. 147—167.

The circulation of the 5-*tchu* pieces of the simple pattern ran smoothly until the time of HWAN-TI, when the people found themselves impoverished through a series of bad harvests, and the uninterrupted wars against the Sien-pi and Hiung-nu Turks of the northern and the Tibetan tribes of the western borders, as well as against the native populations of the country. A remedy was sought for in a change of the currency, as it was maintained by a state chancellor (*Shang-shu*) that the people were in want because the pieces of money were too light and too thin, and therefore the evil would be mended by casting great coins. However, Liu-T'ao, a councillor, remonstrated against the impracticability of the measure, and it was given up. I do not know any specimen of the small issue which must have been made on this occasion, but some may be in existence.

XI. HUNG LING TI 宏靈帝 A.D. 168—189. Four *nien-hao*.

(4) NIEN-HAO: *Tchung-ping* 中平 A.D. 184—189.

Under this ruler it became necessary to mitigate the inconvenience brought in by the depreciation of the current 5-*tchu* cash; and in the third year, *tchung-p'ing*, i.e. A.D. 186, new patterns were introduced for the currency. The usual type received on the obverse the addition of four points radiating from the four angles of the square hole, or on the reverse that of four lines from the four angles of the square hole to the circumference.

404.

OBVERSE.		REVERSE.
tchu. Wu- '*Five tchus.*'	銖五 (With four points radiating from four angles of the square hole.)	No legend. Regular rim.

Æ. Wt. 53.

	Obverse.	405, 406.	Reverse.
tchu. Wu-	Same legend, without the points.		Four lines radiating from four angles of square hole to circumference.

Æ Wt. 50.

(1803) Same legend and pattern. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·8.

(1804)

Wu-tchu. 五 銖 Usual legend inverted.		Similar to preceding.

Æ. Size 0·9.

(1805)

tchu. Wu-	Usual legend and pattern.	Same arrangement of lines, with a ball in each of the four divisions.

Æ. Size 0·9.

XII. SHAO TI 少帝, A.D. 189.

XIII. HIEH HIEN TI 協鬳帝, A.D. 189—220. Six Nien-hao.

(1) Nien-hao, Yung Han, 永漢, A.D. 189.
(2) ,, Tchung Ping, 中平, same year.
(3) ,, Tch'u Ping, 初平, A.D. 190—193.

Tung-tchoh 董卓, a military usurper of distinction, deposed the young Emperor Shao Ti A.D. 189, and enthroned in his place the son of Ling Ti, then nine years old, known as Hien Ti. Holding the supreme power in the name of the boy-sovereign, he indulged in arbitrary exactions and unrelenting cruelty, the most extraordinary instance of which was the enforced removal of the numerous population of the Imperial capital Loh-yang, to the city of Tch'ang-'an, the ancient capital city of the first Han dynasty. Loh-yang, with its vast palaces, once occupied by a long line of sovereigns, and numerous dwellings covering an area fifty miles in circuit, was utterly destroyed by fire in obedience to his command. Tung-tchoh seized numerous copper statues of men and horses, and especially all those of Fei-kien from Tch'ang-'an

and Loh-yang, and he had them melted and cast into money. Fei Kien 飛廉 was the poetical name of *Fung Peh* 風伯, the controller of the wind in the Taoist Pantheon. Its cult had been established by HAN WU TI in his second year, *yuen fung*, i.e. 109 B.C., and a special temple was built at Tch'ang-'an. Its figure had the body of a stag, the head of a sparrow, a horn, a serpent's tail, and stripes like a leopard. The *San fu hwang tu* 三輔黃圖 'A Description of the Public Buildings in Tch'ang-an,' compiled in the second century A.D., says also (K. v., f. 8) that the Emperor Ming-Ti in his fifth year, *yung ping*, i.e. A.D. 62, or a year after his famous dream, which led to the introduction of Buddhism into the Chinese dominion, had all the copper statues of *Fei-kien* and horses relegated to another temple, that of Ping-loh, from whence Tung-tchoh had them carried to the mint.

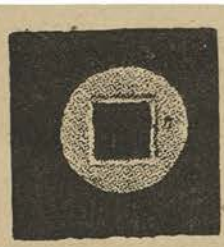
He began by issuing small pieces, of five *fen*, or half an inch in size, but without success, as the people refused to accept them. Then he issued 5-*tchus cash* of the usual design, but without outside rims; the reason of this innovation being that it could not make any difference to the people, as the rim of the former currency was usually clipped off.

The innovation did not succeed. The authority of the central government was weakened, and during the remaining years of the dynasty, otherwise the end of the reign of HIEN TI, no change was introduced into the currency.

Small pieces without any legend or rims at circumference are attributed to this period.

407.

No legend.



Æ. Wt. 19.

And also larger ones.

408.

No legend nor rims on both sides.

Æ. Size 0·9. Wt. 34.

PERIOD OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

A.D. 220—277.

I. The Minor Han Dynasty, or Shuh Han Dynasty, 蜀漢紀.

Capital at Yh-tchou 益州, pres. Tcheng-tu 成都 in Sze-tchuen.

Two Rulers, A.D. 221—263.

I. LIU PEI TCHAO LIEH TI 劉備烈帝 A.D. 221—222.

II. SHEN HAN TCHU 禪後主 A.D. 223—263.

During the impotent rule of the last Emperor of the Later Han several governors and officers of the falling dynasty had made themselves independent. And at the death of HIEN-TI in A.D. 220, the dominion of Han fell to the share of three leaders, and for half a century was ruled by three contemporary dynasties, the Minor Han, the Wei and the Wu. Liu-pei 劉備 of the Imperial family, who in A.D. 219 had made himself 漢中王 King of Han-tchung (S. Shensi), claimed as an heirdom the sceptre of the Han, and in A.D. 221 he proclaimed himself Emperor. He is known as TCHAO LIEH TI 昭烈帝 and is looked upon in history as the legitimate successor of the previous dynasty. He established his court at Yh-tchou, the modern Tcheng-tu, still the capital city of Sze-tchuen. His dynasty received the supplementary name of *Shuh*, the old name of that region, which he had conquered two years previously. The soldiers of the future Tchao Lieh Ti having then plundered all the public treasuries, he was left without cash; and in order to remedy the evil, he followed the advice of Liu-pa, to cast pieces having a value of one hundred others. Within ten months the treasuries were filled again with money, the design of which was 'Value 100,' though they preserved also the old legend of the five-tchu pieces.

409.

OBVERSE.	REVERSE.
Tcheh 直 *tchu.* *wu* 銖 五 *peh* 百 'Value 100 five-tchu.'	No legend. Regular rims. Æ. Size 1·06. Wt. 46.
(1806) Same legend.	Broad rims. Æ. Size 1·05.

Other issues of the same pattern and size have the following reverses :—

(1807) Under the square hole 一 (incuse) for 'one.'

(1808) Over the square hole 二 ,, ,, 'two.'

(1809) Under the square hole 二 ,, ,, 'two.'

(1810) Under the square hole 四 ,, ,, 'four.'

(1811) Over the square hole 𠂇 ,, ,, 'seven.'

(1812) Over the square hole 十 ,, ,, 'ten.'

(1813) On the right of square hole 十一 ,, ,, 'eleven.'

(1814) Over the square hole 十二 ,, ,, 'twelve.'

(The other numerals of the series are not known to be in existence.)

(1815) On the left of the square hole 日 (incuse) on side for 工 *kung*, 'work.'

(1816) On the right an old form of *shuh*, the old name of the country: 蜀 (incuse) for 'Shuh.'

All Æ. Same size.

418.

On the left an old form of *Wei*, supposed to be for *Kien-Wei Kiun* 犍爲郡 the region next to Yh-tchou: 爲 (incuse) for 'Wei.'

Æ. Same size. Wt. 62.

The issue of the following was made afterwards, probably under the reign of Shen Hou Tchu (A.D. 223—263) :—

419.

(1817) Same legend and pattern as **419**. Smaller.
Æ. Size 0·7.

	Obverse.	Reverse.
(1818)	Same legend, pattern and size.	五 朱 *Wu- tchu.* incuse, reversed.
(1819)	直 百 Same legend inverted.	No legend. Æ. Same size.
(1820)	百 直 Regular legend. Smaller.	銖 五 *tchu. Wu-* Æ. Size 0·65.

Some issues of five-tchu pieces in copper and iron, bearing their legend in inverted order, are attributed to the same dynasty.

(1821) 五 銖 *Wu- tchu.* 'Five tchus.' | No legend. Regular rims.
Æ. Size 0·95.

(1822) Same design and pattern.
(Iron.) Æ. Size 0·95.

EPOCH OF THE THREE KINGDOMS (*continued*).

II. The Wei 魏 Kingdom.

Five Rulers, A.D. 220—265.

Capital at Loh-yang 洛 陽 (in present Honan).

I. TS'AO P'EI WEN TI 曹 丕 文 帝 A.D. 220—226.

In the second year *hwang-tchu* 黃 初 *i.e.* 221, Ts'ao P'ei Wen Ti abolished the circulation of the 5-*tchu* pieces, and ordered that henceforth the people should use grain and silk-cloth as currency as in former times. The Wei Kingdom covered the whole north of Chinese China.

II. JUEI MING TI 叡 明 帝 A.D. 227—239.

The absence of any copper currency recognized by the government caused a great deal of hardship to the people because of the introduction of moist grain and flimsy silk into the circulation. Therefore 5-*tchu* pieces were again cast, but their special variety is not known.

III. The Wu 吳 Kingdom.

Four Rulers, A.D. 221—280.

Capital Wu-tchang 武 昌 (in present Hupeh E.) transferred in 229 to Mo-ling 秣 陵 (at present Kiang-ning 江 寧, *i.e.* Nanking in Kiangsu).

I. SÜN K'IUEN TA TI 孫 權 大 帝 A.D. 221—229—252.

South of the Wei Kingdom the remainder of the Han dominion became on the west the Shuh Han Kingdom, and on the east the Wu Kingdom. Sün K'iuen, Governor of Wu-tch'ang, was made King of Wu by the Wei Emperor Wen Ti in 221. Eight years afterwards, *i.e.* in 229, he transferred the seat of his government to Nanking, and proclaimed himself Emperor. The monetary innovations of this State are not without importance, as they were continued under the Eastern Tsin dynasty (cf. below, p. 408). In the fifth year *kia-ho* 嘉 禾, *i.e.* 236, Wu Ta Ti issued the so-called great money, the pieces of which had a nominal value.

(1823) Obverse.

Ta 大
peh. *Wu-* 百 五
tsiuen. 泉

'Great source. Five hundred.'

Reverse.

No legend.
Regular broad rims as on obverse.

Æ. Size 1·1.

(1824) Same legend and pattern on both sides. Small rims.

Æ. Same size.

Two years afterwards some pieces still larger were issued, as follows. It was in the first year *Tch'ih-wu* 赤烏, *i.e.* 238.

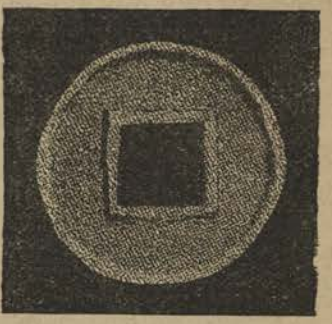
420.

OBVERSE.

Ta 大
tsien. tseuen. 千 泉
Tang- 當

'Great source. Value 1000.'

REVERSE.



No legend.
Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 167.

421.

Exactly similar to preceding except in metal, which is debased. An imitation.

Æ. Wt. 125.

(1825) Same design and pattern on both sides. Smaller.

Æ. Size 1·1.

(1826) Same design and pattern on both sides. Still smaller.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1827) Similar to preceding, with two dots on sides of the character 大.

Æ. Same size.

(1828) Same design and pattern on both sides. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·75.

II. SÜN LIANG HUEI K'I WANG 孫亮會稽王 A.D. 252—258.

The fiduciary character of the previously described currency did not work well; the intrinsic value being out of proportion to the nominal, and the appellation of the pieces mere empty names. The discontent

of the people rose to such a pitch that the government thought necessary to withdraw the new currency, and the operation was made gradually during Sün K'iuen's reign. Under his son and successor Sün Liang, who was prevented from taking the title of Emperor, and was deposed in 258, it became urgent, in the years *tai-ping*, i.e. 256—257, to issue a new currency more in proportion to its actual nominal value. The pieces were marked one hundred cash, and inscribed with the name *tai-ping* the *nien-hao* of the years. It was the first application of a system which later on became the regular way of naming and dating the currency.

(1829) OBVERSE.

Tai 太
tsien. *Peh* 錢 百
ping. 平

'100 cash of (the years) *tai ping*,'
i.e. of the Great Peace.

REVERSE.

No legend.
Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·95.

(1830) Same legend, slightly different on obverse. Same reverse. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·9.

(1831) Same with slight differences, 大 instead of 太. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·8.

(1832) Same with slight differences. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·75.

(1833) Same with slight differences. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·65.

(1834) OBVERSE.

Ta 大
tchu. *Peh* (=銖) 金 百
ping. 平

REVERSE.

Large square hole. Regular rims, broader round the square hole.

Æ. Size 0·65.

(1835)

Ta 大
Peh *tchu.* 百 金 (=銖)
ping. 平

Same reverse as preceding.

Æ. Same size.

(1836) OBVERSE.

Ting 定
peh *yh* 百 一
ping 平

'Established peace. One hundred.'

REVERSE.

Same reverse as preceding.

Æ. Size 0·65.

The attribution of the latter pieces to this period is based chiefly on their great similarity of legend and make. The *Ting ping yh peh* old pieces were still in use at the time of the Liang dynasty, A.D. 502—559. And the currency of Sün Liang was continued by the EASTERN TSIN dynasty, A.D. 317—419.

SEVENTH DYNASTY.

The Western Tsin 西 晉 Dynasty.

Four Rulers, A.D. 265—316.

Capital at *Loh-yang* 洛 陽 (in present Honan), and afterwards, in A.D. 313, at *Tchang-ngan* 長 安 (present Si-ngan fu, Shensi).

This dynasty united again under its sway for a short time the whole of the Chinese dominion. Sema Tchao had overthrown the Shuh Han dynasty. His son and heir Sema Yen 司 馬 炎 deposed the Ruler of the Wei, conquered the kingdom of Wu, and thus putting at an end the Epoch of Three Kingdoms, proclaimed himself at Loh-yang, in A.D. 265, as WU TI of TSIN. His fourth successor, after a hard struggle against the Hiungnu-Turk Han-Tchao, who had caused the removal of the capital to Tchang-ngan, was made a prisoner in A.D. 316, and deposed. The monetary records of this dynasty of fifty-two years are unknown, with the exception of the statement that the currency was the same as that of the Wei kingdom. Now this means very little for us, as next to nothing is known about the latter. Circumstantial evidence has led Chinese numismatists to attribute the following currency to this dynasty:—

422.

OBVERSE.

銖 五
tchu. *Wu-*

'Five *tchus.*'

REVERSE.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 7.

423.

Obverse.		Reverse.	
Same legend. Slightly different.			Larger. No legend.

Æ. Wt. 18.

(1837)

Same legend, slightly different, with a dot over the square hole.	Same reverse as preceding.

Æ. Size 0·55.

(1838)

Same legend, slightly different, with a dot under the square hole.	Same reverse as preceding.

Æ. Size 0·45.

(1839)

Same legend, slightly different, with crescent upwards, under the square hole.	Same reverse as preceding.

Æ. Same size.

(1840)

Same obverse as preceding.	Same reverse, with a dot under the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1841)

Wu-tchu. 五銖 Same legend inverted.	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Same size.

This small currency remained in circulation during the Northern Wei (A.D. 386—532), the Liang (A.D. 502—556), and the Tch'en (A.D. 557—587), dynasties.

EIGHTH DYNASTY.

The Eastern Tsin 東晉 Dynasty.

Eleven Rulers, A.D. 317—419.

Capital at *Kien K'ang* 建康 (present Nanking, in Kiangsu).

I. SEMA JUEI LANG YUEN TI 司馬睿郎元帝, A.D. 317—322.

When YEH MIN TI, the fourth and last ruler of the WESTERN TSIN, was overthrown by the Han-Tchao, his relative the son of the king of Lang-yeh (Shantung) made himself king of Tsin in A.D. 317 at Kien K'ang, and the following year took the title of Emperor. The currency established there in the Wu kingdom in 256, and described above, pp. 403—406, was still in circulation, and was not altered by the new Emperor. The lapse of time may explain the dwindling down which appears in the size of the pieces.

IX. SEMA TCHANG MING HIAO WU TI 司馬昌明孝武帝, A.D. 373—396.

The ninth ruler of the TSIN, who had ascended the throne in 373, did not take his cap of majority until 376, when he was fourteen years of age. The Nien-hao of his reign was changed into *Tai-yuen* 太元 'Great Beginning,' and the following cash was issued on the occasion. During his reign HIAO WU TI was compelled to prohibit the export of the copper money which speculators carried to the barbarian tribes of the interior, who made drums of, and paid high prices for it. The reason given was that "money is the most important treasure of the country."

424.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

太 貨
泉 元

Tai
tsiuen. *Ho*
yuen.

No legend.

Regular rim,
and four lines radiating
to circumference.

Source of money of (the) Tai-yuen (year).

Æ. Wt. 46.

(1842)

Another issue of the same currency, similar legend with slight differences in the form of the characters 太 元, was also made.

X. TEH TSUNG NGAN TI 德宗安帝, A.D. 397—418.

The metallic currency had reached such a state of disorganization under the reign of this Emperor, that in the first of the years *yuen-hing* 元興, i.e. 402, a proposal was seriously discussed in the state council to abolish it altogether, and decree the use of grain and silk as a medium of exchange. The proposal, however, was not accepted, and Huan-hiuen, the officer who had made it, rebelled.

THE SIXTEEN KINGDOMS

INDEPENDENT OF THE TSIN DYNASTY.

The sway of the TSIN dynasty was not an easy one, as during its time no less than "sixteen" (in reality nineteen) small dynasties chiefly Tatar (marked *) contemporaneously and successively appeared and ruled over several provinces. Here is a short list of them :—

	DYNASTY.	A.D.	
I.*	The 漢 HAN	304—	
	afterwards 趙 TCHAO	319—329	Five Rulers.
II.*	The 後趙 AFTER TCHAO	319—	
	afterwards 魏 WEI	350—351	Seven Rulers.
III.	The 成 TCHENG	304—	
	afterwards 漢 HAN	338—347	Six Rulers.
IV.	The 前涼 FORMER LIANG	323—376	Seven Rulers.
V.	The 代 TAI	338—376	
VI.*	The 燕 YEN	352—370	Two Rulers.
VII.*	The 秦 TS'IN	351—394	Seven Rulers.
VIII.*	The 後秦 AFTER TS'IN	384—417	Three Rulers.
IX.*	The 後燕 AFTER YEN	384—407	Five Rulers.
X.*	The 西燕 WESTERN YEN	385—394	Six Rulers.
XI.*	The 西秦 WESTERN TS'IN	385—431	Four Rulers.
XII.*	The 魏 WEI	386—	(Became the great N. Wei).
XIII.	The 後涼 AFTER LIANG	386—403	Four Rulers.
XIV.*	The 南涼 SOUTHERN LIANG	397—412	Three Rulers (not Chinese).
XV.*	The 北涼 NORTHERN LIANG	397—438	Three Rulers.
XVI.*	The 南燕 SOUTHERN YEN	398—408	Two Rulers.
XVII.	The 西涼 WESTERN LIANG	400—421	Three Rulers.
XVIII.*	The 夏 HIA	407—431	Three Rulers (not Chinese).
XIX.	The 北燕 NORTHERN YEN	409—436	Two Rulers.

The monetary records of the dynasties are most defective. With the exception of the Hiu and Wei dynasties, which issued their own currency, only four of these kingdoms are known to have made small and special issues. Their currency consisted of that of the Tsin dynasty, and especially of pieces of the known 5-*tchu* type.

II. The 後趙 After Tchao, afterwards 魏 Wei Kingdom.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 319—351 (present Tchihli N.).

I. SHEH-LÉH 石勒 A.D. 319—322.

SHEH-LÉH, during his short rule, issued the following money:—

(1843) OBVERSE.

ho. Fung- 豐貨

'Abundant money.'

REVERSE.

No legend.

Regular rims, thicker round the square hole.

Æ. Size 0·9.

425

sze 四

ho. Fung 豐貨

tchu. 銖

'Four-tchu of the abundant money.'

No legend. Rims of the square hole radiating to circumference.

Æ. Wt. 42.

III. The 漢 Han, formerly 成 Tcheng Kingdom.

Six Rulers, A.D. 304—347 (pres. N. Szetchuen).

V. LI SHOU 李壽 A.D. 338—343.

Ascending the throne, LI-SHEU changed the name of his state into that of HAN, and issued the following money, small and thin :—

(1844) OBVERSE. 興漢 *hing. Han-*

'Rising of the Han.'

REVERSE.

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·65.

IV. The 前涼 Former Liang Kingdom.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 323—376 (pres. W. Shensi).

III. TCHANG KIU 張軌 A.D. 347—354.

From the time of the separation of the country west of the Yellow River from the remaining part of the Chinese Empire, at the beginning of the Ts'in dynasty, no money was any longer used there. Pieces of closely-woven silk and hempen cloth were ripped up to be employed as currency, but the cutting of the cloth into parts made it unfit for use as clothing and destroyed its value. And it became necessary for the third ruler, Tchang Kiu, to issue the following copper cash :—

(1845) OBVERSE. 新泉水涼 *Liang tsiuen. sin kieh.*

'New source of kieh of Liang.'

REVERSE.

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·8.

The character *kieh* must be taken as a local equivalent of *kiu*, the name of the ruler.

(1846)

Some *five-tchu* pieces were also issued, but their special variety is unknown.

XV. The 北涼 Northern Liang Kingdom.

Three Rulers, A.D. 397—438 (present Kansuh E.).

II. TSIÜ K'IÜ MUNG SÜN 沮渠蒙遜 A.D. 401—433.

The monetary records of this small dynasty of Hiung-nu Turkish origin, on the extreme western borders, are not known; but the following issues in copper and iron are attributed to Tsiü K'iü Mung Sün by the Chinese numismatists:—

(1847) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

一
yh
ngan. *yung* 安 永
peh. 百

'Eternal peace. One hundred.'

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Size 1·15.

(1848)

Same legend and pattern, with broad rim at circumference.

No legend. Broad rims.

Iron. Size 1·2.

(1849)

一
yh
ngan. *yung* 安 永
tsien. 千

'Eternal peace. One thousand.'

No legend.

Iron. Size 2·2.

Broad rims on both sides.

(1850) Same legend and pattern. Smaller.

Iron. Size 1·7.

EPOCH OF DIVISION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

南北朝 A.D. 420—581.

Since the removal of the capital to Nanking, and the beginning of the Eastern Tsin dynasty in 317 A.D., the unity of the empire had been broken up, and the division between north and south was practically a fact, as the Chinese Emperor did not rule in the north, which was the prey of several small dynasties, chiefly Tatar. But this division is not reckoned in history until 420 A.D., when the Emperor of the Wei Tatar, with his capital at Tchang-ngan (modern Si-ngan fu, S. Shensi), had subdued the smaller states, and the Sung dynasty began at Nanking. Four dynasties ruled successively in the north, whilst five ruled also successively in the south of the empire.

The Sung 宋 Dynasty (South).

Eight Rulers, A.D. 420—478.

Capital at Kien-kang (present Nanking in Kiangsu).

III. Y-LUNG WEN TI 義隆文帝 A.D. 424—453.

No issue of money seems to have taken place during the first years of the dynasty. It was only under the third Emperor, Y-lung Wen Ti, in the seventh year *yuen kia* 元嘉 *i.e.* 430 A.D., that a new currency was issued. The pieces had a raised edge with the design 'four tchus,' and they were equal in value to the old 5-*tchu* pieces. As they were easily distinguished from counterfeit and clipped pieces, the fabrication of false money fell to a minimum, and the satisfaction of the people was great.

426.

銖 四

tchu. Sze-

'Four tchus.'

Obverse. Reverse.

No legend.

Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 35.

427.

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

tchu. Sze-

No legend.

Regular rims.

Same legend, slightly different.

Æ. Wt. 50.

In the twenty-fourth of the same years *yuen kia*, i.e. 447 A.D., the people finding the use of the *Sze-tchu* pieces inconvenient, some larger ones were issued weighing eight tchus, though inscribed with the old design of Wu-tchus.

428.

tchu. Wu- 銖 五 | No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Size. 1·0. Wt. 47.

IV. TSIUN HIAO WU TI 駿孝武帝.

Five *nien hao*, A.D. 454—465.

In the first of the years *Hiao Kien* 孝建, *i.e.* 454 A.D., the beginning of his reign, Sung Hiao Wu Ti issued a new currency characterized by the name of the years on one side, and the legend 'four-tchus' on the other. Their value was the same as that of the 4-*tchu* pieces issued by his father and predecessor in 430. But the casting of such pieces with double legend in moulds of sand was a difficult process, their issue was limited, and it became necessary to drop the legend 4-*tchu* of the reverse. Moreover, the dauntless counterfeiters made smaller ones and mixed lead and tin with the copper.

429.

OBVERSE. | REVERSE.

建 孝

Kien. Hiao

銖 四

tchu. Sze

'Four tchus.'

'Filial duty established.'

Æ. Wt. 29.

430.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kien. Hiao

tchu. Sze

Same legend, slightly different.

Same legend, slightly different.

Æ. Wt. 16.

431.

Kien. Hiao

tchu. Sze

Same legend, slightly different.

Same legend, slightly different.

Æ. Wt. 9.

432.

Kien. Hiao

tchu. Sze

Same legend, slightly different.

Same legend, slightly different.

Æ. Wt. 8.

433.

Kien. Hiao

tchu. Sze

Same legend, slightly different.

Same legend, slightly different.

Æ. Wt. 7.

434.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Kien. Hiao

Same legend, slightly different.

tchu. Sze

Same as preceding, with a dot over the square hole.

Æ. Wt. 9.

435.

Same legend and design as preceding. Broken.

Æ. Same size.

436.

Kien. Hiao

Same legend, slightly different.

Kien. Hiao

Same legend as obverse.

Æ. Wt. 12.

437.

Kien. Hiao

Same legend, with slight variants.

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 13.

438.

Kien. Hiao

Same legend, slightly varied.

No legend.

Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 9.

(1851)

There are a large number of varieties of these pieces, but without importance, resulting from the clumsy process of casting, and also from the fancies of the founders.

439, 440, 441, 442, 443.

All clipped more or less close to the square hole.

Æ. Average Weight, 16.

V. TZE YEH FEI TI 子業廢帝.

Two *nien-hao*, 465 A.D.

Tze Yeh, son of Hiao Wu Ti, who was deposed after a reign of one year, whence his qualification of Fei Ti, 'the deposed Emperor,' issued no less than three types of money during his reign.

In the second month, period *Yung kwang* 永光, despite the contrary advice of his ministers, he issued 2-*tchu* pieces:—

(1852)

Obverse.	Reverse.
tchu. *Erh* 銖 二 'Two tchus.'	No legend, regular rims. Æ. Size 0·9.

(1853)

tchu. *Erh* (=銖) 朱 二 'Two tchus.'	No legend, regular rims. Æ. Size 0·9.

Large square hole.

(1854)

tchu. *Erh* 銖 二 'Two tchus.	No legend, regular rims. Æ. Size 0·75.

No rims on obverse. Large square hole. Smaller.

Counterfeiting was so extensive, that on the eighth month it became necessary to issue a new coinage; this was made with the name of the period, without any change in its weight.

(1855)	Obverse.	Reverse.
kwang. *Yung* 光 永 (in the seal character)		No legend, regular rims.
	'Eternal glory.'	Æ. Size 0·9.

In the eleventh month the *nien-hao* was again changed into *King ho* 景和, which was used for the design of a new currency, small, thin, and without rims:—

(1856)		
ho. *King* 和 景		No legend. No rims.
	'Brilliant concord.'	Æ. Size 0·75.

But the new money was a complete failure. As soon as a piece was paid by the Treasury it served for a model to imitate. They were ironically called *hing-yeh* 荇葉 'weed-leaves.' The plague of counterfeiters, more active than ever, threw the currency into an inexpressible confusion. The current money soon consisted chiefly of thin cash of a diminutive size, which received several soubriquets, such as 鳩目 'dove's eyes,' 雞目 'hen's eyes,' 鵝眼 'goose's eyes,' 綖環 'thread-rings,' and also 不沈郎 'unsinkable lads,' from the common belief that they could not sink even in water. "One thousand pieces piled together had only a height of three inches; ten myriads of them was no more than a handful, and a *tou* 斗 (about 10 pints) of rice cost a myriad of such pieces." Trade was put to great inconvenience.

444, 445, 446, 447, 448.

Small flat rings, rough make, from 0·25 to 0·50 in circumference.

Æ. Weights from 1 to 6.

Similar little ring-money was excavated in the Liu-kiu islands.

VI. YÜ MING TI 彧明帝.

Two *nien-hao*, A.D. 466—472.

Under the reign of *Ming Ti*, only the circulation of the goose-eye and similar pieces, such as the thread-rings, was prohibited, and false coining was suppressed with severity. The state mints were closed, and only the different species of money in use before the reign of Wu-Ti remained in circulation.

The T'si 齊 Dynasty (South).

Seven Rulers, A.D. 479—502.

Capital Kien Kang (now Nanking).

I. SIAO TAO TCH'ENG KAO TI 蕭道成高帝

Single Nien-hao 建元, A.D. 479—482.

In the fourth year of his reign, i.e. A.D. 482, the Emperor caused the question of the currency to be closely examined, and a report was presented to him by the chancellor Kung K'ai proposing simply a return to the ancient 5-tchu pieces; but it is not known whether any new issue was made at the time.

II. TSIH WU TI 賾武帝

Single Nien-hao, *Yung ming* 永明, A.D. 483—493.

In the eighth year *yung ming*, i.e. A.D. 490, in the tenth month, the Emperor ordered the mintage of 5-*tchu* pieces, weighing five tchus, and exactly similar to those of the Han dynasty. (Cf. *supra*, **315**.)

The Liang 梁 Dynasty (South).

Four Rulers, A.D. 502—557.

Capital, Kien Kang (now Nanking).

I. SIAO YEN WU TI, 蕭衍武帝, A.D. 502—549. Seven Nien-hao's.

First Nien-hao: 天監 *T'ien Kien*, A.D. 502—519.

In the beginning of this dynasty money was so scarce that it was employed only in the capital and its vicinity. Siao yen Wu Ti supplied

the deficiency, by casting large quantities of the *Wu-tchu* pieces in several varieties.

In the fourth year, *t'ien kien*, the 4th of his reign, i.e. 505, the same Emperor issued some more 5-*tchu* pieces, of two peculiar designs, which received peculiar sobriquets from the people, and became real amulets, for purposes we need not describe. The pieces which had no raised edges on any side were called "female money," 女錢 (**435**), whilst those which had a raised edge around the square hole on the reverse only were called "male money" 公式錢 (**436**).

449.

銖 五

'Five tchus.' *tchu.* *Wu-*

No rims on either side.

No legend.

Æ. Wt. 25.

450.

Same legend,
with rim around the square hole.

No legend, nor rims.

Æ. Wt. 32.

SECOND NIEN-HAO: 普通 *Pu t'ung*, 520—526.

In the fourth year, *p'u t'ung*, i.e. A.D. 523, the same Emperor issued iron money with the following legends:

(1857)

Ta 大
tchu. *Wu-* 銖 五
kih. 吉
'Greatly lucky. Five tchus.'

No legend.

Regular rims, with four radiating lines from the angles of the hole.

Iron. Size 0·95.

(1858)

Ta 大
tchu. *Wu-* 銖 五
fu. 富
'Greatly rich. Five tchus.'

Same reverse as preceding.

Iron. Same Size.

451, 452.

tchu. Wu- 銖 五

'Five tchus.'

(Smaller and thicker.)

Same reverse as preceding.

Iron. Wt. 55 and 60.

THIRD NIEN-HAO: 大通 *Ta t'ung*, A.D. 527—546.

Another issue of iron money was made by the same Emperor with the nien-hao *ta t'ung* as legend, and similar to the *Ta Kih* and *Ta fu* 5-tchu pieces.

(1859)

Ta 大

tchu- Wu- 銖 五

t'ung. 通

'Five tchus of (the) *Ta t'ung* (period).'

No legend.

Regular rims, radiating lines as preceding.

Iron. Size 1·0.

The iron currency did not work well. The issuing rate was two pieces of iron for one of copper; but as everyone could easily procure iron, false coining became again most active; so much so, that when this iron money had been in use about ten years the circulating mass of it was as big as "hills and mountains." The Pong aborigines, independent in Central China, cast large quantities of this currency, and at Kiang yng (now Kiang-ling, in King-tchou, S. Hupeh), in their country, travelling merchants could get them at 70 %, and obtain 80 % in the Chinese markets, when at the capital they were still worth 90% of their value of issue. Thus matters went from bad to worse. The price of all goods rose rapidly, and before A.D. 546 the currency was only worth one-third of its original value. At the beginning a *huh*, or ten pecks, of rice was worth thirty strings of cash; later on exchange had to be carried on by cart-loads of money without any care for the number, and a single string of 1000 cash was of no moment.

IV. FANG TCHE KING TI 方智敬帝, A.D. 555—557.

SECOND NIEN-HAO: 太平 *Tai ping*, A.D. 556-7.

King-Ti, with a view to diminish the evil, issued again some copper money of the 5-tchu type, in the second year *tai ping*, i.e. A.D. 557, in

the fourth month. A special device was resorted to: each piece bore above and below the square hole two small incuse rings intended to render more apparent their central parts as raised dots, which were called 'pillars' 柱, whence the designation of *tze tchu wu tchu* 四柱五銖 '4 pillars, 5-tchus' money.

(1860) OBVERSE. REVERSE.

tchu. *Wu-*

'Five tchus.'

No legend.

Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·9.

(1861)

Same design as preceding, without any rim, obverse and reverse.

Æ. Size 0·8.

(1862)

Same design and rims as 1860, with only one 'pillar' above and below the square hole.

Æ. Size 0·9.

(1863)

Same as 1862, but smaller.

Æ. Size 0·8.

The Tch'en 陳 Dynasty (South).

Five Rulers, A.D. 557—588.

Capital at Kien-K'ang, present Nanking.

I. PA SIEN WU TI 霸先武帝, A.D. 557—559.

II. TS'IEN WEN TI 蒨文帝, A.D. 560—566. Two Nien-hao.

FIRST NIEN-HAO: 天嘉 *T'ien kia*, A.D. 560—565.

After the confusion caused by the fall of the Liang dynasty, the cumbrous iron money did not circulate any longer. The new princes reverted to the old 5-*tchu* piece currency. In the second year *t'ien kia*, i.e. A.D. 561, the 5-*tchu* pieces of the old pattern were again issued, and their current value was regulated at ten of the 'goose-eye' pieces, which were still in circulation.

IV. HIÜH SIÜEN TI 頊宣帝, A.D. 569—582.

SINGLE NIEN-HAO: 大建 *Ta kien.*

Without interrupting the issue of the 5-*tchu* pieces, Siüen Ti, in his eleventh year *ta kien*, or A.D. 579, created a new currency in the shape of pieces weighing six tchus, and having a nominal value of ten 5-tchu pieces; but they were not found convenient, and their relative value was changed so that they soon circulated at the same rate as the 5-tchu pieces; and as the Emperor died within three years they disappeared altogether.

453.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

太六銖貨

Tai tchu. Luh ho.

'Great money. Six tchus.'

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 50.

454.

OBVERSE.

Same legend. Smaller rims.

REVERSE.

No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 42.

The Northern Wei 北魏 Dynasty.

Fifteen Rulers, A.D. 386—534.

Capital at Heng shan 恒山 (modern Tchengting, Tchihli, N.)
After 494 at Loh-yang, Honan.

VII. TOPA HUNG HIAO WEN TI 拓跋宏孝文帝, A.D. 471—499. Three Nien-hao.

THIRD NIEN-HAO: 太和 *Tai-ho*, A.D. 477—499.

As long as they retained the seat of their government at Heng-shan in N. Tchihli, the Topa Tatars, who assumed the dynastic name of Wei,

do not appear to have issued any metallic currency. Trade was carried on by barter, as in former times, the northern populations not being as yet accustomed to copper money. But when the capital had been removed to Loh-yang the want of such a currency was felt. In the nineteenth year *tai-ho*, i.e. A.D. 495, 5-tchu pieces were issued with the name of the Nien-hao, and the imperial decree ordered a rate of exchange of 200 of such pieces against a piece of silk for the salaries of the state officers.

(1864)

Tai 太
tchu. *Wu-* 銖 五
ho. 和

'Great harmony. Five tchus.'

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

No legend.
Regular rims.

Æ. Size 1·0.

(1865)

Exactly similar, obverse and reverse, but smaller.

Æ. Size 0·85.

VIII. TOPA KOH SIÜEN WU TI 恪宣武帝, A.D. 500—515. Four Nien-hao.

THIRD NIEN-HAO: 永平 *Yung-p'ing*, A.D. 508—511.

In the third year *yung-p'ing*, i.e. A.D. 510, the government issued—

(1866)

5-*tchu* pieces nearly similar to those of the Han dynasty (**315, 316**), with the sole difference that the crossing strokes of the symbol *Wu* 5 were straight instead of curved, and somewhat smaller.

Æ. Size 0·95.

FOURTH NIEN-HAO: 延昌 *yen-tch'ang*, A.D. 512—515.

Under the reign of SIÜEN WU TI, in the second year *yen-tch'ang*, i.e. A.D. 513, until the first year (516) of his successor HIAO MING TI, curious events in numismatic history occurred. In the second year *yen-tch'ang*, i.e. 513, K'i Tsuh-ku, from Su-tchou (Kiangsu), and in the first year *hi-ping*, i.e. 516, Wang Tch'eng, from Jen-tch'eng (now Yen-tchou, S.W. Shantung), issued some clay-money, about which we have no particulars. We do not know how far it differed from similar currency issued after the T'ang dynasty, in the 10th century.

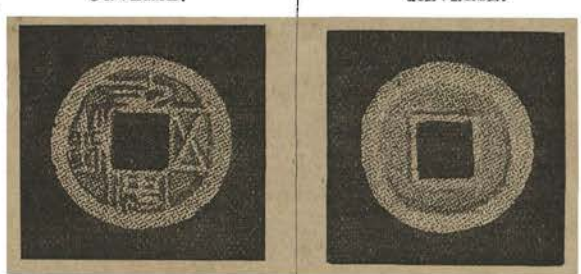
XI. TOPA TZE-YU HIAO TCHUANG TI 子攸孝莊帝, A.D. 528—530.

(Three Nien-hao.)

SECOND NIEN-HAO : 永安 *Yung-ngan*, A.D. 528.

The monetary enactments of Siao Wu Ti, in A.D. 495, had permitted the people to issue money provided that they had their copper sent to the state mint to be cast into pieces; but this liberal measure did not check the false coiners, as it was intended to do. At the beginning of the reign of Hiao Tchuang Ti, the quantity of debased money in circulation was considerable, and it had gone so far "that the false coins were whirled by the wind and could float on water." A *tou* (i.e. ten pints) of rice rose to the price of nearly 1000 cash. One could get a *kin* (a pound) of copper for eighty-one good cash. But those who cast thin pieces only, could make out of a pound more than 200 of them, and this large margin had not satisfied the false coiners. So it was decided to prosecute the latter severely, and to issue a new type of 5-tchus currency, as follows :

455, 456, 457, 458, 459.

OBVERSE.	REVERSE.
永安五銖 *Yung tchu. Wu-ngan.* 'Eternal peace. Five tchus.' 	No legend. Regular rims.

Æ. Average Wt. 49.

(1867)

Same obverse as preceding.	Same reverse, with four lines radiating to circumference.

Æ. Same size.

(1868)

Same obverse as **455.**	Same reverse as obverse.

Æ. Same size.

460.

Same obverse as **455.**

土 *Tu* above the square hole, and four lines radiating to circumference.

Æ. Same size. Wt. 55.

(1869)

Same obverse as **455.**

Same reverse as **441,** with 土 *Tu* above the square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1870)

Similar pieces, without legend on the obverse and with 土 *Tu* on the reverse as (1869), same rims and size, are attributed to the same date.

The Northern Wei dynasty was brought to a close in 534, but the *Yung-ngan wu-tchu* remained the standard money for over 23 years afterwards.

The 西 魏 Western Wei Dynasty.

Three Rulers, A.D. 535—557.

Capital: Tchang-ngan, modern Si-ngan, Shensi.

No monetary events. These rulers continued to issue the *Yung-ngan wu-tchu*, **455,** of their predecessors.

The 東 魏 Eastern Wei Dynasty.

One Ruler, A.D. 534—550.

Capital in Yeh 鄴, now Tchang teh fu 彰 德, in N. Honan.

Topa Shen-Kien Hiao Tsing Ti 拓 跋 善 見 孝 靜 帝, the sole ruler of this dynasty, did not issue any other currency than the *Yung-ngan wu-tchu* of his predecessors. In the year *yuen-siang* 元 象, *i.e.* 538, many statues were melted to cast money.

The 北齊 Northern Tsi Dynasty.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 550—577.

Capital at Yeh, now Tchang teh fu, in N. Honan.

I. KAO-YANG WEN SIUEN TI 高洋文宣帝.

Single *nien-hao,* 天保 *T'ien-pao,* A.D. 550—559.

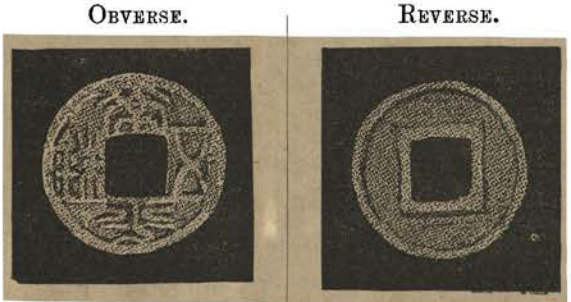
Kao-yang, general-in-chief for the Eastern Wei, deposed HIAO TSING TI in 550, and proclaimed himself Emperor of a new dynasty which he called TSI, and which is known as Northern Tsi, in contradistinction of the dynasty of the same name previously ruling at Nanking (see above, p. 419).

The *Yung-ngan* pieces of the Wei dynasty remained in circulation, and all the copper money which had not the standard weight was withdrawn. Innovations of importance were introduced. To prevent the use of false money, a balance was placed at the entrance of every market-place, in the capitals as well as in the provinces and principalities, and every private person who used scales in the market was compelled to have them verified by the government standard. A hundred copper 5-tchu pieces were to have their regular weight of 500 tchus, otherwise 1 *kin* 4 *liang* and 20 *tchu*; lighter weight was not permitted to circulate. A great advantage was found in these measures, as they allowed anyone to cast his own money, provided his pieces had the standard weight and quality.

In the fourth year *t'ien pao,* i.e. 553, the new currency was issued, as follows; but all these arrangements did not prevent false coiners.

461.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



常平五銖

Tch'ang p'ing wu tchu

'Always regular five tchus.'

No legend.

Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 60.

462.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

Tch'ang tchu wu ping.

Same legend.

Same reverse as preceding.

Æ. Wt. 55.

463, 464, 465, 466, 467.

Same legend on obverse. | Same reverse.

Æ. Same size. Average Weight, 45.

(1871)

Same legend on obverse. | Same reverse, with two dots above square hole.

Æ. Same size.

(1872)

Much smaller. Same legend on obverse. The rims of the square hole on the reverse are thick and elongated to circumference.

Æ. Size 0·65.

The 北 周 Northern Tchou Dynasty.

Five Rulers, A.D. 557—582.

Capital at Tchang-ngan, now Si-ngan, in Shensi.

III. YÜ WEN YUNG WU TI 宇文邕武帝, A.D. 561—577. Three *nien-hao*.

First *nien-hao*, 保定 Pao-ting, A.D. 561—565.

The Yü Wen family, whose name is said to mean in their own language 'Prince of Heaven,' belonged to the Sienpi Tatars, and claimed a high antiquity. Yü-wen Kioh, a minister of KUNG TI of the Western Wei, deposed his ruler and declared himself Emperor of a new dynasty. The *Yung-ngan wu-tchu* currency of the Wei remained in circulation, but in the fourth year *pao-ting*, i.e. 564, it was thought necessary to issue a new currency. The type selected was that of the *Pu-tsiuen* of Wang Mang's fame, A.D. 14, pp. 383, 384 above. Each piece was worth five of the five-tchu pieces, which were still current.

The 北齊 Northern Tsi Dynasty.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 550—577.

Capital at Yeh, now Tchang teh fu, in N. Honan.

I. KAO-YANG WEN SIUEN TI 高洋文宣帝.

Single *nien-hao,* 天保 *T'ien-pao,* A.D. 550—559.

Kao-yang, general-in-chief for the Eastern Wei, deposed HIAO TSING TI in 550, and proclaimed himself Emperor of a new dynasty which he called TSI, and which is known as Northern Tsi, in contradistinction of the dynasty of the same name previously ruling at Nanking (see above, p. 419).

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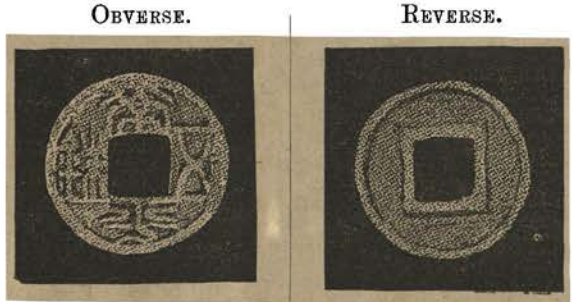
In the fourth year *t'ien pao,* i.e. 553, the new currency was issued, as follows; but all these arrangements did not prevent false coiners.

461.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



常 五 銖 平

Tch'ang wu tchu p'ing.

'Always regular five tchus.'

No legend.

Regular rims.

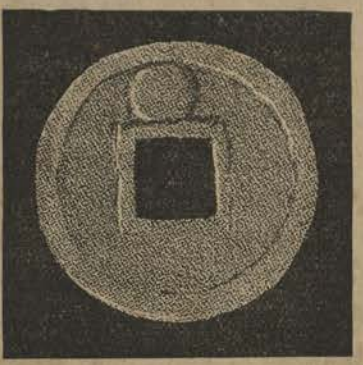
Æ. Wt. 60.

in 574. The legend was also a grand one; but it did not prevent the gradual dwindling down of the pieces in size and weight.

478.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.



Yung 永
kwoh. *wan* 國 萬
tung 通

'Eternally current in all countries.'

A large ball above the square hole.

Æ. Wt. 380.

(1877) Same legend as **478** on obverse and reverse, with broad rims.

Æ. Same size.

(1878) Same as preceding, without legend on the reverse.

Æ. Same size.

(1879) Same as preceding. Smaller.

Æ. Size 1·3.

479.

Same legend on obverse, with thin rims on obverse and reverse.

Æ. Size 1·2. Wt. 56.

(1880) Same legend on obverse and reverse, with thin rims both sides.

Æ. Same size.

480, 481.

Same legend on obverse only, and thin rims on both sides. Smaller.

Æ. Size 0·9. Wt. 27.

(1881) Similar in size, legend as preceding, with broader rims, in lead.

The 隋 Sui Dynasty.

Four Rulers, A.D. 581—618.

Capital at Tchang-ngan (pres. Si-ngan fu) and after 604 at Loh-yang (Honan).

I. YANG-KIEN WEN TI 楊堅文帝, A.D. 581—604. Two *nien-hao*.

First *nien-hao*, 開皇 *Kai-huang*, A.D. 581—600.

Under this dynasty the two parts of China were again united under one sceptre from the year 589, but the whole country was still in such a state of anarchy and confusion, that notwithstanding some attempts in the proper direction it was impossible to place the currency on a proper footing. The task was to be achieved only by the great founder of the T'ang dynasty in A.D. 621. In his first year *kai-huang*, i.e. 581, the founder of the Sui dynasty, Yang-kien, issued 5-tchu pieces of a peculiar kind; they had larger rims than the old pattern, and were whitish in colour, owing to the large proportion of tin mixed with the copper, which caused them to be called 'white money.'

(1882) OBVERSE. *Wu-* 銖 *tchu.* 五

'Five tchus.'

No rim round the square hole, but a broad one at circumference.

REVERSE.

No legend. Regular rims, broader at the circumference.

White. Æ. Size 0·95.

482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489.

Same legend, arrangement and design. Smaller. Regular rims.

Æ. Size 0·9. Average Weight, 38.

In the third year *kai-huang*, i.e. 583, the same Emperor, desirous of putting an end to the great variety of pieces in circulation, obsolete and counterfeited, enacted that on the four entrances to the market a specimen of a string of 100 *cash* should be placed, in order that people might be enabled to verify the pieces which were authorized for circulation. The money which did not agree was broken, and the copper was confiscated by the government. The same rules applied, to the extent of one specimen only, that it be nailed up in every shop in the capital.

But such regulations implied the issue of the required quantities of lawful money. In the eighteenth year *kai-huang*, i.e. 598, the Emperor requested Liang, the Prince of Han, to establish five foundries of money in Ping-tchou (now Tcheng-ting fu, in W. Tchihli). As money was also

scarce south of the Kiang (the Yang-tze Kiang), Kwang, the Prince of Tsin, proposed that money should be cast also in Ngŏ-tchou (still the literary name of Hupeh), where copper ore could be found in the *Peh-tchu* 白紵 mountains. The Emperor then ordered that ten foundries of money be established there, and he requested also Siu, Prince of Shuh, to establish five others in Yh-tchou (Szetchuen). The exact location of these twenty mints are not given, but there is little doubt that the orders of the Sui Emperor, then powerful and respected, were obeyed. And there were some more established; for instance, I see that the *Hwa yang kwoh tchi*, describing the Sheh-king mountain (south of present T'ao-tchou in Kansuh), says that at the bottom was a 'copper cave,' where a station for the casting of money had been established during the Sui dynasty.

THE 五銖 WU TCHU CURRENCY. RESIDUUM.

B.C. 118—618 A.D.

After an eventful career of more than seven centuries, the 5-tchu money, once the standard of the Han dynasty, came to an end with the Sui dynasty. From the time of their first issue, nine regular and twenty-three irregular dynasties, which ruled over the whole or parts of China, had successively or contemporaneously issued more or less of the same pattern, with or without slight differences, and addition or not of some marks or signs. Some of these variants were described at the time of issue, and we have given such indication in various instances (cf. *suprà*, pp. 361, 363, 395, 396, 397, 399, 402, 410, 419, 422, 428); but, as a rule, they are not given, and it is not possible to know where and when any of the varieties have been issued. They may be classified under seven heads:—

1. Mark of a crescent above or below, right or left, obverse or reverse, in relief or incuse.
2. One or more 'pillar' dots, above or below, right or left, on obverse.
3. One or two dots in the 五 figure.
4. Dots from one to five, above or below, right or left, obverse or reverse, or combined.
5. Figures one to ten, *i.e.* I, II, III, IIII, IIIII or 五, 六 or 丄, 土, 八, 十, above or below, right or left, reverse or obverse, in relief or incuse.
6. Characters 平 *p'ing* 'equal,' 工 *kung* 'work,' 王 *wang* 'royal,' 千 *tsien* 'thousand,' 小 *siao* 'small,' 弋 *kwoh* 'spear,' &c., above or below, right or left, reverse or obverse, in relief or incuse.
7. Minter-fancies, such as characters turned upside down, singled, doubled, &c.

The whole with or without broad or narrow rim or rims, and in all sizes and weights. The result is an immense number of varieties, in which the Chinese collectors indulge with delight, but which have no interest for European numismatists. The following are in the British Museum collection:—

490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510.

tchu. Wu- 銖 五 Regular rims on both sides. No legend.

Æ. Size 1. Average Weight 40.

511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520.

tchu. Wu- With dots variously disposed. Type 4.

Æ. Size 1·0. Average Weight 36.

521, 522, 523.

tchu. Wu- Type No. 1.

Æ. Size 1·0. Average Weight 43.

524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529.

tchu. Wu- No rims.

Æ. Size 0·9. Average Weight. 30.

530.

tchu. Wu- No rims. With 十 *shih* '10' above obverse.

Æ. Size 0·9. Wt. 25.

531.

tchu. Wu- No rims. With 千 *tsien* '1000' on reverse.

Æ. Size 0·95. Wt. 27.

532.

tchu. 𠂤
tchu. Wu- 銖 五 Regular rims. No legend on reverse.
Wu- 𠂤

Æ. Size 1·0. Wt. 56.

The 北齊 Northern Tsi Dynasty.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 550—577.

Capital at Yeh, now Tchang teh fu, in N. Honan.

I. KAO-YANG WEN SIUEN TI 高洋文宣帝.

Single *nien-hao,* 天保 *T'ien-pao,* A.D. 550—559.

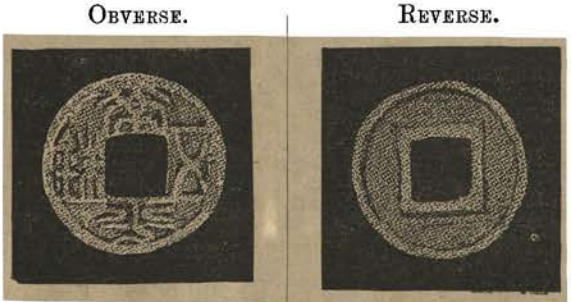
Kao-yang, general-in-chief for the Eastern Wei, deposed HIAO TSING TI in 550, and proclaimed himself Emperor of a new dynasty which he called TSI, and which is known as Northern Tsi, in contradistinction of the dynasty of the same name previously ruling at Nanking (see above, p. 419).

The *Yung-ngan* pieces of the Wei dynasty remained in circulation, and all the copper money which had not the standard weight was withdrawn. Innovations of importance were introduced. To prevent the use of false money, a balance was placed at the entrance of every market-place, in the capitals as well as in the provinces and principalities, and every private person who used scales in the market was compelled to have them verified by the government standard. A hundred copper 5-tchu pieces were to have their regular weight of 500 tchus, otherwise 1 *kin* 4 *liang* and 20 *tchu*; lighter weight was not permitted to circulate. A great advantage was found in these measures, as they allowed anyone to cast his own money, provided his pieces had the standard weight and quality.

In the fourth year *t'ien pao,* i.e. 553, the new currency was issued, as follows; but all these arrangements did not prevent false coiners.

461.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



常 五 銖 平

Tch'ang wu tchu p'ing.

'Always regular five tchus.'

No legend.

Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 60.

12. Scantiness of information on the legends. 13. Insufficiency of the legends. 14. A reason for the insufficiency on the Spade coins. 15. The Cyclical characters. 16. Numerals. 17. Serial figures. 18. The *Nien-hao* began on coins in 256 A.D.

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The 北齊 Northern Tsi Dynasty.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 550—577.

Capital at Yeh, now Tchang teh fu, in N. Honan.

I. KAO-YANG WEN SIUEN TI 高洋文宣帝.

Single *nien-hao,* 天保 *T'ien-pao,* A.D. 550—559.

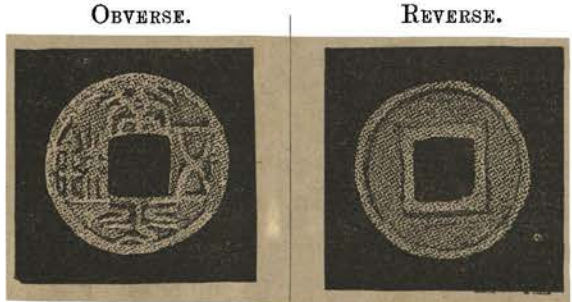
Kao-yang, general-in-chief for the Eastern Wei, deposed HIAO TSING TI in 550, and proclaimed himself Emperor of a new dynasty which he called TSI, and which is known as Northern Tsi, in contradistinction of the dynasty of the same name previously ruling at Nanking (see above, p. 419).

The *Yung-ngan* pieces of the Wei dynasty remained in circulation, and all the copper money which had not the standard weight was withdrawn. Innovations of importance were introduced. To prevent the use of false money, a balance was placed at the entrance of every market-place, in the capitals as well as in the provinces and principalities, and every private person who used scales in the market was compelled to have them verified by the government standard. A hundred copper 5-tchu pieces were to have their regular weight of 500 tchus, otherwise 1 *kin* 4 *liang* and 20 *tchu*; lighter weight was not permitted to circulate. A great advantage was found in these measures, as they allowed anyone to cast his own money, provided his pieces had the standard weight and quality.

In the fourth year *t'ien pao,* i.e. 553, the new currency was issued, as follows; but all these arrangements did not prevent false coiners.

461.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.



常平五銖

Tch'ang p'ing wu tchu

'Always regular five tchus.'

No legend.

Regular rims.

Æ. Wt. 60.

The 北齊 Northern Tsi Dynasty.

Seven Rulers, A.D. 550—577.

Capital at Yeh, now Tchang teh fu, in N. Honan.

I. KAO-YANG WEN SIUEN TI 高洋文宣帝.

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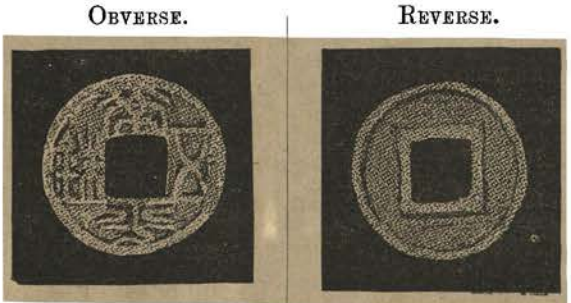

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Hemendra Kothari

on 06 November, 2019